The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE ALDINE.

THE AMERICAN ART JOURNAL.

BOUND VOLS., 1871, 1872, 1873.
Cloth..........$7.
½ Morocco... 8.

BINDING CASES, 1871, 1872, 1873.
Cloth..........$1.
½ Morocco.... 2.

The Aldine

Lovers of Art and Pure Literature should call at our Office and see THE ALDINE for 1874.
JAMES SUTTON & CO., N. Y.,
RICHARD K. DRANT, Western Manager. And 93 Madison-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

N. W. Corner of Madison and Market-sts.

Cash Capital (Paid Up), $500,000.

Surplus Fund, $25,000.

Pays SIX PER CENT interest on money deposited in SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Pays FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT interest on money deposited in TRUST DEPARTMENT.

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

Interest on Deposits at 6 Per Cent.

Money can be drawn at any time between 10 and 3.

DIRECTORS:
W. B. OGDEN, REDMOND PRINDIVILLE,
E. S. BOUTON, BENJ'N V. PAGE,
M. D. OGDEN, F. C. TAYLOR,
E. S. WADSWORTH. S. LOCKWOOD BROWN.

M. D. OGDEN, President.
F. C. TAYLOR, Vice President.
C. H. MULLIKEN, Cashier.

DRAFTS ON ALL EUROPEAN CITIES.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois. Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits. Pass books free. Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortgage in small sums at 10 per cent interest; no charge to lender for abstract or legal examination of title.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE—During the recent panic, this Bank has paid all deposits on demand, without notice.

DIG!

We are compelled, owing to increasing business, to move our main office to New York, and to confine ourselves to wholesale merchants' and manufacturers' bills. Retained attorneys in every town. No collections, no charges, and no attorneys' fees in suits constitute our basis. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 148 Madison-st.

Good Notes,

Indorsed, or with satisfactory collaterals, wanted by
WRENN & BREWSTER,
Bankers and Note Brokers,
96 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

Purchase Money Paper, secured by mortgage, wanted. Money to loan on Grain and Provisions. LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Chamber of Commerce Building.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

We can make some loans of $4,000 and upwards on choice inside business or residence property in Chicago for a term of years. BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 LaSalle-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES.

I wish to purchase from $100 to $5,000 worth of the above, and will pay the highest market price in cash for the next two days. H. T. MURRAY,
Bank of Chicago, Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

BANKRUPT SALES.

Bankrupt Stock GAS FIXTURES,

At 116 South Clark-st.

Must be closed out in 20 days.
MILES ALMY, Assignee.

BANKRUPT SALE
CONSISTING OF

CHINA TEA SETS, VASES,

Bohemian Toilet and Lava Ware, Parian Marble Statuettes and Bust, Trays, etc., to be sold 25 per cent less than wholesale prices. A. PICK, Assignee,
79 East Randolph-st., between Dearborn and State.

Bankrupt Sale,

At Twenty-second and Morgan-sts. Wagons, Buggies, Harness, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, &c., to close out. Cheap for cash. Inquire of W. H. JENKINS, corner Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Merchants, Tailors, and all others wanting fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, can find a large assortment at 206 Washington-st., which will be sold 25 per cent less than cost, for cash, in quantities to suit.

LAUNDRY.

WASH!

Anderson's Steam Laundry,

State-st. and Eldridge-court.

Special attention given to Gents' and Family work. Hotel and Steamboat work done at lowest rates.

TOILETINE.

BEAUTY.

The charm that soothes the savage breast, comes to the peasant and prince, wield the ladle and sceptre, dethrones queens and kings, breaks hearts and Empires. It may be had by the maid, if the dairy with the lark's song, to the lady of the avenue with TOILETINE. DE LA BANTA. [illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

Brewers' Meeting.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1874.

At a meeting held on the 7th inst., we, the undersigned brewers, doing business in Chicago, unanimously resolved, in consequence of the enormous increase in the price of Barley and Malt, and also of the high price of Hops, to advance the price of Lager Beer from $10 per brl. to $12 per brl., the same to take effect on the 1st of March next.

CONRAD SEIPP,
"PH. BEST" BREWING CO.,
"DOWNER & BEMIS" BREWING CO.,
"JOS. SCHLETZ" BREWING CO.,
BARTHOLOMAE & LEICHT,
"BUSCH & BRAND" BREWING CO.,
PETER SCHOENHOFEN,
VALENTIN BLATZ,
FR. BINZ,
KARGLEDER & CO.,
SCHMIDT & GLADE,
M. GOTTFRIED,
JOHN L. HOERBER,
F. KOCH, Ag't.

A Fraud!

The party that is "DOING" Chicago and claiming to be a son of J. L. Wayne.
J. L. WAYNE & SON,
74 and 76 Randolph-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

At a meeting of the undersigned, Coal Dealers of this city, it was unanimously voted that hereafter all Coal should be PAID FOR WHEN ORDERED, the object being to lessen expense of the business by dispensing with collectors, and to protect themselves from imposition by parties not deserving of credit.
Robert Law, Blake, Whitehouse & Co., E. L. Hedstrom & Co., Rogers & Co., Bogle & Co., Miner T. Ames & Co., Kelley, Morley & Co., Waldron, Niblock & Co., W. E. Johnson, Reno & Little, O. S. Richardson & Co., Dyer & Co., West, McGarry & Co., J. L. Hathaway, Harder & Hafer, Hartwell Bros., C. S. Hale & Co., Dugald & Creichton, John Griffin, O. W. Goit, W. M. & J. F. Olcott, Nelson Bros., J. Hanson, A. E. Curtiss & Co., Chester & Co., J. D. Stone, Voss & Snydacker, T. B. Evans, Neil Bros.

NOTICE.

The following Wholesale Houses are located on Lake-st., between Michigan-av. and State-st.: M. Brunswick & Balke Co., Henry Sears & Co., Fuller, Warren & Co., Edwin Hunt & Sons, Brigham & Ward, Pagen Bro. & Co., John C. Partridge & Co., Gilman & King, Markley, Alling & Co., Hayden & Kay, E. Burnham & Son, Stewart, Aldrich & Co., Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Seeberger & Breakey, Rathbone, Sard & Co., Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co., Price, Rosenthal & Co., Hibbard, Spencer & Co., H. Aug. Kirchoff & Co., Wheeler, Chapman & Co., Doggett, Bassett & Hills, Case & Whitney, C. T. Reynolds & Co., Miller Brothers & Keep, Bouton, Smith & Co., Gray Brothers, H. A. Kohn & Brothers, Farrington & Schmahl, and Parkhurst & Wilkinson.

NOTICE.

After February 1, 1874, the premium upon purchase of TAX CERTIFICATES, held by the city for city taxes of 1873 will be raised to 5 PER CENT.
Chicago, Jan. 30, 1874. S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

PAY YOUR TAXES

LAKE VIEW TAX OFFICE, 254 Madison-st., near Market, second floor. ROBERT GREER, Collector.

ICE.

Brewers, Butchers, Packers, &c., supplied with good pure Ice. Address at once, U 8, Tribune office.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1874.
The firm of Cregier, Clarke & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Clarence A. Burley retiring.
DEWITT C. CREGIER,
THOS. C. CLARKE,
CLARENCE A. BURLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM H. PURDY is this day admitted to the firm of CREGIER, CLARKE & CO. The business of Bolt Manufacturing will be carried on under the same style and name, and the undersigned take all assets and assume all liabilities of the late firm of Cregier, Clarke & Co.
DEWITT C. CREGIER,
THOS. C. CLARKE,
WILLIAM H. PURDY.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Clarke, Abbott & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Thos. C. Clarke retiring to give his attention to manufacturing. The business of Railroad and Machinists' Supplies will be continued by Lewis L. Abbott and Geo. H. Campbell, under the firm name of L. L. Abbott & Co., who will take all assets and assume all liabilities of Clarke, Abbott & Co.
THOS. C. CLARKE,
L. L. ABBOTT,
Chicago, Feb. 13, 1874. GEO. H. CAMPBELL.

In retiring from the firm of Clarke, Abbott & Co., I take this opportunity to thank our many patrons for their favors, and would solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm of L. L. Abbott & Co. THOS. C. CLARKE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of "COX, HENDERSON & CO.," is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
ALFRED J. COX,
ISAAC W. HENDERSON,
WILLIAM C. DWIGHT.
Chicago, Feb. 11, 1874.

The Book Manufacturing business will hereafter be conducted by A. J. COX & CO., successors to the above-named firm, at the present location, Clark and Adams-st. (Lakeside Building).

DISSOLUTION.

To all whom it may concern—Be it known that the copartnership existing between Phillip Lauer and Phillip Wendell, of the firm of Lauer & Wendell, of this city, has been dissolved by mutual agreement.
Chicago, Feb. 14, 1874. PHILLIP LAUER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of Donnersberger & Co., at Room 28, No. 162 Washington-st., for the purpose of doing a General Real Estate Loan and Commission business.
JOHN McCAFFERY,
JOSEPH DONNERSBERGER.
Chicago, Feb. 14, 1874.

FOR SALE.

CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

PARLOR MIRRORS, ETC.,

Below Cost for the Next 30 Days, at 111 Madison-st.

As my manufacturing and wholesale trade requires all my attention, I have decided to retire from the retail trade, and offer my entire retail stock at 25 per cent below cost. GEORGE KELLER.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

To the trade we offer best White Winter Flour at $8.25 per brl.; Best Minnesota Spring, $6.25; Wisconsin Spring, $6.00; N. Y. Buckwheat, $7.00; also a full assortment of Oatmeal, Hominy, &c. Oats, Corn, and Feed at lowest rates, at 26 South Water-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE.

We have a very large stock, and make extremely LOW PRICES.

N. MATSON & CO.,
State & Monroe-sts.

HOTELS.

THE TREMONT HOUSE

Will be opened to the Traveling Public
On Monday, Feb. 16, 1874.

All old friends and patrons of the House, and the traveling public generally, are requested to give the proprietors the opportunity of showing them that the "New Tremont" will be kept in a style and manner that will rank it in the future (as in the past) as the Hotel of Chicago.
Yours Respectfully,
JAS. & IRA COUCH,
Proprietors.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL

AND DINING ROOMS,

143 & 145 Madison-st., bet. Clark and LaSalle-sts.

ROOMS, $1 AND $2 PER DAY.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted,

Either active or special, with $40,000 to $50,000, in an old, established, well-known, and popular Chicago WHOLESALE HOUSE, which finds its capital (impaired by the Great Fire), inadequate to handle the large and increasing trade which continually offers. Will guarantee a profit of not less than 20 per cent on investment. Paid more than that last year, and per cent increases with business. Inquire of MARK KIMBALL, Room 2 Honore Block, cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

Wanted—To Exchange

Chicago property for summer residence, with ten to twenty acres of ground, fronting on some one of the lakes in Wisconsin. Address P 52, Tribune office, giving full description.

WANTED.

Old Newspapers, Pamphlets, Waste Paper, Old Books, Rags, Metals, and Bottles, for cash, at PETTIBONE'S,
286, 288 and 290 Fifth-av.

WANTED.

An active partner in the wholesale wine and liquor business, with a capital of $10,000 ; trade well established both in city and country. To the right kind of a man a good opportunity is offered. Address U 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

STORE FOR RENT

On Franklin-st., between Hamlin, Davey & Co. and J. V. Farwell & Co., 48 feet front by 73 feet deep, 5-stories and basement, first-class Steam Elevator, with steam furnished for power and heating. The most desirable location for the Hat and Cap, Boot and Shoe, or Clothing business in Chicago to-day. Inquire of HAMLIN, DAVEY & CO.

Stores to Rent on Washington-st.,

Between Fifth-av. and the Tunnel. Nos. 193 and 191—40 by 85 feet; Nos. 195 and 197—each 20 by 85 feet.
These Stores are accessible from front or rear, are constructed in the best manner, with fire-proof vaults for each, and have excellent light from north and south sides that cannot be obscured by any new buildings. The location is equal to the best in the city for a wholesale or commission business. They will be rented with or without upper floors and basements, which are also well lighted and finished, for a term of one to five years, at as low a rate as any having equal advantages. Apply at Room 5, same building.

TO RENT.

Three large upper floors, 20x170 feet deep, suitable for wholesale and manufacturing business. Will be rented at reasonable terms. Apply to
EVANS & HICKEY, 205 East Randolph-st.

FOR RENT.

Those two Elegant Stores, just completed, Nos. 61 and 63 and 65 Washington-st., near State, one being 20 by 170, the other 40 by 170 in size. Fine location for Crockery, Music or Millinery trade.
HENRY B. MARBLE,
Room 8, 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1.

The Michigan-av. Hotel.

This is the finest located and best arranged family hotel in the city. For further particulars inquire of
H. TOBIAS, 219 East Randolph-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. A. BISSON

Treats Chronic Nervous Diseases, as Rheumatism, Paralysis, and General Debility, especially those directly associated with loss of nervous power. This treatment is Animal Magnetism, Nervous Force, and Vitality, with proper frictions, directly in order to speedily and permanently cure diseases of the above-named organs, with medicine. Office and residence, No. 121 Indiana-st., bet. Wells and Franklin, Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

Office of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway Co. (Illinois Division), Chicago, Feb. 10, 1874.
The Stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, at 96 LaSalle-st., Merchants' Building, Chicago, on the 27th day of February, inst., at 12 m.
WM. WING, Sec.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH,

CONSUMPTION, DEAFNESS.

Before your case becomes hopeless, apply to DOCTOR S. W. INGRAHAM, No. 187 South Clark-st., and be cured. No fees until cured. Medicines furnished at cost. Examination and advice free.

Try Dr. Sykes' SURE CURE for

CATARRH

Free, at 109 West Randolph-st., this afternoon, and every day this week, by bringing this notice with you. Book of full particulars, 10 cents. The remedy guaranteed.

INSURANCE.

LEWIS & PRINDIVILLE,

Insurance Agency,

21 Chamber of Commerce.

Fire, Lake, and Ocean Navigation Risks written at current rates.

ATLAS INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
BUFFALO GERMAN INS. CO.
DETROIT F. & M. INS. CO.
PACIFIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
NEW YORK.
INLAND INSURANCE UNION,
NEW YORK.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machines.

THE FAMILY MACHINE,

The Best in the World for Family Use.

The New Manufacturing Machine,

FOR LEATHER WORK AND HEAVY TAILORING.

The Simplest, the Most Durable,
The Fastest, the Most Reliable.

Its capacity for great range of work renders it very desirable for parties wishing a machine for both family and manufacturing purposes.

[From Edwin C. Burt's Boot and Shoe Manufactory, 91 and 93 Thomas-st., New York.]

Having used all kinds of Sewing Machines that have been made for the last twenty years, in all branches of fine Ladies' Boots and Shoes, I say of Wheeler & Wilson's new No. 6 Sewing Machine, that, for beauty of stitch and firmness of seam, there is no machine in the market that sews work equal to it.
(Signed) HENRY C. LETSINGER,
Sup't for Edwin C. Burt.

Agents wanted in every County, City, and Village. Liberal terms and good territory for good men.

FARRAR & WHEELER,
155 State-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL!

VOGLER & GEUDTNER'S

WHOLESALE

Trunk and Satchel Warerooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

109 & 111 Wabash-av.,

UP-STAIRS,

Where they are prepared to show the largest and best assortment in their line to be found West of New York, at prices convenient to every purchaser.

FACTORY: North Wells-st., cor. Superior.

REMOVAL.

MATHEWS & MASON,

TAILORS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

Rooms 2 & 3 (2d floor), American Express Building,

78 MONROE-ST.,

NEAR STATE.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

TO PUBLISHERS

OF NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, AND BOOKS. We call attention to our extensive facilities for turning out first-class work at reasonable figures. We can offer special inducements to parties publishing 16-page papers, as we have a machine that folds and binds the paper at one operation. We have part of a fine room, 40x114, light on three sides, for the accommodation of responsible parties for composing rooms, at small consideration. Special attention given to outside press-work. Drop a line or call and see us. Address
BLAKELY & BROWN,
151 and 153 Fifth-av., Chicago.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of any pattern, made to order promptly by

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,
104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING of every description done neatly, correctly, and at the lowest prices. Give us a call, and we will endeavor to give you entire satisfaction. PERRY, MORRIS & SULTZER. Legal work a specialty. 136 STATE ST., near Madison.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

LADIES' BOOTS.

LADIES' BOOTS.

I have a large lot of Ladies' Boots, manufactured during the winter, which I will sell AT COST.

P. KELLER,

86 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR DEARBORN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SIMEON W. KING,
Office, Room 5 first floor, 139 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Commissioner of Deeds for all the States and Territories, United States Commissioner for the Northern District of Illinois, Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner United States Court of Claims, Government Transport Officer at Chicago, and Notary Public. Mr. KING takes acknowledgment of deeds and depositions for any State or Territory.

SHOW CARDS

By A. STEMPEL, 183 East Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE
BY
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

85 East Washington-st.

ACRES SUITABLE FOR SUBDIVISION:
6⅔ acres on West Lake-st., corner of Yager.
5 acres on Lake-st., just west of Central Park.
5 acres corner of Chicago and Hamlin-avs.
10 acres corner Chicago-av. and Seymour-st.
10 acres fronting Humboldt Boulevard.
40 acres on Barry Point road, corner West Forty-eighth-st.
64 acres on Barry Point road, corner West Forty-seventh-st.
20 acres corner Grand-av. and city limits.
20 acres corner North and Central-avs.
Parties desirous of purchasing acre property suitable for subdivision will do well to call at our office, as we have constantly on hand a large and selected list of bargains.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—CORNERS.
50x100 feet, corner State and Indiana.
50x100 feet, corner State and Michigan.
120x 94 feet, corner State and Huron.
70x126 feet, corner Dearborn and Goethe.
100x150 feet, corner Dearborn and Elm.
82x150 feet, corner Dearborn and Schiller.
60x120 feet, corner Dearborn and Chestnut.
48x150 feet, corner Rush and Erie.
75x100 feet, corner Rush and Superior.
100x125 feet, corner Pine and Erie-sts.
25x110 feet, corner LaSalle and Oak.
We invite the attention of buyers to the above list of choice corners, selected from our large list of North Side residence property. Some of them are offered at decided bargains, and on liberal terms.

Own Your Own House AND SAVE YOUR RENT.

Houses and Lots for sale on monthly payments on long time, in the beautiful suburb of Morgan Park, Washington Heights, and money loaned to those who wish to build their own houses at only 7 per cent interest. Also, fine Building Lots, fine Schools and Churches, a growing, healthy place, and quick and frequent Railroad Accommodations, with fare at only 10c to parties purchasing of us, all together make Morgan Park the most desirable place for residence of any Suburb in Cook County. One Hundred Per Cent Per Annum can be easily made by investing in Lots at this place. Free rides to any one wishing to visit Morgan Park with a view of purchasing. Call at our office any day before 12 o'clock, if you wish to go and see the property.
GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent,
No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE.

We offer a tract of 40 acres on North-av., near Humboldt Park. It is intersected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on its west side, and the Chicago & Pacific Railway on its north side, which places it within 20 minutes' ride of the Court-House. Its nearness to the Park now being rapidly and handsomely improved, and being so accessible from the business centre of the city by first-class steam railways, and so near the horse cars and paved roads makes it a very inviting piece of property.
Any one seeking a desirable investment, promising early sales and large profits by subdividing, will do well to take this lot.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
Room 3 Ogden Building,
Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

ELEGANT SITE
FOR A
Manufacturing Establishment
Or a Warehouse.

The entire frontage of a Block near West Sixteenth-st., running from Blue Island-av. to Loomis-st.; has railroad track in the rear.
Also, about 166 feet on West Sixteenth-st., at the corner of Loomis-st., being close to Blue Island-av.; has railroad track in the rear.
The above properties can be bought on very easy terms.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 LaSalle-st.

The Real Estate

Belonging to the estate of the late John G. Gindele, consisting of 200 feet by 160 feet corner of Waveland-st. and Waubon-av., one block west of Lake Shore Drive, Town of Lake View, also, Lots 6 and 7, in Block 30, Elston's Add. to Chicago, will be sold at Administrator's Sale on

Thursday, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

At the east entrance of the old Court House, on South Clark-st. Parties wishing to buy can obtain particulars of FRANZ GINDELE, Staats Zeitung Job Printing Office.

SPECIAL BARGAIN
IN ACRE PROPERTY.

We offer for sale, at a low price and on easy terms, that choice 40-acre tract at the intersection of Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs. Said tract of land has a large frontage on the Humboldt Park Boulevard, and on Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs., and is unquestionably one of the finest properties for subdivision near the city.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

30 acres on Hyman-av., near Madison-st.
10 acres corner Archer and Egan-avs., subdivided into 109 lots.
2 Lots, 51 feet front each, on Polk and Mather-sts., two blocks from Canal-st.
2 Lots in Green's South Branch Subdivision, 200 feet front on river.
Address P 72, Tribune office.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

To parties who will improve we can sell, on long time and without any money down, that elegant triangular corner at the Twenty-sixth-st. intersection of Cottage Grove and South Park-avs. A fine site for stores, public hall, &c. S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 LaSalle-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE COAL TRADE."

A Compendium of Valuable Information relative to Coal Production, Prices, Transportation, &c., at home and abroad, with many facts worthy of preservation for future reference. Tonnages, brought down and corrected to the latest dates. By FRED'K E. SAWARD, Editor of the "Coal Trade Journal," 111 Broadway, New York City. A Royal Octavo of 96 pages, double column. Neatly bound in flexible covers. Price, 50 cents. To be had at 200 East Madison-st.

ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL. A brilliant and attractive Monthly, beautifully illustrated and elegantly printed. Will contain 50 FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS during the year. A magnificent CHROMO to every subscriber. $2.50 per year. SEND 25 CENTS FOR SAMPLE COPY, Prospectus, and Premium List, or 50 for Sample Copy Chromo, &c. CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Address
THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
Room 27 Tribune Building, Chicago.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

You certainly get the very best of material, and a perfect fit guaranteed, by ordering your Shirts of PORTER & HOYT, McVicker's Theatre Bl'd'g, 84 Madison-st.

WASHINGTON.

Important Amendments Proposed to Existing Laws.

One that Criminals Be Allowed to Testify in Their Own Behalf.

Another to Limit the Penalty for Manslaughter to Twenty Years' Imprisonment.

Paymasters Fighting Against Retrenchment in the Army.

Witnesses in the Sanborn Case Sent Out of Reach by the Government.

THE CODE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Several important amendments to existing laws were agreed upon by the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day, and Mr. Frye, of Maine, the member who proposed them, was authorized to report them to the House when reports from the Judiciary Committee are called for next week. It is proposed to allow criminals to testify in their own behalf; also to amend the law

PRESCRIBING PUNISHMENT FOR MANSLAUGHTER,

so that in the discretion of the Judge a Court may sentence persons convicted of manslaughter to twenty years' imprisonment, the limit being at present three years. It is held that in many cases juries return verdicts of manslaughter when they are convinced that the crime committed was really murder, though the jury hesitates about bringing in a verdict in accordance with its convictions, because of its belief that punishment by death is too severe a punishment for the crime perpetrated. The object of the proposed amendment, therefore, is to enable the Court to prescribe more severe punishment for criminals of the class mentioned, when thus leniently dealt with by juries. Another amendment agreed to is intended to define

WHO ARE FEDERAL OFFICERS,

and to include in the category of Federal officers all Surgeons, etc., not now subject under the law to punishment for extortion. By another amendment the limitation of time within which all offenses, except capital offenses, must be tried, is extended from three years to five years.

THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAYMASTERS DO NOT BELIEVE IN RETRENCHMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The House Military Committee closed the investigation they have been making into the question of reducing the army by examining the Judge-Advocate General, the Paymaster-General, and the Commissary-General to-day. Each of these gentlemen entertains views which are not favorable to reduction. The Paymaster-General says he must have at least ten additional Paymasters to perform the service of his bureau, which would bring the full number up to fifty. In answer to a question, he stated that each Paymaster received from the Government annually at least $4,200, and that he did not think a private contractor would clear any profit by taking a contract to pay 25,000 men for the $210,000 per annum which the Government pays the Paymasters. In this estimate the fact is not considered that the transportation of the Paymasters and their money is

AT THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPENSE.

Members of the Committee seem inclined to the belief that a contractor with the same free transportation facilities would be enabled to make quite a snug little amount of money annually out of an agreed remuneration of $210,000 for doing the work.

SPEECH DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SUBJECTS VENTILATED IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—In the last minutes of the session of the House, last evening, unanimous consent was obtained for a session to-day for debate only. It was the most respectable Saturday meeting held this session, both in point of numbers of members present and in the character of the proceedings. Two speeches in favor of Government and to facilitate transportation from the interior to the seaboard,—one by Bell, of Georgia, favoring the Atlantic & Great Western Canal project,—were let off; one on National Bank circulation and distribution was allowed to be printed, and Mr. Fort, of Illinois, made a speech on finances generally, and especially in favor of inflating the currency. He took Mr. Dawes to task for having lectured the House on Thursday, and, while he coincided with Dawes regarding the necessity of economy in the Government, he failed to discover that Dawes had suggested any material or practical reform. Mr. Fort's sharp criticisms upon Dawes were especially relished by the Republicans, who are greatly displeased with him for having offered by his recent speech such excellent ammunition to be used by the opposition against the Administration and its party.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SANBORN CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—It is stated that two Government officials belonging to the Treasury Department, who are important witnesses against Sanborn in the case now pending against him in Brooklyn, have been sent out of reach by orders of the Treasury Department, to prevent them from giving information of the first importance, and which they have with regard to the charges against him.

ELECTION CASE.

Spencer and Sykes appeared again to-day before the Senate Elections Committee, and their counsel delivered arguments as to whether the case should proceed on the documentary evidence submitted by Spencer or by an oral examination of witnesses, as desired by Sykes. The Committee finally compromised the matter by agreeing to proceed first with the documentary evidence, and then, if thought advisable, by summoning and examining witnesses.

WAR CLAIMS.

The Senate Committee on Claims have concluded that the question of the payment of claims of loyal citizens for property destroyed during the Rebellion by the Union forces is rather too big for them to undertake. They consequently decline to do so, preferring to pass upon the individual merits of each case coming before them. This will leave all the doors open, and they may expect lively times.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

The annual report of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats and Boilers was placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury to-day by the Supervising Inspector-General. It is about the usual length, and, though it contains, perhaps, fewer important features regarding new rules or amendments to existing rules than its predecessors, it embraces many essential points of special interest and concern to steamboat-owners and navigators generally.

DAWES AND BLAINE.

By some means the impression has been made that Mr. Blaine is back of and sustaining Dawes in his recent raid on the Republican party, as his speech of Thursday is persistently denominated by some of the ultras. Of course those who think that Mr. Blaine has stock in the matter account for it on the ground that he is a candidate for the Presidency. Several circumstances are adduced which give a very reasonable degree of plausibility to the guess, but time will soon develop its correctness.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SOMETHING WRONG.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice will ask the House for authority to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths in the discharge of its duties. About $200,000 are said to have been expended in Marshal's fees in Arkansas, and like amounts in Southern New York and South Carolina.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

Gov. Shepherd expects to respond on Wednesday next to the inquiries of the Congressional Committee respecting affairs of the District of Columbia.

PARDONED.

Julius Howe, of South Carolina, imprisoned at Albany for Ku-Klux crimes, has been pardoned.

FRUIT DISTILLATIONS.

A caucus of members of the House, representing twenty-one States, was held at the Capitol to-night, to consider Representative Luttrell's bill to amend the Internal-Revenue law so as to remove restraints on vine and other fruit-growers, that they may distill their fruit into brandy.

THE GRANGERS.

Movements in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—I have received from various correspondents a tolerably full resume of the later Grange movements.

JUNEAU COUNTY.

On Monday night of last week a Grange was organized for the towns of Orange and Fountain, Juneau County. My informant states that in this county the Farmers' Movement is beginning to assume some importance. Dispensations have been obtained, during the month of January, for seven new Granges, which will be organized before April.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Late news from Jackson County states that a decidedly formidable Farmers' Movement has begun there. Up till about two weeks ago there were only two Granges in the county, both in the populous town of Melrose. Now there are five. One in the town of Irving organized with twenty-six members, and elected E. W. Chase, Master, and J. S. McNab, Secretary; one in Hixton, C. Merrill, Master, and J. E. Steadman Secretary; and one in Alma Center, L. D. Hobart, Master, and John Inskeep, Secretary.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Brunswick Grange, in this county, has been organized. Peter Melrose has been elected Master; Washington Churchill, Secretary; Mrs. John Whipple, Ceres; and Miss Mary Churchill, Flora.

On Saturday last, the Patrons of Husbandry installed the following officers of Augusta Grange, viz: J. G. Bills, Master; J. C. Fear, Secretary; William Arris, Treasurer. This Grange has seventy-five members. It is one of the most promising Granges in this State. It has already effected arrangements for purchasing farm-machinery and supplies through its own agents for its members next summer, and is preparing to establish a local insurance company this spring.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

At Osseo, in Trempealeau County, a Grange has just been organized. The election of officers resulted as follows: Master, Henry Gilbert; Secretary, H. E. Hotchkiss; Treasurer, A. D. Tracy.

DANE COUNTY.

Hon. Adelmon Sherman, of the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Grange, has just organized Albion Grange, in this county, with sixty members. This Grange is one of the most vigorous of all the subordinate Granges in the State.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Mr. W. D. Hopkins, acting as Deputy for the State Grange, on last Thursday night established Sigel Grange in Chippewa County, being the sixth in the county. The principal officers are: L. H. Coe, Master, and Charles George, Secretary. A dispensation is already issued to organize another Grange for the towns of Edson and Anson, in the same county.

Meeting of LaSalle County Farmers at Earlville.

EARLVILLE, Ill., Feb. 14.—A large farmers' meeting was held here to-day, at which Prof. Taylor, of Chicago; William Misely, A. J. Grover, Dr. Adair, E. B. Wicks, Mr. Ferguson, and others, made speeches. Much enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions in favor of a greenback currency, the abolition of the national banking system, that the Executive of the State shall enforce the laws against railroads refusing to obey as he would do against rioters and other unlawful combinations who violate the law; recommending to the people of LaSalle County to refuse to patronize the LaSalle County Agricultural Association until it shall return the $3,000 fair-ground steal, and in favor of Dr. Adair's plan of a home legislature. The meeting was a success in numbers, and in all respects.

CASUALTIES.

Further Particulars of the Philadelphia Brewery Disaster.

Twelve Dead Bodies Taken from the Ruins.

Six Others Seriously and Eighteen Slightly Injured.

Yesterday's Record of Casualties Elsewhere.

The Philadelphia Brewery-Disaster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—After the close of your correspondent's report last night of the terrible accident at Miller's brewery, situated at Brewtown, the search for the missing still continued with unabated vigor, and resulted in the discovery of two men, who were badly injured. A number of dead bodies were also exhumed. At a late hour last night, whilst digging in the ruins, two officers and an unknown man

FELL INTO A QUARRY.

The latter was instantly killed, and the former was so severely injured that their recovery is doubtful. All the breweries in the vicinity furnished large gangs of men to help in clearing the ruins. The task of removing the large beams was one of great difficulty, as it required much care lest they might fall on some unfortunate, who might perhaps be alive, as even a small piece of timber might be the key or support of a large mass.

ONLY TWO MEN HAVE BEEN RESCUED ALIVE.

Their names are John and Michael, or Miles, Murphy. A short time after the accident occurred they were heard talking to each other. They

COULD NOT SEE EACH OTHER,

but it is supposed that one heard the other's groans. Although seated upon a pile of ice unable to extricate himself, he was wonderfully cheerful. He called to his companion, "What is your name?" "Murphy," was the response. "Then you're Mike, for I'm John." Michael evinced considerable uneasiness at his cold and cramped position, and said that the men were not trying to relieve them. "Hold your gab," said John, "they're getting at you as fast as they can." The fact of

FINDING THEM ALIVE,

when all hope of saving any more had been almost abandoned, stimulated the workers to renewed exertions. About 9:15 this morning the body of an unknown German boy, aged about 17 years, was dug up. Shortly afterwards the body of a German, aged about 35 years, with full beard, was also found. Both were

FROZEN TO DEATH,

and were perfectly rigid. The boy bore no marks, but he was wedged in with ice. The arms of the man, whose body was crushed to a jelly, were lifted, as if to protect his head, which was bowed to his breast.

FOUR MORE BODIES,

shockingly mangled and disfigured beyond recognition, were afterwards exhumed.

As far as I could ascertain there are at present writing but two men in the ruins, who are being searched for as rapidly as the circumstances permit. Their whereabouts has been gleaned from the rescued John Murphy, who says he was talking to both some time after the fall, but both

SUDDENLY STOPPED SPEAKING.

It is pretty certain that the unfortunate men are dead.

A very large crowd were present during the entire day, and a subdued, but intense excitement prevailed throughout.

THE RESULT OF THE DISASTER,

as far as known, may be summed up as follows: Killed, 12; seriously hurt, 6; slightly injured, 18.

THE BREWERY

was erected at a cost of about $50,000. There were about 2,000 barrels of beer in the vats, valued at about $15,000, all of which was lost. There was also a large quantity of valuable machinery, furnaces, kettles, hoisting-apparatus, malt, hops, etc., in the ruined building, and the pecuniary loss will amount to the neighborhood of $100,000.

Building Inspector Robert Bowers examined the ruins this morning, and discovered that the portion of the building which first fell had been partially sustained by six columns. The middle columns, three in number, were found to have penetrated the arch below, where they were found sticking this morning. Two theories have been arrived at. First, that the brickwork of the arch was not strong enough to bear the columns; second, that the weight of the ice, which amounted to 780 cart loads, caused the wall to bulge, throwing the weight on the columns.

Lay Down on the Track.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 14.—Benjamin Neil, a blacksmith by trade, was run over some time on Friday night, near Smith's Crossing, about five miles from Midland. The body was severed just above the hips, leaving some of the entrails and a portion of the body on the track, the lower extremities lying between the rails. The remains were discovered by the engineer of the upward-bound passenger train, and taken to Midland this morning, where an inquest was held. From the facts elicited at the inquest, it appears that Neil had been drinking, and, starting up the track to see a relative, he became stupefied, and laid down on the track, in which condition the train found him. Deceased was 44 years of age, and leaves a family in Ohio.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Joliet Rolling Mills—Employes Decline to Resume Work for the Wages Offered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 14.—The Joliet Iron and Steel Mills, which have been laying idle for several weeks, were expected to resume on Monday next. Yesterday a committee of employes waited upon the Superintendent to ascertain something about wages. They were told that the Company would pay the same paid by the North Chicago mills. Last night the employes met and resolved to strike, being unwilling to accept the terms offered. The Company refuse to offer better terms, hence the mills will continue idle until some arrangement can be made. The action of the employes will throw about 1,000 men out of work, many of whom are sadly in need.

WRESTLING MATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—An immense crowd assembled in Platt's Hall to-night to witness the wrestling match between M. Whalen, of this State, champion, and Maj. McLaughlin, of Detroit, for $4,000. The latter threw Whalen fairly two throws, collar and elbow, winning the match, stakes, and championship of the United States. Pools to the extent of about $15,000 sold at the hall to-night. The odds were in favor of McLaughlin.

REAL ESTATE.

Property More Firmly Held and Fewer Large Sales.

The Sale of Cheap Lots Steadily Increasing.

Speculative Investments in the Suburbs.

Sales of Some Valuable "Inside" Property with Fine Improvements.

The volume of business during the past week has been smaller than during the previous one, because holders of property have been less willing to make concessions, and therefore fewer large sales have been made. The views of buyers and sellers are more apart than they were, because the latter are inclined to ask higher prices.

The increased disposition to invest in real estate, which we noticed as beginning two weeks ago and increasing in activity last week, seems to be thus far largely speculative, though there is good reason for believing that it will eventually take the form of more permanent investment for the purpose of improvement and use. It is an established principle in political economy that real estate and the improvements thereon must always represent the major portion of the accumulated capital of any country. The profits of industry and trade sooner or later find inadequate employment in the extension of trade, and must finally be invested in real estate and improvements. But as there can be no increase in the *extent* of land to represent the increase of capital, the only way in which it can represent the accumulation of profits is by an increase of improvements and in the value of the land.

The application of these principles to the present financial situation in the West is plain. The people of the Northern States, but particularly of the West, have been growing rich by the increase of population, and the succession of good crops during the last several years. Last year, particularly, the crops of everything except corn were unusually large, and all this winter have been selling for unusually good prices. The West was never so full of money as now. Where is this money to find investment? The "railroad era," during which the accumulations of trade and industry of both the Eastern and Western States were for several years invested in that class of improvements, thereby adding thousands of millions of dollars to the value of lands in the Western Territories, has come to an end, and it would be next to impossible to sell the bonds of the most flattering railroad project now. After the collapse of the railroad schemes in the panic, capital began to seek investment in Western products. Pork, and corn, and wheat, and barley have each in turn been the subject of large speculative investments in the last three months. But it requires no particular shrewdness to see that the speculation in all these has culminated. Nobody buys these commodities to keep. They must all be sold within the next three months to Eastern or foreign consumers. Of course, a large portion of the pay for them will come back in the shape of goods for consumption. But, over and above these, there is no question but there will be a larger surplus in money than in any year in the last decade. When it is remembered that there is from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000 of Western products now held in store in this city alone, awaiting a market, it will be apparent that the sale of these and the large amounts in the country yet to come forward will greatly increase the supply of Western capital seeking investment. Trade will perhaps admit of some expansion, and some of the surplus capital will be absorbed in that way, but for the remainder, corresponding to that which in past years has found investment in railroad bonds, we can see nothing so certain to attract it for permanent investment as city real estate.

At present the disposition to invest in real estate is speculative, and not for the sake of revenue from rents. This accounts for the demand for suburban lands and lots,—at least as far out as the city limits,—in preference to inside property, either for business or residence. The great bulk of the latter has reached its maximum price. At least it will not increase in value faster than will cover the annual taxes, and in some favorable locations a low rate of interest on the investment. There is a large belt of residence property within a mile of the business centre that will scarcely sell for any more five or ten years hence than it will now, and for this reason, even if improved and rented, will not yield 8 per cent on the investment over and above taxes and insurance. The maximum price which the choicest residence property is likely to reach in this city for ten years to come cannot reasonably be placed at over $450 to $500 per foot, and there are few localities where even these values can be maintained. To use the language of the markets, "the speculation is out" of all residence property at over $300 per foot. Hence, when people buy, they prefer to go out further, where it can be bought for one-half or one-quarter as much now, but where it is pretty sure to increase to say $300 or $350 per foot, which seems to be about the average price of first-class residence-property in the city now. The best residence quarters in any American city are always changing; but in Chicago they change more rapidly than in any other city. New residence quarters are being built up from year to year that "outshine" the old, and the ground in the latter diminishes in value as that in the former increases.

SALES OF INSIDE PROPERTY.

But, aside from the preponderance of the speculative element, there is a great deal of valuable inside property changing hands. Some of this is being exchanged for suburban lands, by parties who have mortgaged it heavily, and who prefer other property, of less value now, but unincumbered. The parties who take this inside property in exchange are generally men of larger capital, who clear off the incumbrances and look to the rents for interest on their investments.

But there are also a great many purchases of improved property for all cash,—or part cash and part time,—for actual occupation.

Of this class is the sale made a few days ago by Messrs. J. H. & J. Weil for Mr. Nelson Ludington, of his handsome residence, No. 110 Calumet avenue, to Mr. H. A. Kohn, for $75,000, of which $55,000 was cash, and $20,000 was in the conveyance of the residence No. 610 Wabash avenue. The Calumet avenue residence is one of the finest in the city, and stands on a lot 50x178.

The Messrs. Weil also sold No. 464 State street, being a lot 25x103, with buildings thereon, for $12,500, all cash. Also lot 50x150, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Evergreen street, for $5,000.

Levi Wing & Co. sold the two-story and basement residence No. 608 West Van Buren street for $9,000.

M. N. Lord sold 53x150 feet on the southeast corner of State and Twenty-sixth streets; consideration, $35,500.

Messrs. Bement & Thomas sold this week 75x100 on the northeast corner of Cass and Indiana streets, for $10,500, all cash.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. sold recently 22⅓x190 feet, on Madison street, east of Franklin, for $27,500. Also 50x200 feet on North Clark, north of Frederick street, with improvements, for $6,530.

SUBURBAN LOTS AND LANDS.

A sale was made yesterday of 50 feet, east front, on Michigan avenue, 300 feet south of Forty-second street, at $150 per front foot, or $7,500, part cash, and the balance in time payments. This is the first sale made in that neighborhood for some time, and establishes the value of property on the avenue at that point.

FURTHER SOUTH.

Gilbert & Givins sold to Josias Bray, Esq., Agent for the G. W. R. R., Toronto, one acre and a half at South Englewood for $4,500.

AT SOUTH CHICAGO.

The Chicago Calumet Canal & Dock Company are experiencing an active demand for their lots, and during the last ten days have sold seventy lots at prices ranging from $250 to $625 each. One business lot was sold for $1,000. These have been sold to about twenty different purchasers, all of whom have bought for occupation. The aggregate of these sales was $27,000.

ELSEWHERE IN HYDE PARK.

B. F. Clarke & Co. sold one lot in Block 56, 50x140 feet, in the Town of Hyde Park; consideration, $4,200. Also 100x150 feet in Block 51, Morgan Park, with a two-story frame; consideration, $4,000. Also 100x150 feet in Block 8, Washington Heights; consideration, $1,500. Also 6 lots in Block 26, Washington Heights; consideration, $1,800. Also 150 feet in Block 3, Hilliard & Dobbins' Addition; consideration, $1,500.

E. F. Thomas recently sold 40 acres in Sec. 30, at Washington Heights; consideration, $40,000. H. F. Coy sold recently the east ½ of the northeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Sec 31, 38, 13; consideration, $42,000. J. S. Hair & Co. sold three acres on Cottage Grove avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets; consideration, $2,500 per acre.

A $300,000 CONVENT.

Hilliard & Dobbins have donated 5 acres in the northwest ¼ of Sec. 8, and L. P. Hilliard has donated 5 acres in the southwest ¼ of Sec. 5, being on both sides of Spring street, at Washington Heights, to the Benedictine Sisters for the erection of a school and convent costing $300,000, under the care of the Bishop of Chicago, as the general educational headquarters of that Society in the Northwest. The stone for the foundation of the building is already being placed on the ground, and it is expected the main building will be completed by next September. In this connection we also note that the Washington Heights Female Seminary Association are preparing their foundations and putting the stone on the ground to be ready for work next spring. This institution is located on the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 7, just south of Spring street.

ON THE WEST SIDE.

J. D. Harvey sold for West Chicago Land Company to Dr. Fowler, of Springfield, H. H. Honore, and others, four blocks in W. ½ of S. W. ¼ 10, containing about 34½ acres, and fronting on Lake, Kinzie, and Forty-eighth street, or Hyman avenue, for $115,000,—purchasers also to build ten houses on premises within ninety days. The Land Company also sold, this week, thirty-four lots on Lake street, in Blocks 3 and 14, at an average of $875 per lot.

J. S. Hair & Co. sold one block in Maywood, being Block 68, located one block from the depot; consideration, $13,500.

IMPROVEMENTS AT RIVER PARK.

The Presbyterians have been presented with a lot at River Park, on which they will erect a first-class church edifice next spring, the materials for which are contracted for. Several residences, among which is one for James Penny, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, are being erected at this place.

LAKE VIEW.

Within the past sixty days Mr. B. F. Culver has sold, in four different transactions, 600 feet on both sides of Barry avenue at $125 per foot, but in each case partly in exchange for other property.

Some handsome residences will be erected in that part of Lake View this summer. Among them we hear of one to be built for Mr. F. S. Howe just west of the Marine Hospital, and one for Mr. S. P. Chase on the corner of Belmont avenue and the Lake-Shore drive.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Feb. 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 1337 Indiana av, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $10,500.

Prairie av, 101 8-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x123½ ft, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $2,500.

Dashiell st, 192 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $760.

Paulina st, 25 ft s of Jane st, w f, 50x129½ ft, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $2,250.

North Branch st, 288 ft w of Cherry av, s f, 25x80 ft, dated Jan. 21, 1873; consideration, $750.

Fabius st, 139 ft n of Webster av, e f, 173x124 ft with 415 ft to alley in same sub-division, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $5,000.

Halsted st, 30 ft s of Belden av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $1,870.

Trumbull av, 250 ft n of West Sixteenth st, e f, 100x125 ft, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $1,000.

Moore st, 30 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 23, 1872; consideration, $850.

West Harrison st, 132 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 33 ft, running to Flournoy st, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $5,000.

Hurlbut st, 70 ft n of Menomonee st, e f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $1,700.

Lincoln av, 266½ ft s e of Centre st, s w f, 24x115 ft, dated Aug. 9, 1873; consideration, $2,500.

Twenty-first st, s w cor of Leavitt st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $600.

Lot 12 in Block 1 of Sheffield & Clark's w ½ n w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated Oct. 7, 1873; consideration, $400.

State st, n e cor Eldridge court, w f, 60x150 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $85,000. Highland Park Building Company to Jesse O. Norton.

Lowe av, 125½ ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24x125½ ft, dated Feb. 27, 1873; consideration, $600.

Sloan st, 25 ft e of Noble st, s f, 25x125 ft, with building, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $2,700.

Robey st, n e cor of Polk st, w f, 24x114½ ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $4,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Part of Lot 8 of Lots 6 to 8, in Steele & Bickerdike's w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 28, 40, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 6 and 7, Block 3, of Winston's Lots 3 and 4, in Newhall, et al., part of n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Oct. 21, 1873; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 12, in Block 2, Hitchcock's part n e ¼ s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 38, in Block 8, of Pharo's e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $225.

Lots 34 and 35, in Block 1, and Lots 11 to 13 in Block 2 of Block 12, of Drexel and Smith's w ½ n w ¼ and w ½ w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $5,600.

Lot 15, in Block 1, of Hall's Lots 1 and 2, of Kerfoot's n ½ n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $480.

Lots 45 and 46, in Block 2, Phare and Sackett's s ½ of n e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Feb 14; consideration, $700.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14: City property—Number of sales, 101; consideration, $553,690. North of city limits—number of sales, 5; consideration, $14,050. South of city limits—number of sales, 38; consideration, $150,452. West of city limits—number of sales, 5; consideration, $32,667. Total sales, 144. Total consideration, $750,859.

Something New in the Wind.

The wind is a free power, and a good wind-mill is greatly needed by farmers and machinists, and in fact wherever power is needed. A new wind-mill has lately been invented, and has been examined by a large number of people that are good judges of machinery, and they all approve of its force and simplicity. The whole mill is fastened to one upright shaft. It has very little friction, and no gearing. It revolves horizontally, and has a regulator like those commonly used by steam-engines, directly applied to the same shaft. It is constructed mostly of iron. Nothing can get out of order even in a storm, whether running or not, and it can be built to be of big power at small expense. The one now ready for inspection is from six to eight horse-power. It will remain put up for one week from this date. Any one interested in such things is invited to call and judge for themselves at Nos. 187 and 189 East Washington street, Room 4. Patent right applied for.

A Want Supplied.

The man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is a public benefactor, and so is the man who fills any public want heretofore unsupplied. Such is the auction and commission house of George P. Gore & Co., 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, where in the very centre of the wholesale trade,—to which they devote themselves exclusively,—they have the largest and most complete place of business of their kind in America. Daily auction sales are held of all kinds and grades of merchandise used by country merchants. Manufacturers and importers can also rely upon the absolute certainty of getting cash advanced to any desired amount and the proceeds of sales in three days. The perfect reliability of the house is assured by the fact that before the fire, since the fire, and to-day, all claims have been and are paid in full on presentation.

New Importations.

Just received, over $30,000 worth of goods bought for our spring trade, which we offer at great bargains. Real hand-wrought embroideries at 8c and 10c, reduced from 25c and 35c. Gros-grain, all-silk ribbons for 12½c, 15c, 18c, and 20c, worth double. Good heavy $1 and $1.25 table linen for 60c and 75c; 50c Damask towels for 25c. New style dress goods, good value, at 35c, 50c, 75c, for 20c, 25c, and 37½c. Another lot of those fine black mohair alpacas at 35c, 45c, 50c, and 75c. Ladies will find great bargains in domestic goods, and in those of our own importations. We invite our customers to come early to avoid the rush attending our cheap sale. New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison street.

Interesting to the Ladies.

Monday morning we shall open a large and elegant assortment of embroideries much below regular prices. Having interested ourselves in an Eastern manufactory of ladies' underwear, we are enabled to offer such bargains as cannot be found elsewhere. In French corsets we are offering great inducements, and have reduced prices as follows: Our $1 corset to 75c, $1.25 to $1, $1.75 to $1.25, $2 to $1.50, $2.50 to $2, $3 to $2.50, and $5 to $4. The balance of our linen stock will be sold at much less than cost to close. Hotchkiss, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

Not for Buncombe,

But a fact, which is a stubborn thing, that Colby & Wirts, at their new quarters, 265 and 267 State street, are selling furniture of superior quality at prices that insure ready sales. Purchasers become satisfied, when they examine the goods and get prices, that such an opportunity will not probably occur again, and one should judge so by the amount of furniture they send out.

Fine Teas.

The Hong Kong Tea Company, 14 and 16 South Halsted street, are now in receipt of one of the finest Japan teas grown last season, and are offering the same to consumers at $1.25 per pound, or five pounds for $6. They also offer best brands 3 lb peaches at 22c; 2 lbs. 22c; 3 lb tomatoes, 22c; Elgin corn, 22c; Yarmouth do, 25c.

The Best Photographs in the Country.

Both Salvini and Capoul, the celebrated tenors, say that Gentile, of Chicago, took the best photographs of them that they ever had taken in this country. The public are invited to examine them at Gentile's studio, southeast corner of State and Washington streets, via the elevator.

RAFFERTY.

Letter from E. A. Small, Esq.

His Client told Him the Whole Story at the Outset.

He Favors Closing Saloons and Punishing Officers Who Serve Void Warrants.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your comments in THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday, upon the recent statement of Christopher Rafferty, it was assumed that his counsel had no previous knowledge of the facts then first made known to the public. I did not see that statement before it appeared in print, and not a syllable of it was advised or suggested by me; nevertheless I now declare that in all essential particulars it contains the same general history of the case which was communicated to me and to others before the first trial. Furthermore the case was tried from first to last upon the theory (1) that Rafferty was intoxicated when the homicide was committed: (2) that the warrant was void; and (3) that O'Meara met his death while actually engaged in making the arrest.

It may be said that this is not strictly true of the first trial, and as to that a brief explanation is proper. Rafferty was arrested on the 5th of August, but for reasons unnecessary to be stated here, no counsel was engaged until the morning of the 30th of September, the day on which the indictment was returned by the Grand Jury. Within an hour thereafter he was arraigned, and the cause was set for trial on the ensuing Monday. It will be observed that *I had just four days in which, laying aside all other duties, to prepare the defense of a case involving life;* in the same court, too, where a month's time has recently been given counsel in an embezzlement case to prepare an assault upon the indictment. I first saw the accused that morning in court, and shortly afterwards obtained from him a history of the case.

With reference to the warrant, he said it was only a printed paper and did not contain his name. He made the same statement to Mr. McDermott, a surveyor, and the latter addressed me a note at the time calling attention to the fact. But I had no means of proving that the warrant was void. I had no time for investigation and could not learn where or by whom the warrant was issued. It was safely assumed that Scanlan, the officer whom O'Meara was assisting in the arrest, would assert that the writ was valid, and his cross-examination on the first trial shows that he did evade this proof. His testimony was as follows:

I cannot positively swear that that (a warrant is shown to the witness) is the warrant I had. I had a warrant, but do not know the date. This is signed by Justice Banyon on the 5th of August. I got it from the Police Sergeant. I lost the warrant that night, and sent one of the men back for it. I have never seen it since it was brought back. I cannot swear this is the warrant.

It will be noted that the warrant was not seen by me until produced by the prosecution, and that it *then* appeared regular on its face, except that it was *post dated*. It must be manifest, also, that I could not then safely call upon the magistrate whose name was affixed to it, to testify that his warrant was unlawfully issued. It was consequently impossible on the first trial to prove a fact which on the second and third trial was admitted. Is it not, therefore, due to this unfortunate young man, that the press and the public should give him credit for absolute truthfulness in respect to a most material fact which but for him would never have been investigated nor revealed? Is it quite fair to bestow rewards upon officers who issue and execute void warrants, and shower maledictions upon their victim?

I believe the remainder of the statement to be substantially true; but I shall not discuss it. My object is attained by the single declaration that the facts first made known to me by my client were repeated substantially to your reporter last week, and given to the public in his own words. It should not be forgotten that he could not testify as a witness, and if his counsel has not given him a good defense it certainly is not the fault of the accused. As soon as these facts were communicated to me I believed the crime was manslaughter, and not murder, and, acting upon this opinion, I offered before the first trial and before each successive trial to advise my client to plead guilty, and submit to a life imprisonment if the Court should so determine. This plea was each time refused by the State's Attorney, and each trial has, therefore, been simply a "fight for life" from the outset.

Some of the jurors at the last trial have recently expressed opinions favorable to life; others, perhaps poisoned by the calumnies which have shadowed the case from the outset, think otherwise. I am credibly informed that in one locality in Lake County it is believed that Rafferty was the cause of his mother's blindness; that he dashed boiling water in her face, and destroyed her sight,—the fact being that her blindness was caused by disease, and that the tenderness of this son to his mother under these distressing circumstances has always been the subject of comment in the neighborhood.

As a citizen, favorable to the execution of the laws, I do not underrate this or any crime against the well-being of society. In one respect I am, possibly, radical. If in my power I would close every saloon and destroy every distillery on the continent. I would severely punish any officer who knowingly issued or executed void warrants, whereby personal liberty was invaded, without authority. And for these reasons, if a community licenses crime by tolerating saloons, I would suggest some measure of mercy in dealing with the criminal.

E. A. SMALL.

Custom-House Notes.

A new subject of importance has occurred in this department during the past few weeks, showing the increasing prosperity of Chicago and the unbounded perseverance and the ambition of her merchants. Mr. John J. McGrath has imported the first shipment of paperhangings into this city through the local Custom-House. Chicago people will have in this a great advantage. It allows those who have the good taste to encourage the use of art productions of the Old World in the interior-decorating profession selections from such patterns and colorings as have not been copied in low-priced goods or picked from the importers' old stocks in New York or Boston.

Those Kid Gloves Again—25 Cents.

A. G. Downs & Co., No. 224 West Madison street, have still another lot of those French kid gloves that have given such satisfaction. A. G. D. & Co. are in earnest to sell out their entire stock, as the low prices made on goods will attest. Special attention is called to the Hamburg embroideries, laces, trimmings, table linens, and napkins. They must be sold. The increased demand in their work-room for cloaks, suits, party dresses, etc., is evidence that low prices are made and perfect garments guaranteed. During this month these low prices will continue, and they invite an early call from all who would get their work done now and save money.

The Spring Over-Bosoms and Napkins.

Messrs. Decker & Dyer, of No. 190 South Clark street, are manufacturing a Spring Over-Bosom and Napkin which protects the shirt bosom and consequently reduces wash-bills. The article can be used while traveling, or at table, being fastened to the neck by a steel spring. It is quite light, easily adjusted and taken care of. The bosoms are embroidered and have ornamental borders. They are used at the Sherman, Tremont, and other hotels, and are for sale at the place mentioned.

Real Estate Sale.

To-morrow afternoon William A. Butters & Co. will sell, to the highest bidder, the handsome marble dwelling No. 586 West Van Buren street. This house is finished in the best style with all modern improvements. Tuesday, the next day, they will sell a valuable lot on Fourth avenue. Wednesday evening they will sell forty-eight residence lots, located most desirably at Washington Heights, plats of which can be had at their office, No. 108 Madison street.

Superior Plating.

For gold, silver, and nickel plating, and replating knives, forks, spoons, tea-sets, &c., of every description, go to Baldwin, McKnight & Richardson, No. 4 Calhoun place.

New Plan of Delivering Milk.

A milkman at Elmira, N. Y., has introduced a new plan of delivering milk. In his wagon are arranged side racks, containing quart and pint bottles filled with pure, fresh milk, full measure. These bottles are delivered as required. The customer returns the bottles left the day before; and no pitchers, pails, bowls, or dishes are necessary. Another advantage of this system, especially in warm weather, is, that each bottle is tightly corked, and can be laid in a pail or pan of cold water, keeping it fresh and sweet, or put away in a cooler, taking up but little room.

RAILROAD NEWS.

ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC SUBURBAN TRAINS.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has just completed a number of new passenger-cars, to meet the increased suburban traffic between Chicago, Englewood, Washington Heights, and Blue Island. The suburban traffic on this road is very large, and is more and more patronized by those living on the avenues south of Twenty-second street, these trains stopping at Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-third streets for the accommodation of these people. The new cars are models of comfort and beauty, and from the outside look more like Pullman palace-cars than ordinary passenger coaches. They are 55 feet in length and provided with all the latest improvements, having Miller platforms and Westinghouse air-brakes. The inside of these cars is superb, being finished with black walnut inlaid with all kinds of fancy woods and ornamented with costly carvings. The ceilings are superbly frescoed, their beauty being heightened by three splendid bronze centre lamps. The seats are as comfortable as could be desired by the most fastidious, being reversible upholstered spring seats, covered with scarlet plush and green plush backs, while the arm-rests are molded and silver-plated. Each car is also furnished with two of Spears' patent safety hot-air stoves. The new smoking-cars are but little inferior to the regular passenger coaches, their ornamentation being somewhat less, but the seats and the ventilation are just as perfect as in the others. About one-third of the smoking-car is partitioned off for baggage.

After the 1st of next month both of the suburban trains on this road will be made up entirely of these cars, and, as the Company already has two most polite and gentlemanly suburban conductors in the persons of Messrs. Jones and Pearce, these trains will become still more popular than they already are.

CHICAGO & PADUCAH.

Since Monday, trains on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad run as far south as Stewartson, about twelve miles south of Windsor, and that will be the southern terminus until the road is extended either to Altamont or to Effingham. Surveys have been made to both these points, and it is not impossible that branches may be built to both these places.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company will, after to-morrow, take off the train running from Chicago to Muskegon at night, and run instead a train via New Buffalo, in connection with the night express East, starting from Chicago at 9 p. m. A similar arrangement is to go into effect for the westward train, which arrives in Chicago at 6:30 a. m.

A COMPLIMENT.

Mr. Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in his speech at the half-yearly meeting of the Company in London on the 22d of January, paid the following handsome compliment to Chicago railroad officials:

I had the opportunity at Chicago, in spending nearly a month there, of making myself acquainted with the interior of all the great railways centred in Chicago, and there are three railways in Chicago of more than 2,000 miles in length. Chicago is by far the largest railway centre in America, and in my opinion I do not think that there are in America any where a better set of men engaged in the management of railways than there are at Chicago; and I was able to make myself acquainted not only with the course of railway business there, but with the personnel and with the details of administration of all the railway companies centred in Chicago.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers 101, with accrued interest, for any of its construction mortgage-bonds that may be presented to the New York office for prepayment before July 1. The amount of these bonds outstanding is about $3,000,000, and they mature April 1, 1875.

C., B. & Q.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company advertises for proposals for purchasing $1,000,000 of the 7 per cent mortgage-bonds in denominations of $1,000 each, due July, 1903, interest and principal payable in Boston. The proposals will be opened at noon Feb. 20, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders. Ten per cent is to be paid on allotment, 30 per cent March 1, and the balance April 1. Proposals should be addressed to John N. Denison, Chairman of the Board, at Boston.

GALION, LOGANSPORT & CHICAGO RAILROAD PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALION, O., Feb. 13.—A meeting was held in the interests of the Galion, Logansport & Chicago Railroad, which was largely attended by our citizens. Capitalists of New York have arranged for its construction as soon as the right-of-way and subscriptions are secured. Engineers will be upon the line with the opening of spring, and a survey made through to Lafayette as rapidly as practicable.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—JOHN EVANS, 22 YEARS OF AGE, A butcher by trade; left his home in Aurora some three weeks since. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received. Call or address THOS. EVANS, [illegible]

PERSONAL—D. O. T.—I WAS THERE AT THE time appointed, and waited till 12.

PERSONAL—THOMAS A. JONES, PRIVATE CO. C., 7th Maine Vol. Infantry, please call immediately and receive apparatus for restoration of right leg, and [illegible]. J. G. GARDNER, U. S. Commissioner, 139 South Clark-st. W. C. DANIELS, M. D., & CO.

PERSONAL—FOR ADOPTION, A BABY GIRL five weeks old. Address X 5, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—FLORENCE DORIS, CINCINNATI: Have written you twice since yours of the 8th. Answer, and have a good laugh. FRANK, No. 8.

PERSONAL—O. J. O., WHO LEFT HIS WATCH AT 33 Jefferson-st., can get it by calling at 324 Wabash-av., and paying for this advertisement. B. REID.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1862—with $10,000 cash; none but those meaning business and have the required amount need reply; the business is so arranged that one can't help but make 25 per cent and have it always under their control; more capital required than the party now has is necessary to carry on the business. Address LAWRENCE, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY HAVING $5,000, to take an interest in further developing a first-class enterprise of great promise and value; a rare opportunity. Call or address Room 23, Republic Life Insurance Building, LaSalle-st., Chicago.

PARENTS OR OTHERS WISHING TO SECURE at a very moderate expense the services of an experienced young lady teacher, to give lessons on the piano, etc. (at their residence if desired), are invited to call on or address 169 South Sangamon-st., or 131 Warren-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000, either as special or active, to buy a perfectly safe and legitimate business, of which the advertiser is thoroughly posted with its workings; a net profit of $25,000 can be made annually; this is a rare opportunity for capital. Address P 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED legitimate paying business, with from $1,000 to $2,000; none but those who can furnish good reference and meaning business, need answer. Address V 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 TO $5,000 IN A business as staple as bread; will pay $[illegible] per cent on sales. Address or call F. HEWSON, 62 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—CAPITAL, $2,000 TO $5,000, in a well-established manufacturing and building business; one acquainted with the manufacture of doors, sash, and blinds preferred. Only those meaning business call at 369 Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A MERCHANT TAILOR who is a very stylish cutter and has a nice trade wishes to get a partner with from $1,500 to $2,000 in order to enlarge the business. Address V 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $700 OR $800 IN THE grocery business; good trade established, more capital wanted. Address T 4, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE an interest in a first-class business call upon us. THOMAS & CO., 84 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $1,200, AN ACTIVE man, who can devote his whole time to an established manufacturing business. Address X 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN A STRICTLY legitimate business, that will pay $20,000 this year. An investigation will warrant the above statement. Address, with real name, stating where interview can be had, Y 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $150, TO ESTABLISH a branch office in Milwaukee and other Western cities. Also, best article for canvassers to make money. U. S. Ex. Building, Room 18.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business of several years' standing, with a capital of $3,000, in order to extend business, the party to take charge of the books and finances; profits guaranteed $2,000 per annum; satisfactory references given and required. Address C. W. D. & CO., Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, IN the retail furniture business, a splendid chance to make money; already established. Can make money from the start. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WINE AND LIQUOR business; good stock, new store just opened, in good location for wholesale, retail, and family trade; several specialties by which a large amount of money can be made. Inquire of BURNETT, 537 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CASH CAPITAL, in a large manufacturing business; machinery all new. Profits over 100 per cent; large city trade established, all cash; need more capital; best of references given. Call on or address ZEITLER & KAUL, Nos. 21 and 23 South Canal-st., second story.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the country merchants and can sell goods can get an interest in a wholesale house. Capital required, $5,000 to $10,000. Address, with references, S 17, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $[illegible]; more capital needed to extend business already established. Also man with $100 to open branch office. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A partner with $5,000 to join him in an enterprise that will pay 100 per cent; real estate security given for amount invested. Address X 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, in an old-established light manufacturing business, profits large, senior of the firm having retired; cause, old age. References exchanged. Address O 52, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—HAVE HAD IN MY POSSESSION BLACK mare and open buggy about three weeks, which was left by an unknown person; the owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. H. C. WILBUR, 597 Michigan-av.

LOST—$20 REWARD—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERnoon, between Hooley's and Harrison-st., a gold and coral (rose) breastpin. The finder will receive $20 by leaving it at the Hotel Reporter office.

LOST—A LARGE BROWN MOROCCO POCKET-book, containing two contracts bearing the names of James Titus, Joseph Adams, and John Maxwell, together with some other papers of no value except to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at Room 3, 125 Clark-st.

LOST—A LARGE SPOTTED COACH-DOG, WITH one white eye. $10 reward will be given to any one returning to 91 South Clark-st.

LOST—EITHER ON RANDOLPH-ST. CAR, OR from Madison to Randolph-st., or from Randolph-st. to Hubbard, a jet ear-ring, with three pendants, pearl setting. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Globe Theatre Box-office.

LOST—AT THE PACIFIC HOTEL, LAST TUESDAY evening, a lace handkerchief; also handkerchief and ring attached. A liberal reward will be paid for either by returning to office of Pacific Hotel.

LOST—A RUSSIA-LEATHER POCKETBOOK CONtaining about $30, and papers valueless except to the advertiser. The finder will be liberally rewarded by addressing S 12, Tribune office.

LOST—MOSAIC EARRING. FINDER PLEASE leave at drug-store, corner Hoyne and Van Buren-st., and receive reward.

LOST—IN JANUARY—A LADIES' LARGE MINK collar, going from United States Hotel, Cottage Grove, to Vincennes-place. A reward will be given if left at 766, store corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, 5TH INST., between the Palmer House and McVicker's Theatre, a light cameo locket, gold mounted; the design a cupid. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving property at the United States Engineer Office, 184 Lake-st.

LOST—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO FOUND A gold bracelet on North Clark-st., four weeks ago, please return to Williams' Library, near Webster-av.?

LOST—LAST EVENING ABOUT 4 O'CLOCK, ON west side Throop-st., between Jackson and Tyler, a lady's small mink collar. Leave at 388 West Congress-st. (late Tyler) and get reward.

LOST—ON FEB. 11, A MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN Spaniel dog, with chain collar on when lost, answers to the name of Jack. Five dollars reward will be paid on returning him to W. F. MILLIGAN, 45 Centre-av.

LOST—WEDNESDAY NIGHT, ONE MINK MUFF. Any person leaving the same at 134 West Lake-st. will be suitably rewarded. Mrs. SARAH BARNS.

LOST—A WHITE PUPPY, WITH BLACK FACE and ears, one ear tipped with white, and a split nose, 7 months old; answers name "Tom." Any person returning said dog to 308 West Jackson-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, SOUTH SIDE, red purse, with check on Third National, St. Louis, payable to A. E. S. Finder please return to Mr. SCRIBNER'S, 495 Michigan-av.

LOST—SOUTH SIDE, LAST WEEK, A SMALL ivory figure for sleeve-button; the finder will be rewarded by Cashier of Tribune office.

LOST—A CAMEO LOCKET, AT McVICKER'S Theatre, or on the street. Finder will receive a reward by calling on the undersigned, corner of Adams and State-sts. J. WARD ELLIS, Dentist.

LOST—IN ONE OF THE CANAL-ST. BUSES ON last Tuesday, between Twelfth and Adams-sts., a pocket-book containing $268.67. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Mrs. PATRICK AUSTIN, No. 24 Ruble-st., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth, West Side.

LOST—A MASONIC PIN. IF THE FINDER WILL return the same, will be suitably rewarded by T. J. MORRISON, 179 South Water-st., care of Purington & Scranton.

LOST—A SCOTCH SHEPHERD DOG, WITH COLlar marked "Prince Cheesebrough's Dog." The finder will be rewarded by leaving him at Central Hotel, and no questions asked. H. C. CHEESEBROUGH.

REWARD—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of the articles taken from the residence on Calumet-av., near Twentieth-st. on Wednesday evening. No questions asked. Address S 88, Tribune office.

STRAYED—FROM 388 ARCHER-AV., JAN. 31, Sarah Johnston, a young mulatto girl, 15 years old. Any person giving information where she is shall be rewarded, or any one detaining her will be prosecuted.

STOLEN—ON TUESDAY LAST, FROM 21 TWENty-fifth-st., a lady's small gold Geneva watch and long neck chain. The large hand of watch broken at end and ring slightly damaged; also, chain broken in two. If it be passed into the hands of any pawnbroker or jeweller the owner will be glad to repay them. Address Mrs. KENDEL, 21 Twenty-fifth-st.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE mink collar lost Feb. 7. 62 West Randolph-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST—SATURDAY, 7TH INST., on State, near Twenty-third-st., a small white lap-dog; some hair cut off. Return to 1176 State-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST—ABOUT FOUR WEEKS ago, a red setter dog, white breast. Return to gun store, 79 South Clark-st. E. THOMAS, JR.

$10 REWARD—LOST—ON THE EVENING OF the 12th, a carriage robe, going from North-av. to Lincoln-av. $10 will be paid to any person who will return the same to GEO. A. MISCH & BRO., 217 Washington-st.

$10 REWARD—IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK THE lady's gold Geneva watch and chain from 74 Twenty-fifth-st., Tuesday last, will return it to Mrs. KENDEL, No. 21 Twenty-fifth-st., they shall receive the above reward, and no questions will be asked.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A $60 MARBLE-TOP DRESSING BUREAU FOR $30; a $50 walnut extension table for $16; a $25 lounge for $15; 2 elegant reception chairs, sewing machine, &c., cheap. 343 Michigan-av.

A MANUFACTURER WANTS ADDRESS OF everybody wanting mattresses, bedding, or feathers, in quantities to suit. Will guarantee money saved. Address N 42, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Entire household stocks wanted. Call or address I. S., Room 12, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE 8—black walnut, almost new, everything suitable for housekeeping for a small family. Call at 48 Hope-st., off Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE—1 EMPIRE PARlor bedstead and bookcase combined, cost $65; 1 Barstow cooking-range, cost $65; 1 Stewart cook, cost $65; 2 marble-top sideboards, 1 marble-top hat-rack, centre-tables, high-top bedsteads, bureaus, oil-paintings, chromos, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.; also Brussels carpets. HODGES & CO., 652 West Lake-st.

Look! To all whom it may concern: We will make advances to parties who intend to dispose of their household goods at their residences this spring at auction. Goods appraised free of charge and satisfactory arrangements made. The best of references from reliable parties whom we have made sales for. Apply or address HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 652 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME MARBLE-TOP CHAMber set; also, other furniture. Will take diamonds, or fine gold watch and chain. Address X 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO. 4½ STEWART COOK-STOVE, with water-reservoir and warming-oven, in good order for $20. 452 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT LEASE, THE furniture of a boarding-house in a most desirable locality. The price extremely low. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER sets, parlor sets, and dining-room furniture, cheapest in the city. 320 Wabash-av. R. E. McALISTER.

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND MERchandise of every description at auction Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale at manufacturer's prices. WILLIS LONG & CO., 135 and 137 Randolph-st.

IF YOU ARE DISPOSING OF HOUSEHOLD goods of any kind, merchandise or odd lots of goods, call at 23 South Canal-st. We have daily sales, make liberal advances, and purchase goods. SWETLAND BROS., auctioneers.

WANTED—CASH CUSTOMERS FOR BARGAINS in furniture at 320 Wabash-av. R. E. McALISTER.

WANTED—50 TO 100 YARDS OF BODY BRUSSELS carpet, but little used. Z 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FOR which cash and choice real estate at cash prices will be given. D. E. DEWEY & CO., 167 LaSalle-st.

WANT TO PURCHASE FIRST-CLASS HOUSEhold furniture (parlor and chamber sets) to the amount of $1,000, and pay in full-paid, good-paying, first-class insurance stock. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

WHIPPLE'S MATTRESS MANUFACTORY, 360 State-st. Cheapest place in the city for mattresses, spring-beds, feathers and bedding. Wholesale and retail.

MUSICAL.

A GOOD PIANIST AND ORGANIST DESIRES A position for evenings; plays all popular music. Address W. L. PATTERSON, Ogden House, corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

A NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS cabinet organ in the market. Price, $50 and upward. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

BEST CABINET ORGAN IN THE WORLD. FIRST premium at Vienna, 1873. Excels all other in quality and durability. Prices lower than any others. Organs rented, with privilege of purchase by installments. Prices, $55 to $1,000. Catalogues, with prices and full description sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 80 and 82 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AN ORDER ON A LEADING PIANO house in this city for $350; will trade for any kind of personal property. Horse and buggy preferred. Address Q 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, cheap for cash; will exchange for new top buggy or one nearly new; can be seen at 450 Fulton-st. Address W. L. LEE.

FOR SALE—A NEW FINE CARVED 7-OCTAVE piano; also a double-reed organ; very cheap for cash. Call at 62 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO ON INSTALLments; would take horse or furniture as part pay. Address T 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO BUT THREE months used; cost $650 3 months ago; will take $350; one year's time. Address U 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN A NO. 1 PIANO ON TIME payments; would take buggy or clothing as part pay. Address U 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT BARGAINS, THREE UNredeemed pianos, on most any terms you want. Address T 18, Tribune office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT AN IMMENSE REduction in price on installments and to rent. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

PIANOS TUNED PROPERLY BY JOHN E. HUGHES for $2. All orders left at TELFAIR BROTHERS', 139 West Madison-st., promptly attended to.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT. REPAIRING and tuning at the Chicago Piano Factory, 329 East Randolph-st., by JOHN PRESTON.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SOPRANO singer in a Protestant church choir; a pupil of Arcadio Errani, of New York. Address U 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED organist and director of church music in Protestant Church; can furnish a good soprano and alto if desired. Address H. E. MATHEWS, 625 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY ALTO SINGER in a church choir at moderate salary. South Side preferred. Address Q 5, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 20 TO 300 M GOOD COMmon brick at low figures. T. B. BROWN, Room 9 Fidelity Bank Building.

WANTED—25,000 GOOD COMMON BRICK AT lowest cash price. J. C. BURKE, 888 West Taylor-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—SILVER TEA-SET, OR EXCHANGE for horse, buggy, or real estate. Address S 87, Tribune office.

GOOD KANSAS LAND, GOVERNMENT TITLE, in exchange for city property. L. H. MANTONYA & CO., 88 Market-st.

I WOULD LIKE TO TRADE A PIANO ORDER, good for $350, on a first-class piano house in this city for a horse, buggy, or furniture. Address S 21, Tribune office.

LOTS IN AUSTIN, SITUATED NEAR THE DEPOT, will be sold for tobacco and cigars, or other goods. Address V 14, Tribune office.

NEW FURNITURE TO TRADE FOR GOLD WATCH and diamond pin. T 66, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FARMS FOR CITY AND SUBurban property.
[illegible]
240—160 acres in Chickasaw County, Iowa, and 120 acres in Rock County, Wis., for house and lot on South Side.
214—82½ acres in Champaign County, Ill.
207—183 acres in McHenry County, Ill.
198—160 acres in McHenry County, Ill.
197—160 acres in Lee County, Ill.
[illegible] acres in Kane County, Ill.
[illegible] acres in Henry County, Ill.
177—[illegible] acres in Iroquois County, Ill.
171—160 acres in Iroquois County, Ill.
[illegible] acres in Clinton County, Iowa.
168—160 acres in Winona County, Minn.
165—200 acres in Hancock County, Iowa.
163—240 acres in Itasca County, Minn.
161—300 acres in Grundy County, Ill.
160—300 acres in Kankakee County, Ill.
155—200 acres in Cook County, Ill.
153—200 acres in DeKalb County, Ill.
151—320 acres in Lawrence County, Ill.
132—300 acres in Macoupin County, Ill.
79—70 acres in McHenry County, Ill.
HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—268—TWO-STORY AND BASEment octagon front brick house, stone trimmings, on Indiana-av., for unimproved and unincumbered lots on South Side, $7,000.
267—625 feet at Maywood, for house and lot, $6,875.
228—80x111—Brick building, 22 rooms, centrally located, for unincumbered farm worth about $8,000.
225—Fine residence, large grounds, at Hinsdale, for city property, $8,000.
210—[illegible] houses, West Side, for unincumbered farm worth about $10,000.
[illegible]—Third-av. and Dearborn-st., for house and lot, South Side, equity $12,000.
173—Three-story and basement brick, lot 25x180 Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st., will take equity ($15,000) in unincumbered, desirable lots on South Side, or good acres.
134 and 135—Unincumbered property at Aurora and cash for Chicago property.
[illegible]—[illegible] feet near South Park for house and lot on South Side.
[illegible]—[illegible] acres, corner Sixty-third and Wallace-sts., for farm.
[illegible]—[illegible] acres, unincumbered, within two blocks of depot, very choice, for house and lot on South Side worth $10,000 to $12,000; would assume, or pay difference.
HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM, 80 ACRES IMPROVED, 2 hours' ride south of city, for cottage and lot; a rare chance. T. A. QUINLAN, Room 2, Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front, on North Franklin-st., near Lincoln Park, for cottage and lot and cash, or other good improved or unimproved city or suburban property; this is an opportunity seldom offered. H. S. DIETRICH, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 2, Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR TWO BLOCKS OF THE highest ridge land at Morgan Park (Washington Heights), having a large frontage on Vincennes and Western-avs.; will exchange for improved city property, and assume some incumbrance. This is a rare chance for a person wanting suburban property that will double in value in the next year without any additional expense or care. H. S. DIETRICH, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE built in 1872, with all modern improvements, costing over $20,000, in a flourishing county seat in Southern Illinois; I will exchange the above for Chicago city or suburban property. My reasons are the long-continued illness of my wife. Address F 10, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR MORE HOUSES AND large lots on South Side, fine location, for vacant lots or farms and cash. C. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES VALUABLE MINERal land for an interest in some business as silent partner, or for good city real estate. Address O 98, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNINCUMBERED CITY real estate an assorted stock of tin and hardware, stoves, tin pumps, about $3,000; will trade for smaller trades to consider. Address O 88, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A STORE AND DWELLING over on the West Side, renting at $30 a month, for a cottage and lot. Address P 12, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO IMPROVED FARMS, 726 acres, in a body, and timber: one of 160 and one of 560 acres; will sell singly or together. Also fine 4-story brick residence on Wabash-av. Will take inside improved, or unimproved city, assuming incumbrance. Apply to H. M. SEAVEY, 150 Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—200 ACRES IOWA AND 120 WISconsin land, well located and fast increasing in value; title perfect; for house and lot, or good lots. Would assume some incumbrance or pay some money. Address Y 87 Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM—A LARGE house, with all modern improvements, 42-ft lot; ten minutes' walk from the old Court-House; place cannot be well improved, close to a good town. Apply to C. DEALANO, Reaper Block, Room 42.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM OF 120 ACRES, four miles from Burlington, Iowa; also 240 acres of fine land in Harrison County, Iowa, four miles from county seat, for a stock of boots and shoes; will pay $2,000 cash. Call at Room 13, 145 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HANDSOME SUBURBAN LOTS for groceries or cigars and tobaccos. 302 West Madison-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—40 FEET ON CANAL-ST., NORTH of Madison, a splendid site for business, worth [illegible] for a brick building, will trade any equity of $5,000 for parlor and chamber furniture; must be first-class. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO RESIDENCE property—Fine residence in city of Freeport, Ill.; house is 2-story brick, cemented cellar, contains 9 rooms, large frontage on good street, with double row of fine large maples, an abundance of small fruit and shrubbery; just the place for one to live who wants the very best advantages for schools and churches. E. A. WHITE, 34 West Chicago-av.

TO EXCHANGE—$12,000 CASH AND A NO. 1 stock farm, now rented for $1,500 per year; for a lot in good building locality, in either division of the city; will trade on cash basis. Apply to or address DAY & SANBORN, 160 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—4 SUBURBAN LOTS; MARKET price $250 a foot; and a 2-story house and barn, on West Side; worth $1,500, on 3 years' lease; for lots, or house and lot, near Lincoln Park; worth $2,000. Address J. NORTHEN, 509 West Indiana-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3 FARMS NEAR ROCKFORD, Ill., for city property; will pay part cash. L. D. CLARK & CO., 173 Dearborn-st., or address IRA B. PHILLIPS, Rockford, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE for lots. Brick house on West Side for a well-improved farm. A house and two lots, value $4,000 (clear), for farm of same value. A two-story frame house on Warren-av. for lots. Large flouring-mill and cash for city property. C. B. WILSON, 128 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL FARM WITH GOOD improvements, 4 miles from Kankakee, for a lot or house and lot in the city; will assume some incumbrance; also 2,000 acres of land in Kankakee County, for sale on ten years time, or exchange for city property; 3 houses and 3 lots on West Harrison-st., to exchange for unimproved property near the city; 5 acres in Washington Heights, all clear, for improved property in the city, will assume some incumbrance. DIBBLE & LA BELLE, 225 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, SPLENdid farm of 320 acres in De Kalb County, Ill. Fine farm of 160 acres in Whiteside County, Ill. Good farm of 160 acres in Mason County, Ill. Farm of 320 acres in Guthrie County, Iowa. Fruit farm of 30 acres, and one of 20 acres, Michigan. Suburban lots all clear for farm or house and lot. House and large lot at Maywood for city residence. Suburban lots and cash for house and lot. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

TO EXCHANGE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON Lake-st., west of Union Park, for residence property. Call at Room 16, 145 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LUMBER, A SMALL FARM in Michigan. Address S 2, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WESTERN LANDS FOR CHICAgo property; small incumbrances assumed. Also 320 acres for stock of dry goods and notions. WILSON & FRANKLIN, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$22,000 WORTH OF SOUTH PARK-av. property for a nice marble-front residence; will assume some incumbrance. Also 50x180 feet Van Buren-st.; ground all ornamented with fruit and shrubbery, with a good house and barn with all modern wants; ½ cash, balance in some unincumbered property. I have a large farm at the City of Elgin for sale or exchange in part; take a good residence, balance on long time. Also a farm of 400 acres well improved, 80 acres of choice fruit, large amount of stock and grain to go with it. Also a farm of 160 acres 38 miles from Chicago; considerable stock and grain with it; well calculated for a grain or dairy-farm; want improved property. I have other exchanges, inside property for small farms from $2,000 to $3,000. Call and see, 128 South Clark-st., Room 2. J. H. [illegible].

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO BUSINESS PROPERty for unincumbered lands and other property. Also farm near Rockford, and timber lands in Woodford County, for city property. Several houses and lots for sale on long time, cheap. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO TRADE FOR HORSE AND BUGGY, AND cash, 40 acres timber land in Iowa, near McGregor. Address V 84, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ABOUT $7,000 WORTH OF VERY desirable suburban lots for fine property, with about ½ cash. Address O 84, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR NEW YORK OR BROOKlyn property—125x150 feet with 2-story and brick basement dwelling of 13 rooms, east front, on Clark-st., 200 feet north of Diversey-av.; lot fronts on two streets; price $14,000 (a splendid residence); $12,000 2-story and basement stone-front house, all modern improvements, on Union Park place, near Union Park; there is $7,000 mortgage, and I want a clear lot for my equity. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$4,000—FIRST-CLASS STOCK of boots and shoes, hats, caps, fixtures, with good-will of an established business; for inside unincumbered real estate; part cash; none other need apply. No. 117 Twenty-second-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM IN NEW YORK STATE of 101 acres for part cash and new furniture. Furniture for sale for cash at less than manufacturers' prices. Call and see at 320 Wabash-av. R. E. McALISTER.

TO EXCHANGE—OVER $[illegible] WORTH OF CITY and country property in farms. Lands in almost every county and State. Suburban lots and city property. Also stocks of goods and business chances. Come and see us if you want to trade. THOMAS & CO., 84 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THOMAS & CO.'S REAL ESTATE Exchange Record will be published on the 1st day of March, will contain 8 pages, and have a circulation of 5,000 copies. Bring in your property if you want to exchange it. THOMAS & CO., 84 South Clark-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNISHED HOTEL IN IOWA for cottage and lot in city, or merchandise. Address A D, P. O. Box 524, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—[illegible] FEET ON ILLINOIS-ST.; [illegible] feet on Superior-st.; 25 feet on West Washington-st.; several acre tracts; houses and lots on West Side; improved and unimproved farms. HAIR & CO., 174 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CENTRAL IMPROVED PROPerty bring good rental for dwelling house on South Side. Address EXCHANGE, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO MANHATTAN SILENT sewing-machines, cost each $75; 1 Domestic, cost $75, and 1 Singer improved, cost $70; total, $295; all new; to exchange for horse and buggy, dry goods, or inside lot. Will pay some cash for horse and buggy. Address BRAHAM, 241 Thirty-second-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$2,600 STOCK OF BOOTS AND shoes for real estate in South Chicago or city. Apply at 233 Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A PARTY STARTING A COUNtry store wishes to trade some cash and some good lots at Norwood Park for any kind of good merchandise. Address T 58, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—72 FEET ON SOUTH PARK boulevard running through to Vernon-av., free of incumbrance; will exchange for good improved property south of Eighteenth-st., north of Thirty-fifth-st., and east of State-st.

20 acres on the ridge at Washington Heights close to Morgan Park; will exchange for residence property on South Side.

Two cottages and lots at South Englewood, free of incumbrance, and some fine lots, to exchange for good farms in Illinois or Wisconsin.

An elegant house and large lot on Indiana-av., south of Eighteenth-st., worth $40,000, no incumbrance; will trade for choice suburban acres at cash value.

L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR farms a specialty. A. LIMBERG & CO., corner Washington and Fifth-av., Teutonia Building, Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE—A BUSINESS BLOCK, DESIRable, central, and well rented, worth $54,000, for unincumbered improved farm or village property worth from $15,000 to $30,000. S. R. WELLS, 158 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY A beautiful improved farm within 70 miles of Chicago, nice dwelling, barn, granary, out-buildings, artesian well, &c. Also, for sale at a great sacrifice, an elegant 2-story and basement octagon front brick house on Vincennes-av., marble mantels, furnace, bath-room, and all modern improvements; must be sold. BIGELOW BROS. & STONE, 131 and 133 Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—250 ACRE FARM, 10 TIMBER, near Sedalia, Mo.; 80 acre farm within 1 mile of station, DeWitt Co., Ill.; 40 acre farm (30 acres fruit) at Carbondale, Ill.; 20 on brick; house and lot at Western Springs, 12 miles from city. Will exchange any of above for city property or merchandise. HOPKINS & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARMS FOR INSIDE OR OUTside property. Suburban acres for inside property. Improved real estate for unimproved. E. T. SUMWALT, 148 Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS FOR Western lands. SPRINGER, ATWOOD & CO., 128 LaSalle-st., Room 18.

TO EXCHANGE—HEAVY WORK HORSE FOR counter, shelving, and show-cases. HANK RICE, 74 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, for furniture, carpets. J. McALLISTER & CO., 118 East Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLOTHING AND TAILORING, for good No. 8 cook-stove, or parlor and bed-room sets. Address Y 95, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERty in St. Paul for sale. Will take part pay in Chicago real estate. Any person acquainted with hotel keeping will find this trade worth considering; CHASE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM IN Iowa, convenient to market and railroads, for city or suburban property; will assume small incumbrance. WILLISTON & GARLICK, Room 18, Nixon Building, northeast corner La Salle and Monroe-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS, FIRST PAYment in carriage painting, balance long time. Call at Room 16, 145 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS (on cash basis) for good furniture and carpets. Call at 83 Twenty-second-st., up stairs.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN NEW OCTAGON front brick houses, for unincumbered real estate in first locality. Address W 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL RIDGE GROVE lots near depot at Washington Heights, and brick store in good town of 4,000 inhabitants, for improved or unimproved land in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, or Missouri; price, $6,000. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BUSINESS BUILDING ON North Side, in good location, for vacant lot. A. M. HITT, 19 Major Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH large lot, furnished or unfurnished, in the centre of the City of Peoria, Ill.; would exchange for residence property in Chicago; price $25,000 clear of all incumbrances. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 154 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS IN IRVING PARK in first payment for a small cottage on West Side, west of Halsted and south of Lake. Address N 2, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT IN GROWING town, $1,500, for house and lot in city worth $3,000 to $4,000. City and suburban, improved farms, wild lands, hotels in country, hardware stock, mills &c. Wanted—Cottage and lot; house on leased land, for dairy farm worth $4,000, clear. L. P. SWIFT, SON & WATTS, Room 5 Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House.

TO EXCHANGE—WINDOW FRAMES FOR A stock of notions, stationery, carpets, furniture, or horse and buggy. Address P 13, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR TOP BUGGY, PIANO, OR furniture, set of druggists' shelving, and counters. 128 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT 60x125, NEAR MORGAN-AV. depot, for furniture, piano, or two-seated open buggy. HOLMES, 173 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF WHOLESALE FURnishing and manufacturing business, well established, very profitable, stock well selected, good cash trade for selling. Will take good paying business property. Stock, $10,000. Address O 52, with real name, describing property and price.

TO EXCHANGE—$2,500 EQUITY IN SOUTH SIDE house and lot worth $5,000, for vacant city lots. Address W 54, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—FOUR improved farms, 1,400 acres of fine land, [illegible] miles out; 600 acres on Calumet River. 42 feet on Canal-st. 75x120 on Indiana-av., for farms. 121 feet on Desplaines-st. 50 feet on Franklin-st. 20 acres at Austin, for farm. Brick house on Warren-av., for two houses and cash. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HORSES OR BUGGY, A $275 order on a first-class piano house; also, some good insurance stock in a good company of Chicago; also, one lot on North Side, and one on the West Side, that I want to exchange. Call or address J E W, 46 West Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 400 ACRES IN MARION County, Ill., all stocked. Farm of 100 acres in Livingston County, Ill. 4 acres at Washington Heights, near depot. 160 acres in Guthrie County, Iowa, exchange for city property. Farm of 240 acres in Guthrie County, Iowa, for house and lot within five miles of Court-House. SIMMONS & CARTER, 137 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN LOTS for merchandise; also, $1,400 equity in house in Woodstock. Address or call on REAL ESTATE, No. 47 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE 10-ACRE BLOCK, 40 minutes' walk from Court-House, for city residence. Address V 66, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$5,000 EQUITY IN AN $8,000 house and lot on Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., for unincumbered house and lot or vacant lots in or near Chicago. L. A. CHASE, Room 8, 167 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—20 ACRES OF IOWA LAND FOR any kind of personal property. Address T 16, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE 20 HOUSES AND lots from $3,000 to $25,000 to exchange for Chicago property and farms, and 20 farms to exchange for city property. E. P. ADAMS & CO., 70 Madison-st., corner State.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF GROCERIES 18 acres good farming land in Dallas County, Iowa, 1 mile from Redfield. Also, 80 acres 3 miles from [illegible], both of them, and each good land; in [illegible] Valley Railroad, or well improved property in City of Des Moines, Iowa, now bringing good rent. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, NO. 77 Clark-st., improved residence property in South Division for business property on Wabash-av., Clark-st., or State-st.; will assume incumbrance, or pay cash. 325 feet, fronting Humboldt boulevard, for farm of like value. The finest family hotel in the city, furnished, for acres in city or country.

TO EXCHANGE—A FARM FOR COTTAGE AND lot in city worth about $2,500. C. F. HUNTING, 89 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR boulevard and Fort Wayne Road, for house and lot on South Side, $4,000 to $7,000; assume some incumbrance. 145 Madison-st., Room 1.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—FINE LANDS IN Michigan, 2 farms near Manchester, Ia., $3,000 for house and lot; assume some incumbrance. House and lot on West Jackson-st., $[illegible]; take horse and buggy in part for first payment. Lots south of South Chicago for farm. 145 Madison-st., Room 1.

TO EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE for brick or other building material. C. F. HUNTING, 89 Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—$16,000 MERCHANDISE AND $25,000 real estate for hotel or other good property. Address or call on J. WIGHTMAN, Kuhns' Hotel.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FURNITURE AND FIXtures throughout of a fine hotel, in one of the best locations in the city, now clearing about $500 per month, for personal property. A. M. HITT, 19 Major Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—1 DIAMOND, ¾ KARATS, AND 1 lady's gold watch, for good piano or household goods. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CITY PROPERTY for stock of dry goods, notions, etc. W 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ARCHITECTURAL services for eligibly located suburban lots. Call or address ARCHITECTS, Room 35 Kentucky Block, corner Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CARPENTER or mill work, $40 worth of plumbing; also $125 worth of plastering. HOGAN, BROWN & CO., 35 Ogden-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR FURNITURE, a heavy gold vest chain and heavy silver case stem-winder, both new; cost $90. Address A Q B, 79 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE GOOD CARPETS AND gas-fixtures for 18-room residence, and pay in good real estate, or good paying, full paid, insurance stock. Z 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME FINE FOOT lots at Montrose, 5 miles from old Court-House, on Northwestern Railroad, for a cottage and lot in the city, cash lot; West Side preferred. Apply to Room 8, 18 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PARLOR ORGAN, new, for horse and light wagon. Call at 237 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE ON Seminary-av., equity $3,000, for model lots, or stock of goods. CLASBIN BROS. & CO., 127 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A 2-STORY BRICK-HOUSE, OCTAGON front, 10 rooms, with basement and all modern improvements, pleasantly located on West Side, not far from Union Park, in exchange for the same kind and lot $4,000 cash. Address U 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT OR BUILDing lot in district bounded by Madison and Van Buren-sts., Ashland-av. and Hoyne-st., in exchange for first-class residence property, unincumbered, in Evanston. Address N 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR TWO South Side suburban lots for first-class furniture and carpets. Address B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOCK OF STOVES, TINWARE, and tools for house and lot in a good town in Middle Illinois, and 160 acres land in Kansas. Address K 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, 160 acres unimproved land in Iowa, and 120 acres improved farm in Wisconsin; $2,500 and $4,000. Inquire at No. 709 South State-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN EASTERN WIDOWER, WITHOUT INCUMbrance, claiming industry and respectability, desires the acquaintance of an intelligent woman with similar claims, with a view to matrimony. X 61, Tribune office.

A BACHELOR, OF 31 DESIRES TO FORM ACquaintance with a genuine lady. Object, matrimony. Best of references given and required. Address W 8, Tribune office.

MEDICAL.

MRS. A. L. BARBER, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN, 639 West Lake-st., Chicago.

RUPTURE—CALL ON DR. HAMILTON AND BE healed; the doctor's method is new and effects a permanent cure. Office, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A MAN OF MIDDLE AGE, TO KEEP books and make himself generally useful in a wholesale and retail store, and who can bring [illegible] good security and steady employment; man guaranteed. Address W 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY, [illegible] must be a good penman, with [illegible] which good interest will be given. [illegible] North Green-st.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, a smart young man as assistant [illegible] in handwriting of applicant, T 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 204 WEST MADISON-ST., a salesman to sell confectionery [illegible] Monday morning.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, with $1,500, security given, as bookkeeper [illegible] ASSOCIATION, care Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, [illegible] insurance office; must write a [illegible] some knowledge of accounts. Address [illegible] salary expected, Z 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with city trade to sell gents' furnishing [illegible] Must have good reference. Apply [illegible] C. A. CRELL, 78 and 80 State-st.

WANTED—CARPET SALESMAN [illegible], clear-headed, capable man [illegible] buy for and manage a retail department [illegible] ing ago, former experience and [illegible] references, for two days, X 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART SALESMAN [illegible] German, to sell cheap lots; [illegible] HOLMES, 173 Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE [illegible] Good workmen can rely on [illegible] around. BRADLEY & METCALF [illegible]

WANTED—A PRINTER AND [illegible] MOORE'S Photograph [illegible]

WANTED—TAILORS AND [illegible] our class learning the art of [illegible] patent system, warranted to save [illegible] learning, and superior in accuracy [illegible] WAY, 209 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] ter. Address, with reference [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A PAPER RULER [illegible] 244 Illinois-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS TO [illegible] frame buildings; will pay [illegible] estate. Apply to ALLEN & BART [illegible] VanBuren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MOULDER [illegible] quire at 261 Wabash-av.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS [illegible] McMULLAN & CO., 19 and [illegible]

WANTED—A RULER. IMMEDIATELY [illegible] COX & CO.'S, successors to [illegible] Co., Clark and Adams-sts., Lake [illegible]

WANTED—2 CARPENTERS, [illegible] laborers. 221 West VanBuren [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOT [illegible] Apply at BIRNEY HAND [illegible]

WANTED—A DANE OR NORWEGIAN [illegible] maker to go to Iowa; single [illegible] ALLEN & CO., 157 State-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 BELLHANGER [illegible] morning, at 7 o'clock, at 158 [illegible]

WANTED—A CARPENTER [illegible] at bindery, 156 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD [illegible] draughtsman. Apply Monday [illegible] LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] Inquire at 47 and 49 North [illegible]

WANTED—BOOTMAKER AT [illegible] corner Hobey.

WANTED—A GOOD GLASS [illegible] has had experience in drug [illegible] Apply at 38 Market-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE [illegible] struction on light buggies [illegible] part. Address or call on J. H. FOL [illegible] LER & CO., Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—SHOE-STRETCHER [illegible] class shoe-stretchers wanted [illegible] tomed to the trade need apply. [illegible] sale Shoe Manufacturer, 264 West [illegible]

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS [illegible] ous core-moulder; moulders [illegible] own tools, and all bad work to be [illegible] Apply at Columbia Iron Foundry, [illegible]

WANTED—TAILORS, AND A [illegible] desire to learn the art of cutting [illegible] division rule, the best in the United [illegible] 181 South Clark-st., where I will give [illegible] to 9 p. m. Sundays from 9 a. m. to [illegible] WORKA.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS [illegible] on parlor furniture. Apply at [illegible] st. to-day.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS [illegible] good to work on stairs [illegible] ty. Inquire of J. R. MICKENS, [illegible] this afternoon.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO LEARN [illegible] profitable trade, one who would [illegible] business, Address stating salary and [illegible] Address W 52, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WINTER EMPLOYMENT [illegible] for everybody. Good wages [illegible] Men and women wanted [illegible] Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO. [illegible] or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN [illegible] of a small place in the country [illegible] the care of horses, cows, shrubbery, & [illegible] can fill the bill can hear of a good p [illegible] Tribune office, for 5 days.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL [illegible] for kerosene; costs 6 cents, will [illegible] stamp for sample, or 25 cents for three [illegible] HAY & CO., 124 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE [illegible] dren) wanted to take charge of the [illegible] Western country, and the man [illegible] tical farmer, and the woman a first [illegible] Apply Monday at Room 32 Ashland B [illegible]

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 [illegible] reference required; at The O [illegible] Fair, 237 South Clark-st., near H [illegible]

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 [illegible] work about a daily market [illegible] board. Must give reference. Address [illegible] office.

WANTED—MEN, BY AMERICAN [illegible] Company, to sell the patent [illegible] sells out. Outfits $1 to $12 [illegible] Room 23.

WANTED—TEAMSTER WITH [illegible] at Highwood. E. ASHLEY [illegible]

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHA [illegible] agent writes for 1,000 boxes, [illegible] boxes daily. A mechanic cleared [illegible] State and county agencies now ready [illegible] M'F'G CO., 88 East Madison-st., [illegible]

WANTED—A SOLICITOR OF [illegible] established establishment, [illegible] quainted with architects and builders [illegible] apply. Address, with reference [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A [illegible] eral work in a meat market; [illegible] Call at 88 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS M [illegible] ple goods to the wholesale trade [illegible] large commission will be paid to the [illegible] ences required. Address X 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PORTER AT THE [illegible] Hotel, corner of Thirty- [illegible] Grove-av.

WANTED—CANVASSERS [illegible] York Tombs," an account of [illegible] prison and famous criminals, with [illegible] rant its introduction in the most [illegible] ing accounts of Stokes and Fisk, [illegible] ham-Burdell, Richardson-McFarland [illegible] Walworth, etc. Most rapid selling [illegible] Agents making $100 weekly. OSGOOD [illegible] tion books, 4 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO SUPERINTEND [illegible] must be well acquainted in the [illegible] knowledge of building. Address O [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, [illegible] perienced, and successful ad [illegible] take advertisements from the wholesale [illegible] manufacturers of the city for a well- [illegible] lar mercantile medium; none but [illegible] soliciting for advertisements a pro [illegible] Address V 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] canvasser; one who can furnish [illegible] regard to business capacity and ch [illegible] and experience on directory work [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CANVASSERS [illegible] good pay; something entirely [illegible] & CO., 267 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] man, with the best of reference [illegible] bottling establishment. Address [illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Nurses.

WANTED—WET-NURSE, C [illegible] Hodges', No. 915 North Clark [illegible]

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL AT [illegible] must have good references.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART N [illegible] 15 years old, who can come w [illegible] who can make herself generally useful [illegible] at 260 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, [illegible] Sherman House, Monday, [illegible] hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL [illegible] must speak entirely correct G [illegible] trousse. Apply Monday forenoon, [illegible]

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY G [illegible] the care of a child; call Mon [illegible] Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NEAT G [illegible] n care for children; must come [illegible] n Irish wanted. Apply Monday, [illegible]

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL [illegible] Inquire at 383 Wabash-av. [illegible] ing early.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FAMILY S [illegible] speaks only French or G [illegible] reference, 679 Jackson-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED [illegible] with the Wheeler & Wilson [illegible] to at home. TOMLINSON & C [illegible]

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER [illegible] fectly understands her business [illegible] of the entire business. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—THREE GIRLS [illegible] plain dressmaking. Also [illegible] West Madison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] take charge of a new laundry [illegible] references required. Nor [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, [illegible] er, 5 new shirt ironers, six [illegible] Laundry, 63 and 65 Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ARTIFICIAL-FLOWER [illegible] 211 Wabash-av., corner Adams [illegible] pay to good hands. Call Mon [illegible]

WANTED—50 LADIES TO S [illegible] ly used in every house [illegible] 155 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY [illegible] 160 West Madison-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED--A MAN OF MIDDLE-AGE TO KEEP books and make himself generally useful in a jobbing and retail store, and who can loan his employer $1,000; good security and steady employment to the right kind of man guaranteed. Address W 8, Tribune office.

WANTED--A GOOD SMART BUSINESS MAN, must be a good penman, with not less than $300, for which good interest will be given. Call or address G, 80 North Green-st.

WANTED--IN A COMMISSION OFFICE, A COMpetent young man as assistant bookkeeper. Apply, in handwriting of applicant, T 32, Tribune office.

WANTED--AT 304 WEST MADISON-ST., A GOOD salesman to sell confectionery on wagon. Apply Monday morning.

WANTED--AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN HAVING $1,500, security given, as bookkeeper. Address ASSOCIATION, care Tribune office.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN AN insurance office; must write a good hand, and have some knowledge of accounts. Address, stating age and salary expected, Z 73, Tribune office.

WANTED--A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH city trade to sell gents' furnishing goods in the city. Must have good reference. Apply, on Monday only, to C. A. CRELL, 78 and 80 State-st.

WANTED--CARPET SALESMAN--AN ENERGETIC, clear-headed, capable man, who is qualified to buy for and manage a retail department. Address, stating age, former experience and where, salary wanted, and references, for two days, X 58, Tribune office.

WANTED--SMART SALESMAN, WHO SPEAKS German, to sell cheap lots; salary or commission. HOLMES, 173 Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED--BOOT AND SHOE BOTTOMERS--Good workmen can rely on steady work the year around. BRADLEY & METCALF, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED--A PRINTER AND RETOUCHER AT MOORE'S Photograph Studio, 130 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TAILORS AND OTHERS TO JOIN our class learning the art of cutting. I have a new patent system, warranted to save one-half the time in learning, and superior in accuracy and fit. IRA J. ORDWAY, 269 West Madison-st.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED CUSTOM-CUTter. Address, with reference and salary, X 62, Tribune office.

WANTED--A PAPER RULER AND BINDER AT 244 Illinois-st.

WANTED--PAINTERS TO ESTIMATE ON 20 frame buildings; will pay half cash and half real estate. Apply to ALLEN & BARTLETT, 449 to 451 West VanBuren-st.

WANTED--A GOOD MOULDING CARVER. Inquire at 261 Wabash-av.

WANTED--2 FIRST-CLASS PATTERN MAKERS. McMULLAN & CO., 19 and 21 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED--A RULER, IMMEDIATELY, AT A. J. COX & CO.'S, successors to Cox, Henderson & Co., Clark and Adams-sts., Lakeside Building.

WANTED--3 CARPENTERS, PAINTER, AND 2 laborers. 621 West VanBuren-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD BOOK COMPOSITORS. Apply at BIRNEY HAND & CO.'S, 111 Madison-st.

WANTED--A DANE OR NORWEGIAN WATCHmaker to go to Iowa; single man preferred. BENJ. ALLEN & CO., 137 State-st.

WANTED--A NO. 1 BELLHANGER, MONDAY morning, at 7 o'clock, at 150 North Clark-st.

WANTED--A CARPENTER ON A SHORT JOB, at bindery, 150 State-st.

WANTED--A GOOD ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Apply Monday, Room 22 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTer. Inquire at 47 and 49 North Wells-st.

WANTED--BOOTMAKER AT 675 HUBBARD-ST., corner Hoboy.

WANTED--A GOOD GLASS PACKER, ONE WHO has had experience in druggists' glass preferred. Apply at 20 Market-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--A CARRIAGE SMITH UNDER INstruction on light buggies; must be sober and smart. Address or call on J. B. FORD, with E. M. MILLER & CO., Quincy, Ill.

WANTED--SHOE-STRETCHERS--A FEW FIRST-class shoe-stretchers wanted; none but those accustomed to the trade need apply. E. J. QUIRK, Wholesale Shoe Manufacturer, 264 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED--SIX FIRST-CLASS MOULDERS AND one core-moulder; moulders must furnish their own tools, and all bad work to be deducted from wages. Apply at Columbia Iron Foundry, 26 Front-st.

WANTED--TAILORS, AND ALL OTHERS WHO desire to learn the art of cutting by the French division rule, the best in the United States, inquire at 164 South Clark-st., where I will give instructions from 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. J. G. N. WOSKA.

WANTED--TWO FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS on parlor furniture. Apply at 472½ South Halsted-st. to-day.

WANTED--TWO GOOD CARPENTERS WHO ARE used to work on a single cabin; none others need apply. Inquire of J. R. MICKENS, 221 West Lake-st., this afternoon.

WANTED--YOUNG MAN TO LEARN DESIRABLE profitable trade, one with $300 cash to invest in the business, secured on salary and interest in the profits. Address W 58, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED--A MARRIED MAN TO TAKE CARE of a small place in the country; must understand the care of horses, cows, shrubbery, garden, &c. One who can fill the bill can hear of a good place. Address X 24, Tribune office, for 5 days.

WANTED--MEN TO SELL NON-EXPLOSIVE for kerosene; costs 8 cents, sells for 50 cents. Send stamp for sample, or 25 cents for three articles worth $1. KAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED--A MAN AND WIFE (WITHOUT CHILdren) wanted to take charge of a farm, at a salary; the man to be a thorough practical farmer, and the woman a first-class butter-maker. Apply Monday at Room 23 Ashland Block.

WANTED--A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD--GOOD reference required; at The Original Clark Street Fair, 267 South Clark-st., near Harrison.

WANTED--A BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD TO work about a daily market near Chicago for his board. Must give reference. Address Q 45, Tribune office.

WANTED--MEN, BY AMERICAN NOVELTY Company, to sell the newest, quickest-selling articles out. Outfits $1 to $12. 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED--TEAMSTER WITH TEAM TO SETTLE at Highwood. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 209 LaSalle.

WANTED--MEN TO SELL CHANG CHANG. ONE agent writes for 1,000 boxes, and says he can sell 20 boxes daily. A mechanic cleared $112 in two weeks. Town and county agencies now ready. CHANG CHANG M'F'G CO., 30 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED--A SOLICITOR OF TRADE FOR A MANufacturing establishment, who is extensively acquainted with architects and builders; none others need apply. Address, with reference, T 2, Tribune office.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY--A MAN FOR GENeral work in a meat market; need not be a butcher. Call at 66 West Adams-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO SELL STAple goods to the wholesale trade in other cities; a large commission will be paid to the right man; references required. Address X 77, Tribune office.

WANTED--A PORTER AT THE UNITED STATES Hotel, corner of Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED--CANVASSERS FOR THE "NEW York Tombs," an account of New York's celebrated prison and famous criminals, written in a style to warrant its introduction in the most refined parlors. Thrilling accounts of Stokes and Fisk, Tweed, Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell, Richardson McFarland tragedy, Frank Walworth, etc. Most rapid selling book ever issued. Agents making $100 weekly. OSGOOD & CO., subscription books, 4 South Clark-st.

WANTED--A MAN TO SUPERINTEND WORK; must be well acquainted in the city, and have some knowledge of building. Address Z 19, Tribune office.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS, THOROUGHLY EXperienced, and successful advertising solicitor to take advertisements from the wholesale merchants and manufacturers of the city for a well-established and popular mercantile medium; none but persons who make soliciting for advertisements a profession need answer. Address V 12, Tribune office.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING canvasser; one who can furnish good references in regard to business capacity and character. One who has had experience on directory work preferred. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

WANTED--TWO GOOD CANVASSERS AT ONCE; good pay; something entirely new. M. C. BLAND & CO., 297 West Madison-st.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE man, with the best of references, to manage a beer-bottling establishment. Address Z 1, Tribune office.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Nurses.

WANTED--WET-NURSE. CALL AT DR. S. P. Hedges', No. 915 North Clark-st.

WANTED--NURSE-GIRL AT 1487 INDIANA-AV.; must have good reference.

WANTED--A GOOD SMART NURSE-GIRL ABOUT 16 years old, who can come well recommended, and who can make herself generally useful. No Irish. Apply at 599 West Washington-st.

WANTED--A WET NURSE. CALL AT ROOM 614 Sherman House, Monday, Feb. 16, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED--A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE; SHE must speak entirely correct German, and have references. Apply Monday forenoon, at 656 Michigan-av.

WANTED--A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO ASSIST IN the care of a child; call Monday. J. S. BARNES, 98 Madison-st.

WANTED--A GOOD NEAT GERMAN OR SWEDE nurse for children; must come well recommended; no Irish wanted. Apply Monday, 1071 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A NURSE GIRL 10 OR 12 YEARS OLD. Inquire at 383 Wabash-av., in laundry, Monday morning early.

Seamstresses.

WANTED--A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS WHO speaks only French or German. Address, with references, 670 Jackson-st.

WANTED--EXPERIENCED SHIRT-MAKERS with the Wheeler & Wilson machine; the work to be done at home. TOMLINSON & CO., 160 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--A DRESSMAKER, ONE WHO PERfectly understands her business, also to take charge of the entire business. Apply at 957 Wabash-av., in the store.

WANTED--THREE GIRLS TO LEARN FIRST-class dressmaking. Alpaca suits made for $5. 492 West Madison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take charge of a new laundry, 143 Chicago-av. Good references required. None else need apply.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY, ONE COLLAR IRONer, 5 new shirt ironers, and 1 washer, at the Lake-side Laundry, 63 and 65 Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--ARTIFICIAL-FLOWER MAKERS AT 232 Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.; steady work and good pay to good hands. Call Monday, Feb. 16.

WANTED--20 LADIES TO SELL SEVERAL ARTIcles used in every house; $3 to $5 can be made a day. 224 Fifth-av.

WANTED--A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND OFFICE. 289 West Madison-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO CAN DO the washing, ironing, and cooking in a small family. Apply at 307 North Clark-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT COOK FOR FIRST-class boarding-house; references required. Apply at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED--AT 585 WEST MONROE-ST., A GOOD girl to do second work. Reference required.

WANTED--A GOOD, STEADY, RELIABLE GIRL for general housework in a small family; must be a good plain cook, washer, and ironer. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Call for 3 days at 1876 Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.

WANTED--A GOOD, STRONG, WILLING GIRL to do kitchenwork; must understand washing and ironing thoroughly; no cook needed. Apply Monday at 969 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, corner Monroe-st. and California-av.

WANTED--AT 330 OHIO-ST., TWO COMPETENT girls; one to cook, and the other to do laundry work; references required.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 894 Michigan-av.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1418 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl for general housework. Call at 1416 Indiana-av.

WANTED--TO GO TO WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a good, steady girl or woman for general housework; small family, no children. Address WM. HOPKINSON, 303 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK AT No. 1239 Wabash-av.

WANTED--GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 59 South Ann-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at second house south Sixty-fourth-st. on Harvard, Englewood, or at my office, 4 State-st. C. H. VERMEYER.

WANTED--A COMPETENT COOK FOR A PRIVATE family. Apply, with references, at Room 30 Ashland Block, corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; a Canadian or Scandinavian preferred. No Irish need answer. Call on Monday, at 246 West Jackson-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of two adults and three children. Wages, $3. Apply at 264 West Indiana-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO THE WORK IN a family of two; must be a good cook. Apply at first house south Thirty-fifth-st., on South Park-av.

WANTED--A GOOD SERVANT FOR GENERAL housework; two in family; wages, $2.50 per week. Bohemian preferred. 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED--GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family; must work cheap. Apply at 223 Western-av.

WANTED--A GOOD, RELIABLE, WILLING GIRL to do general housework. Call at 134 Ellis-av.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Apply at 306 West Lake-st.

WANTED--TWO SCRUB-GIRLS. MATTESON House.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 257 West Jackson-st.

WANTED--AT 799 WABASH-AV., A GOOD kitchen girl to assist the cook.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 240 Park-av.

WANTED--A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Call after 10 o'clock Monday at 504 West Congress (Tyler).

WANTED--A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL in a small family, 713 West Lake-st. Call to-day.

WANTED--AT WILSON'S, 299 STATE-ST., A smart, neat girl to assist in housework.

WANTED--A GOOD, STRONG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at 289 Orchard-st. Lincoln-av. cars.

WANTED--A GOOD TRUSTY GIRL TO GO WEST; permanent home offered. State full name, age, nationality, and how situated, or no notice will be taken. One alone preferred. Z 72, Tribune office.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON at 273 Thirty-first-st. References required.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK AT 111 SOUTH JEFferson-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, also to cook. Apply at 112 Dearborn-st., upper floor.

WANTED--GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 252 West Washington-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK FOR A PRIVATE family; Swede or Norwegian preferred. First-class wages given, and best of references required. Apply at Room 4, No. 86 Dearborn-st., on Monday.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family, at 11 South Canal-st.

WANTED--A GIRL FOUR HOURS A DAY, TO wash dishes and assist in lunch-room; American preferred. Address Z 7, Tribune office.

WANTED--A THOROUGHLY CLEAN, WILLING, and faithful girl for general housework in family of three. Apply at bindery, 150 State-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, AT NO. 25 NORTH Clark-st., Hancock House.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at 123 Brown-st.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of three; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 1073 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHing, and general housework. Apply at 486 South Union-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK, and to wash and iron in a private family. Apply at 22 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED--AT 821 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMPEtent girl to cook, wash, and iron; no others need apply.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; German or Swede preferred. Apply Monday at 876 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A NORWEGIAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework in a small family; also a nurse girl capable also of sewing. Call at 108 South Park-av., Monday.

WANTED--A GOOD SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework in a family of three; must be a good cook. Apply Monday, 1071 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small boarding-house. Apply at 139 Third-av.

WANTED--TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, the other for up-stairs work. German or Swede preferred. Apply at 1315 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A NICE YOUNG GIRL FOR HOUSEwork in small family of two, at 1446 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. German preferred, at No. 268 West Jackson-st.

WANTED--TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE FOR general housework, the other for chamber work, at 8 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Come prepared to stay. 49 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework and make herself useful. Apply at 79 South Clark-st., gun store.

WANTED--GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. 462 West Taylor-st., corner of Lytle.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three. Apply on Monday at basement door 640 West Monroe-st.; reference required.

WANTED--A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR Norwegian girl, a first-class cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family. Must be neat, clean, and have good recommendation. 371 West Washington-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED--A TIDY, MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN lady as housekeeper and companion to a convalescent lady; to the right party a good home and price will be given. W. B. ROGERS, No. 413 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--GIRL OR WIDOW, THAT CAN DO plain sewing, to keep house for a family of three. Call Canalport-av., corner Union-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--HOUSEKEEPER IN LARGE FIRST-class boarding-house; one of some experience preferred; one that can make herself useful about the house or agreeable in the parlor; person not over 25 or 30 preferred. Address X 44, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A WHOLESALE OR retail grocery house; first-class recommendations given. Address Q 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--TO COUNTRY DRUGgists--By a thoroughly competent prescription clerk; 5 years' city and country experience. Reference A 1. Address NEWTON, Farm Ridge, LaSalle County, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED--AS TRAVELING SALESman for wholesale grocery, tea, or liquor house; teas preferred; many years' experience; either salary or commission; A 1 city reference. Address for three days U 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--IN REAL ESTATE, LUMber, or any business, as clerk, assistant, or in any capacity, by a young man of 24. Lived 10 years in Chicago. Address O 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED drug clerk; best city references given. Address Q 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS BOOKKEEPER OR IN any honorable capacity; have had 15 years' experience in hardware and agricultural business; thoroughly posted in office work; will give the best of references. Address for five days V 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AN ACTIVE POSITION BY a young man of good habits, not afraid of work or responsibility; can keep a set of double-entry books, or operate a telegraph instrument, if necessary; good references from present employers. Address for 3 days Z 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A JEWELRY HOUSE by a young man thoroughly posted; can furnish first-class reference. Address R 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--TO LUMBERMEN--AS salesman by a young married man who has had three years' experience in lumber business in this city; can command a good country trade if allowed to travel; would not object to take charge of a yard in the country. Address R 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GENTLEMAN FROM London, England, in a merchant's or banker's office; knows French thoroughly, and somewhat of German. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman, as salesman in wholesale boot and shoe or grocery house. Have traveled in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Would accept a situation in first-class retail store. Best of references. Address R, 117 Walnut-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED--$2,500 CASH--I WISH A situation as bookkeeper with a responsible firm, to whom I can loan above amount on good security; or will purchase interest in good business. Have many years' experience and can give satisfactory reference. Address Z 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or office clerk; is willing to work. Speaks English and German. Can give best of city reference. Address W 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper of long experience, both in this city and Boston. Refers to present and former employers. Address S 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--A YOUNG MAN FOR THE past 10 years in the employ of a first-class house of this city is now open for an engagement with some house of good standing either as bookkeeper or salesman. Refer good standing to present employer, several banks and well-known business houses of this city. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED business man, practical bookkeeper, and responsible party, with best references. Address or inquire at NEUMEISTER & KLOSE, 163 Kinzie-st., near Clark.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.--Continued.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A MAN OF EXPERience as assistant bookkeeper or entry clerk. Reference given. Address for two days T 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and cashier with a thorough knowledge of business. A responsible position is wanted, and satisfactory references given. Address T 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BOOKS OPENED AND closed, complicated accounts adjusted. Work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB & TUCKER, Room 18, 166 East Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS CLERK IN A LAW office by a young man of 23. Three months' experience. Best of references. Salary expected $10 per week. Address, for five days, LAW STUDENT, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A JOBBING OR REtail dry goods house. 12 years' experience. 25 years of age. Would not object going in the country. Best of references given. Address, for five days, E 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or assistant. Has had three years' experience in the flour and grain commission business. Good recommendations from former employers. Address J E M, 157 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED--AS FOREMAN IN AN iron foundry by a man of 25 years' experience in a foundry. Address O 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN AS meat and pastry cook; strictly temperate; first-class reference given. Address X 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A PRACTICAL MILler; understands milling thoroughly in all its details; would either engage on salary, or take an interest in business if not too much capital required, or would rent small mill commanding good trade. Address V 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS UPholsterer; well acquainted with all branches. E G, 40 East Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN APPRENTICE OF one year's experience, to finish his apprenticeship. Address 326 Calumet-av., for 3 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY MAN AND WIFE IN a hotel or otherwise; man as a bread and pastry cook, wife willing to make herself useful. S 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--ATTENTION, JEWELERS, in city or country, a young man wants a situation where he can pursue his trade to advantage; has experience of one year, good habits, and best of city reference; will give one or two weeks' time on trial; salary a second consideration. Address 737 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN IN A printing-office, to work under instructions; have had over two years' experience. Address N 24, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED--AS COACHMAN BY A good horseman, who understands the business; long experience, sober, and honest; good reference. Address U 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG SWEDE AS coachman or gardener; several years' experience in this country, and thoroughly understands his business in a first-class family; willing to work for small wages; well acquainted in the city; first-class references given. Address, care James McCombie, 1154 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS COACHMAN OR groom, by one who has had experience in the care of horses; willing to make himself generally useful; good references given. Address 36 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; best of city references. Address T 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS STABLEMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages. Address W 42, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 19 (German), in hotel, restaurant, etc.; clerk, waiter, or bartender preferred; willing to lend employer $50. Address CHARLES, 14 Academy-st., Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED--TO TRAVEL FOR WHOLEsale house; experience and acquaintance with the trade; good references. Address Y 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS AGENT IN SOME PART of the West for a reliable house of this city; No. 1 city references and others. Address V 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS PORTER, OR IN ANY other capacity, by a young workingman speaking four languages; best of references; wages moderate. Address for one week, P 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address, who must have work, and is willing to work at anything; best of references can be given. Address P 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED hotel man from the East; a position as manager or steward in a hotel, city or country. Address R 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COLORED MAN (married) as janitor or porter. A 1 references. Address J. E. WOODS, 389 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS BAR-TENDER. A person who is generally useful and trustworthy may be had, and reference given, by addressing V 52, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY MAN AND WIFE, TO keep boarding-house, or in any other position, either city or country. Please address Z 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN 16 years old, to work and go to school (Brown School preferred). Is used to the care of horses. Address FRANK, 216 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN WHO can speak English, German, and Scandinavian, to work for his board morning and evening and go to school, either in a store, office, or private family. Best of city reference given. Address R 92, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY MAN AND WIFE, the man as coachman, gardener, or any kind of help around the house; the woman, who has a two-months' old baby, as wet nurse or for general housework. No objection to working on a farm. Address W 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--IN THE CITY, BY A man and wife; the man as coachman, driver, or to take care of horses and work around the house; the woman to do general housework; a place in a private family preferred. References given if required. Address W 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG AMERICAN to take care of children or do second work; can furnish the best of city references. Apply for 2 days at 266 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl to do general housework in a family of two, or as second girl in a private family; very best of references, if required. Call to-day or Monday at 24 West Division-st., corner Noble.

SITUATION WANTED--FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork or kitchen work. Call Monday at 15 Pratt-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SCOTCH GIRL IN A private family. Can be seen for 2 days at 138 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook, the other for general housework. Inquire at 233 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work in a private family; good reference. No. 25 O'Brien-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DO SECOND WORK in private American family. Call for 2 days at 634 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED--A RESPECTABLE English woman wishes for work by the day, washing and ironing or house-cleaning. Address C R, 262 North Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE Irish woman in a private family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; the best of reference given. Please call, for two days, at 135 North Peoria-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL TO DO KITCHen work or general housework. Apply at 227 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR sewing and second work. Call or address 259 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a small private family. Address Z 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS nurse-girl, the other general housework. 167 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE English woman to cook, wash, and iron in a private boarding-house. Address S T, 451 Fourth-st., near Reuben.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work or to wash and iron in family. Please call at 212 North Reuben-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD, COMPETENT girl that understands all kinds of work in a small, private family; good reference given. Please call at 607 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN ENGLISH GIRL TO do second work or general housework in a small family. Apply Monday and Tuesday, at 152 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl in a private family as laundry-maid or general girl. Call Monday at 424 Canal-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer. Apply at 833 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family, or for two Swede girls; good, experienced cook, washer, and ironer, now in a first-class family. Address R 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD SWEDE girl, to do housework in a private family. Apply at 23 Grove-st., near corner Milwaukee and Chicago-avs.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Call at or address 464 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS PAStry cook. Please call Monday at 161 South State-st., entrance on Monroe, Room 17.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. 297 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COMPETENT woman, for general housework, city or country, where she can have her child. Address W 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as cook in a private family. Call at 237 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do second work and plain sewing, or take care of children; will furnish a machine. Please call at 82 Wright-st. Monday.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COMPETENT Swede girl to do cooking or general housework. Call on Monday, or address H. A., 136 Wesson-st., in the rear house.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO COMPETENT girls in a small private family, west of Union Park. Call Sunday at 507 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COMPETENT PERson to do general housework; the best of references given if required. Call at 293 Thirtieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Please apply or address 761 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED--FOR A GOOD SWEDISH girl in private family. Call for two days at 237 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS FIRST-CLASS COOK OR to do dining-room work. Call, for three days, at 158 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD DANISH girl to do second work. Call, for two days, at 237 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as Australian waitress in a private family, or to do second-work. Address Y 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, willing to make herself generally useful. MRS. CONNAR, 341 West Lake-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do general housework in a small family and make herself useful. Please call for two days at 349 North [illegible]-st., up-stairs, in front part.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics--Continued.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 486 Harmon-st., near Twenty-ninth.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GERMAN GIRL IN private house to cook, wash, and iron. Call on Monday at 15 Hurlburt-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED--A GOOD, COMPETENT girl wants a situation in a small respectable family to do general housework. References given and required. Apply at 330 Fulton-st., on Monday.

SITUATION WANTED--AS COOK OR LAUNdress. Also wanted, a situation as second girl. Apply at 400 South Clark-st., few doors south of Eighteenth.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one for kitchen work, the other for second work or sewing; can give good references if required. Please call Monday at 21 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A STEADY GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. Inquire at 281 West Polk-st., up-stairs, in the street front.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work in a small family. Call at 357 South Clinton.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FOR COOKS, SECOND girls, and girls for general housework. Working Girls' Home, 327 West Randolph-st.; board for girls, $2 per week.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do kitchen-work, or as second girl, and make herself otherwise generally useful. Call at 25 Coorry-st., at the rear.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE girl as second girl, or to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Address 112 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL TO DO second work. Apply at 16 Pierce-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE girl, for second work or to take care of children. Call Monday at 120 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook or laundress. Call for two days or address to 179 Burnside-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to cook, the other to do second work or general housework. Address O 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or general housework; small family. Address T 82, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to cook, the other to do second work; best of references. Please call at 33 Third-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do second work and sew, or assist in general housework and sew. Please call at 320 Butterfield-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady in small family, to assist at general housework, or will take entire charge of a small family; want a good, respectable home more than high wages. Address S 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A LADY OF REFINEment, 25 years of age, in a family where a servant is kept; would teach young children sew, and assist with or take charge of a house where she would meet with kindness, and the work not too hard; she would work for $1.50 a week; she is a good housekeeper and used to children; references exchanged. Y 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A widow lady; will assist in light work, sewing, or care of an invalid or children. Call at 647 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE, competent, reliable lady, in a respectable family or boarding-house as housekeeper; take the care of invalid or children, or sew; make herself generally useful. The answers to this advertisement will be attended to on Wednesday. Please address O 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SMART, COMPEtent woman, a position as housekeeper. Address DRUG STORE, No. 137 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED--A LADY EXPERIENCED in the position wishes an engagement as housekeeper, or to take charge of education of children; best references. Call or address Mrs. B., 48 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady, as housekeeper, where she can have her baby (2½ years old) with her; best of reference given; country preferred. Address NEMMO, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as housekeeper, or to attend on an invalid lady; would take charge of a widower's family with one or two children, and make herself useful. Call or address E M, 290 Archer-av., in the drug store.

SITUATION WANTED--AS HOUSEKEEPER OR sewing girl; references given if required. Address N 55, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do plain sewing in a private family. Apply at 244 Coolidge-st., West Side, Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN AMERICAN LADY as seamstress in private family or shop; can cut and fit. Will work by the day and furnish machine. Address E R, 270 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED--AS SEAMSTRESS, PERmanent in a private family, a good dressmaker, can cut and fit, used to all kinds ladies' fine sewing and children's clothes; or go by the day on reasonable terms; has a great many desirable patterns. Z 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, used to all kinds of family sewing, can cut and fit; has no objections to assist in light work. A home more an object than wages. Q 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A DRESSMAKER BY day or week, in private family. Address Miss SKIMSON, 322 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A NICE AMERICAN family as seamstress, no objection to second work; none but first-class parties need reply. References given if required. Please address Y 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED DRESS fitter will go out by the day. Address E H, 319 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED--A LADY DESIRES EMployment by the day as dressmaker in a few private families, is a first-class fitter. Address where to call X 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS in a private family; has a good sewing machine, and can bring first-class references; wages, $3 per week. Address X 86, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS laundress and one as second girl. Call Monday at 609 Arnold-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in private family or first-class boarding-house. Address X 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS WASHER and ironer, or a first-class cook, wishes work by the day or week. Can be seen at 71 Noble-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A NURSE OF LONG experience; references from the best city physicians. Call on or address NURSE, 79 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; the best of reference given. Inquire at 200 Loomis-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS WET NURSE; A young healthy woman wishes to nurse an infant either at home or party's residence. Address for five days T 66, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--ALL THAT ARE IN want of good help can be supplied by calling at the Female Employment Office, 138 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FOR GIRLS OF ANY nationality in all respectable places where girls are ever employed. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 128 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily where a servant is kept; would take charge of and teach young children, or take charge of a house; references exchanged. Y 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A LADY WHO HAS had some years' experience as cashier and saleslady, and also in keeping books; best of references given. Address Y 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY AS copyist, visiting governess, companion or housekeeper in gentleman's family; best of references given. Address J D, Carrier 2.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY AS instructress to children in private family. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--A YOUNG LADY WHO writes a plain, clear hand desires copying to take home. Please address S 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--A YOUNG LADY (AMERIcan) is desirous of procuring a situation as cashier in a first-class restaurant or cigar-stand. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--WITH A FIRST-CLASS retail millinery establishment to learn the trade; wages not so much an object as a thorough knowledge of the business; best of references furnished. Address Y 62, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A PROFESSOR GIVES INSTRUCTION ON PIANO at $1 per lesson; has piano for practice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address or call 164 Madison-st. Room 12.

ACADEMIE FAVARGER--FRENCH AND ENglish boarding and day school, for young ladies and little girls. 336 Michigan-av.

A SINGLE FRENCH GENTLEMAN IS WILLing, in exchange for board in a private family, to give lessons in French and music; first-class reference. Address T 37, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WELL SKILLED IN FRENCH, German, and Italian, wishes to give some lessons. First-class references offered. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO STUDIED UNDER THE best European masters desires to meet with three or four pupils to instruct on the piano. Address E 85, Tribune office.

EVENING INSTRUCTION IN PHONOGRAPHY BY a gentleman residing on the West side. Terms reasonable. Address V 1, Tribune office.

EVENING CLASSES IN GERMAN AND FRENCH for young ladies and gentlemen, by an experienced teacher. Apply evenings at 427 West Madison-st. Also private lessons.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND THE FRENCH language taught by a gentleman who finished his education at the Lycee Bonaparte, Paris. Translations made at a few hours' notice, on moderate terms. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

MISS THOMPSON, FROM LONDON, BEGS TO call attention to her complete system of instruction on the pianoforte as practiced by the great masters. Residence, 336 West Lake-st.

NEW CLASSES FOR THE GERMAN AND French languages are formed at the Chicago Musical College, 493 Wabash-av.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS IN BOOK-KEEPING to pupils of either sex by CHARLES J. BISHOP, Professional Accountant and Expert Bookkeeper, 87 Washington-st.

PROF. DELOULME, 437 WEST MADISON-ST.--Piano, vocal culture, singing, French, Latin, by the month, at my place or pupil's home.

WANTED--AT THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOL of Painting and Photographs, young men and boys to take instructions in sign-painting, landscape-painting, scroll work, and drawing. Also one man to learn photography. A good situation ready as soon as competent. 287 West Madison-st., Room 6.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE--DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT, OPPOSITE Hough's elevator, formerly occupied by Great Eastern R. R.--18 ft. on river and slip; side-track from Chicago & Alton railroad; can furnished at tuned and moderate rates by contract with Railroad Company. Apply to E. BRAINARD, 156 Washington-st., Room 22.

TO LEASE--FOR A TERM OF 10 YEARS, OR WILL sell on 5 years' time, no money down, to parties improving, any number of feet on Monroe-st., east of Western-av. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.--LARGE NICELY furnished front and a single room to rent with board in a pleasant family; terms moderate.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.--FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board.

43 CENTRE-AV.--A LARGE, SQUARE ROOM, south and east windows, furnished with carpet.

45 WEST SHELDON-ST.--A NICE LARGE FRONT parlor on first floor for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; brick house, with all modern improvements; terms very reasonable; private family.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.--FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, with or without board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; extremely low rate; convenient to cars; references exchanged.

49 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.--SECOND FLOOR front alcove room, with closet, unfurnished; also one single and one double room furnished, with board, bath, and gas.

50 SOUTH ANN-ST.--A FEW SELECT BOARDers accommodated.

54 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.--ONE WARM, SINgle, furnished front room, with board; brick house, all modern improvements.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.--NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at $5 and $5.50 per week. Also few day-boarders at $4 per week.

79 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.--CHOICE FURNISHED rooms, either with or without board; first-class.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON.--Rooms with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Good accommodation at panic prices. Day boarders solicited.

85 SOUTH GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe--To rent, with board, one large handsomely-furnished room. Also, single room.

93 JEFFERSON-ST., NEAR MADISON--NICELY furnished rooms, with or without board, at reasonable rates.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.--Three or four genteel boarders wanted at reasonable prices.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.--PLEASANT FRONT rooms to rent, with or without board, at reasonable rates.

107 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams--a fine front room, with board; gas, hot and cold water, bath, heated by furnace, etc. Convenient place for business men. Apply any time.

117 WALNUT-ST., NEAR WOOD--PLEASANT furnished room to rent with first-class board for gentleman and wife; also, a single room. Terms reasonable.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.--TWO LARGE, pleasant furnished rooms, single or en suite, to rent, with board; modern improvements; desirable location; terms reasonable.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER OF WOOD-ST.--A warm room suitable for a young married couple, or two young gentlemen or ladies, at exceedingly low terms; excellent table; house and location inviting; a most pleasant home, only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.--TWO FRONT ROOMS, furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife, and one room suitable for two young ladies.

143 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.--FURNISHED rooms, with good board, for ladies or gentlemen; terms, $5 per week.

145 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--TWO YOUNG ladies can find board and pleasant home.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--FIRST-CLASS board, with single room, $4 to $7 per week; day board, $4.

163 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN UNION and Halsted--An elegant front parlor to rent with board. Hot and cold water on same floor. Terms moderate.

169 WEST ADAMS-ST.--WANTED, TWO OR three day boarders in a private family; one nice, comfortable room to rent.

176 WEST MADISON-ST.--FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with or without board. Board and room $5 per week.

176 WEST MADISON-ST.--THREE FURNISHED front rooms to rent cheap, with or without board.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--A FURNISHED room, suitable for two persons, with good board. House modern and central.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--TO RENT, TWO furnished front rooms, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; table-board, 21 meals, $4.

216 FULTON-ST.--PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with first-class board for gent and wife, or single gents; modern improvements, at panic prices. Also a few day-boarders.

227 SOUTH ROBEY-ST.--ONE BLOCK FROM OGden-av.--Nice furnished room, with board, for two gentlemen, with a good family.

229 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.--FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--FURNISHED room, with or without board.

238 WEST MADISON-ST.--CALL AND EXAMINE our nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, single or en suite; newly kept. Board first-class in every particular. Prices very reasonable.

239 HALSTED-ST.--BOARDERS WANTED. Rooms and board at reduced prices.

254 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., BETWEEN SANGAmon and Peoria--Furnished rooms to rent with use and gas, with or without board; also use of piano; gentlemen preferred.

270 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.--TO RENT, TWO pleasant front rooms furnished, with or without board.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--ONE LARGE room with good board; all improvements; also day-board. Prices low.

314 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--FIRST-CLASS board, with rooms, single or en suite; gas and bath; table board, $4 per week.

319 WEST MONROE-ST.--GOOD ROOMS TO rent with board.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--TO RENT, WITH board, an alcove room or parlor furnished. Also, single room.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board. References required.

343 FULTON-ST.--A SUITE OF ROOMS; ALSO, single rooms to let, with or without board; with all modern improvements.

348 WALNUT-ST.--TO RENT, TO A GENTLEman and wife, a pleasant furnished front room, with board, in a private family; $10 per week. References exchanged.

358 WEST LAKE-ST.--A SUITE OF SOUTH front rooms, newly furnished, suitable for two, with board, at $6 per week. Three for $8. New brick building.

393 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.--PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen, at reasonable prices.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.--A LARGE FRONT room handsomely furnished; also, a single room with board in private family.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.--NICELY FURnished rooms with board.

435 WARREN-AV.--A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished suit of rooms, for gentleman and wife, or 4 single gentlemen, with first-class board. One block from street-cars.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--TWO FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board, single or en suite.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park--A large back parlor and bed-room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for gent and wife or two gentlemen; house all modern improvements; terms moderate.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST.--PARTIES WISHING pleasant rooms and good board can be accommodated; terms reasonable.

676 WEST ADAMS-ST.--THREE GENTLEMEN can find good board and pleasant rooms in private family.

853 WEST MADISON-ST.--WANTED, TWO OR three boarders in a private family; rates reasonable.

NEAR UNION PARK--FURNISHED AND ONE suite of unfurnished rooms to rent, with good board, in a private family; bath-room, hot and cold water. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

South Side.

4 TWELFTH-ST.--TO RENT WITH BOARD, A suite of south front rooms, unfurnished except carpets, hot and cold water, gas, closets, and bath. Also, single room, with closet, to gentleman. Reference given and required.

5 PARK ROW--TWO PLEASANT, NICELY FURnished, front rooms to rent, with board; one large and one single.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT--ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, with first-class board.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT--A SUITE OF FRONT rooms with board, or single rooms for gentlemen.

13 LAKE-AV.--TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent, with first-class board, suitable for four gentlemen; private family; no other boarders; one minute's walk from Fairview Station.

16 AND 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT--ROOM TO RENT, with board, for one or two gentlemen.

45 SOUTH CLARK-ST.--FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, if desired. Private family. References required.

49 HUBBARD-COURT--PLEASANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with or without board. Day-boarders accommodated.

50 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.--FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family.

102 VINCENNES-AV.--ELIGIBLE ROOMS, WITH board, in a private family. Apply Room 13 Otis Block.

151 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.--TO RENT, WITH board, back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, to gentleman and wife or single gents. Price, including fire and gas, $14. Table boarders accommodated.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.--ALCOVE ROOMS FOR families, single rooms for ladies or gentlemen, furnished with board, fire, and gas.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.--A LARGE SUITE OF front rooms with board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.--A LARGE, WELL-FURnished, pleasant, second-story room, with board, for two or three gentlemen, at reduced rates.

313 MICHIGAN-AV.--TO RENT, WITH BOARD, furnished room suitable for two gentlemen.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.--TO RENT, VERY PLEASant rooms, with board; private family.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.--SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS. Also single room, with or without board.

384 WABASH-AV.--NICELY FURNISHED FRONT alcove room. Also, back room on first floor, with board. Accommodations for a few more table-boarders.

447 WABASH-AV.--TWO NEATLY FURNISHED steam-heated rooms, with first-class board.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.--FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for two gentlemen, with first-class accommodations at reasonable rates.

516 WABASH-AV.--COMFORTABLY FURnished rooms, with good board, from $5 to $6 per week. A lady room-mate wanted. Price, $5.

536 WABASH-AV.--A LARGE FRONT ROOM for 2 gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, at $10 per week with board.

548 WABASH-AV.--PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board at reasonable rates; references required.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.--FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle and double, for gents and wives or single gents, with board; very cheap.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.--DESIRABLE furnished and unfurnished rooms with first-class board at reasonable rates.

761 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-st.--Pleasant front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also, room-mate wanted for a gentleman. Day boarders accommodated. Prices moderate.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side--Continued.

763 WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.--A comfortably furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.--DESIRABLE SUITE FURnished front rooms to rent, with board; also good single room; fire, gas, piano. Prices reasonable.

799 WABASH-AV.--A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM to rent, nicely furnished, with board, suitable for two or three.

804 WABASH-AV.--A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM to rent, with or without board; rooms nicely furnished. References exchanged.

824 WABASH-AV.--A HANDSOMELY FURnished front alcove room to rent, with board; also, nicely furnished room, with fire and gas, for one or two gentlemen. References.

858 STATE-ST.--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gent and lady. Board for lady only.

871 WABASH-AV., PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board, 6 o'clock dinner.

922 MICHIGAN-AV.--FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with or without board. Reference required.

977 INDIANA-AV.--TO RENT WITH BOARD, a furnished room for one or two gentlemen, and an unfurnished room on first floor for gentleman and wife.

1000 WABASH-AV.--HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front-room, second floor, dressing room, etc.; bath and cold water, marble basin, [illegible]; well heated, to rent with board. Also room for single gentleman.

1002 WABASH-AV.--ONE LARGE SUNNY ROOM with board; also room for single gentleman. Accommodations for day boarders.

1023 WABASH-AV.--A SECOND STORY front alcove room to rent with board; unfurnished except carpet.

1099 INDIANA-AV.--WITH FIRST-CLASS board, a pleasant single room, furnished. Terms most reasonable.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.--TWO PLEASANT FURnished rooms to rent, single or en suite, with board; references required.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV.--AN ELEGANT ROOM ON second floor for gentleman and wife, none superior in the city, with good board. All modern conveniences. Call at once.

A LADY OR GENTLEMAN WANTING HOME comforts on Prairie-av., in private family. Address Z 75, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND SINGLE ROOM FOR A YOUNG lady engaged during the day, with private family, pleasantly situated on South Side, near Eighteenth-st., may be had by addressing, with reference, U 16, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV.--NORTH OF SIXTEENTH-ST.--house and table first-class in every respect, elegantly furnished front suite of rooms, also one large single room, would board party in exchange for a good piano; terms to suit the times. References exchanged. Address W 65, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.--TO rent, with board, hall bedroom to young gentleman. Terms reasonable. Address R 64, Tribune office.

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF MICHIGAN-AV. AND Twenty-third-st.--A large front room, in a small private family to rent with board.

North Side.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST., HANCOCK House, pleasant rooms, with board, very cheap.

105 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.--VERY DESIRAble furnished suite of rooms to rent, en suite or single, with first-class board; house modern convenience; references.

111 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.--FRONT ROOM furnished, with board; also one single room.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.--SUITE OF PARlor and bedroom on, hot and cold water, unfurnished except carpets; have also one furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also one single room, all with first-class table board.

165 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.--ELEGANT ROOMS and board for two gentlemen and wives or single gents. References required.

208 SEDGWICK-ST.--A NICE FURNISHED front room for lady and gentleman or single man, with good board, $11 a week for two; three minutes' walk to the cars.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR STATE--LARGE, pleasant room, with closet and gas, warmed if desired, to let with board to one or two gentlemen.

223 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN--TO RENT, with board, a warm, pleasant room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. House has modern improvements throughout.

250 EAST INDIANA-ST.--PLEASANT FRONT room, furnished, suitable for two, with board.

296 ILLINOIS-ST.--FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board, single or en suite. References required.

306 EAST INDIANA-ST.--A SUIT OF FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board; hot and cold water, fire, and gas; terms very moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THE IMmediate vicinity of Prof. Swing's and St. James Episcopal Churches, can give two gentlemen a large and handsomely furnished room and first-class board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Those willing and able to pay for first-class accommodations, address Z 44, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE, ON INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSH--A pleasant (furnished or unfurnished) front room with board. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

Hotels.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 473, 475, AND 477 STATE-st.--The best $2 per day house in Chicago. Good rooms, single or en suite, to permanent boarders at low prices. Day board, $4 per week.

DE FOREST HOUSE, 173 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Erie, two beautiful front rooms, with southern exposure. The house is a new marble-front, with hot and cold water bath-rooms, and all modern conveniences. Table first class. References required.

Country.

MRS. JEWELL'S, WILMOT-AV., HOLSTEIN. Boarders wanted; terms reasonable.

Miscellaneous.

A DESIRABLE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR TWO gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board, with modern conveniences; all first class. Address E 12, Tribune office.

FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AT RESIDENCE of a private family; first-class location; excellent table. Address N 16, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD--ON THE NORTH SIDE, IN A PRIVATE family, with few or no other boarders, pleasant room and closet, for gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 if preferred. Terms moderate. Unexceptionable references. If suited will be permanent. Address T 53, Tribune office.

BOARD--BY A SINGLE LADY IN A PRIVATE family where there are few or no other boarders. Accommodation must be first-class. Reference exchanged. Address Y 17, Tribune office.

BOARD--FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, PRIvate family, west of Union Park; house with modern improvements; separate rooms; dinner 6:30. References required. Address V 74, Tribune office.

BOARD--IN A PROTESTANT FAMILY FOR A little girl 5 years of age; terms must be very moderate. Address, stating terms, G H, 382 West Washington-st.

BOARD--A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PLEASANT room, with fire and board, on the South Side. Address, stating location, accommodations, and price, S 23, Tribune office.

BOARD--BY A YOUNG LADY WHO IS ENGAGED during the day, in a small family on the West Side. Address V 94, Tribune office.

BOARD--FOR TWO MARRIED COUPLES WITH pleasant rooms, one unfurnished on North Side, east of Clark-st., and south of Chicago-av. Table must be strictly first-class. Address, stating terms, etc., MERCHANT, Tribune office.

BOARD--A NICE FAMILY ON WABASH OR MICHigan-av., wishing a boarder to help pay expenses, north of Sixteenth-st., can find one by addressing Y 22, Tribune office. Do not wish to pay over $5.

BOARD--FOR MYSELF, WIFE, AND CHILD IN Cottage Grove, west of Cottage Grove-av.; terms must be reasonable. Address S 41, Tribune office, stating terms and location.

BOARD--WITH TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, UNfurnished, except carpets, with good board for a lady; must be on the South Side, between Twenty-second and Harrison-sts. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, Y 14, Tribune office.

BOARD--A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A COMFORTably furnished room, with large closet adjoining, and good board for self, and in about a month for self and wife, in a private family, or where there are but very few boarders, style no object, but good living and pleasant surroundings indispensable; location desired, North or South Side, and within easy walking distance of business centre. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, and full particulars, T 34, Tribune office.

BOARD--BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, OF QUIET habits, musical tastes, and undoubted respectability, in a private family preferred, West Side, having the same qualifications, social privileges, and home comforts. Address, with terms and particulars, NEW YORK, Tribune office.

BOARD--BY TWO YOUNG MEN, FURNISHED room and board, in private family, West Side preferred. Address, for three days, giving location and terms, T 77, Tribune office.

BOARD--FOR SELF AND WIFE IN A RESPECTable plain family; must have a good barn; can't pay over $40 a month. Address O 65, Tribune office.

BOARD--IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS piano, or would sell on small payments. Address R 54, Tribune office.

BOARD--FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD in exchange for suburban property. Address, stating location and price, V 78, Tribune office.

BOARD--I WANT A SINGLE ROOM, WITH BREAKfast and supper, in a private family. Address, with lowest terms, Z 82, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

BATTIAN AND TAYLOR WILL HOLD A SEANCE this evening, and every evening except Saturday, at the Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, corner Adams-st. and Fifth-av.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums. 105 West Madison-st.

MRS. BELINI, 132 WEST MADISON-ST., TELLS past and future, by water or cards.

MADAME MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT. Consultation to ladies only. 1184 State-st., near Twenty-fifth.

MADAME PARIS, THE WONDERFUL GIPSY. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. To ladies only. Fee, 50 cents. 319 West Madison-st., Room 44, upper floor.

MADAME MICHELLE, NATURAL CLAIRVOYant, 67 West Madison-st., up-stairs. English and French spoken.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium. Also, physical examinations, at 278½ West Randolph-st.

MADAM DEMOTT, CLAIRVOYANT, 16 WEST Madison-st.; ladies and gents, send for matrimonial circular, free.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, MAKE MONEY easily selling knife-sharpeners, corkets, lancets, domestic solder, polish, vegetable parers and slicers, jet stove-polish, tooth-powder, with twenty more useful household articles. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

AGENTS WANTED--MEN AND WOMEN, TO SELL articles used by every family. Quick sales and large profits. Call at Room 25 Otis Block, corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts., from 10 to 12 a. m.

AGENTS WANTED--FOR THE SALE OF ROLinson's Improved Spool Monitor. 135 and 136 South Desplaines-st.

AGENTS WANTED--TO SELL A VERY USEFUL household article. Also, a business chance for some one. Apply at 137 South Clark-st., Room 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HARRIS OR JOSEPHINE SEAMLESS KID glove fitted to your hands at $1, worth $1.75 a pair, is the best bargain offered yet. A full line of our own make in one, two, and three buttons, at the usual rates. GOSSE, Manager Branch Paris Seamless Kid Glove Factory, 103 State-st.

A DECIDED BARGAIN--ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE pianoforte, made by Bacon & Raven, New York; cost $450; will sell, with stool and cover, for $150. 843 Michigan-av.

A FEW MECHANICS CAN PURCHASE MEMBERship in a Co-operative colony and have one-half in work in building a banking-house and in enlarging the present hotel. Address Receiver, 41 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

A GOOD OFFICE MAN HAVING SOME MONEY will invest it with personal services in a profitable business. Address, with particulars, V 82, Tribune office.

ASK DRUGGISTS FOR "DR. SYKES' SURE cure for Catarrh and Atmospheric Insufflator. This succeeds when everything else fails. Trial given free at 169 West Randolph-st.

A 160-ACRE "HOMESTEAD" AND TWO TOWN lots free to each member of our colony. No irrigation. R. R. fare $18. Membership only $25. For circulars call on R. B. STEVENS, 109 East Madison-st.

ANY PERSON HAVING A DIAMOND RING TO sell cheap, address W 66, Tribune office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WITH GOOD HOME would take a babe to nurse, or one or two children. MRS. CHAMBERLAIN, 238 Hubbard-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. Work requiring an expert solicited. DIXON & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 584 State-st.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED--New rolls, $2 each, $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. AS H. R. THAYER'S, 32 West Washington-st.

EMERSON'S CLIP BINDERS FOR OFFICE papers, and Emerson's Binder for music and all periodicals; the former for business men, the latter for everybody. Gilt lettering neatly and promptly done. JNO. R. BARRETT & CO., 152 State-st.

FIVE SHARES OF $100 EACH IN THE YOUNG Men's Christian Association, drawing 6 per cent interest, in exchange for a piano-forte; must be a first-class instrument. Address U 24, Tribune office.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS--WANTED, TO LEASE, furnished, a hotel in good business location in city or country, by a gentleman who has been in the business for the past 25 years, and understands all the details of the business, or would assume the management of a good hotel. Address D. C. BURNETT, 227 West Madison-st.

I WANT TO DISPOSE OF 3 FRENCH POODLES, 2 months old, which, when grown, 6 to 7 pounds; very intelligent and easily trained; they are the finest in the city. Can be seen at 27 Pierce-st.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian pebble for sale, which he suits by inspection of the eye. Author of two books; Surgeon on the Eye, and the use and abuse of spectacles. 150 Fourth-av.

I HAVE $400 TO INVEST IN A DAIRY. ONLY A first-class honest worker, who understands the business and has the same capital, need address N 16, Tribune office.

IMPORTANT TO LABORERS AND MECHANICS--All who have worked over eight hours per day for the United States Government can collect extra pay at 71 Dearborn-st., from 2 to 4 p. m. WM. C. KINNEY.

LABORERS, SERVANTS, MECHANICS, AND contractors, your claims collected; advice free. Room 25, 158 and 160 Dearborn-st. D. L. CARMICHAEL, Attorney.

MASS-MEETING--THERE WILL BE A MASS-meeting of all the clothing-cutters of Chicago on Friday, Feb. 20 at 8 p. m., in the hall No. 14 South Clark-st. This meeting is called for the benefit of all the clothing-cutters. By order of O. H. RIGGLE.

PATENTS AND PATENT RIGHTS--IF YOU WANT to buy, sell, or trade for some of the finest inventions of the age, call upon or write to THOMAS & CO., old established Patent Offices, 81 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. We also procure patents for inventors.

PARTIES DESIRING TO CLOSE OUT A STOCK OF groceries, tobacco, or other good merchandise, quick for cash, will address J. S. WILLIAMS, 211 South Water-st.

TROY LAUNDRY, 244 WEST LAKE-ST.--HAVE reduced prices for the next 30 days; all work warranted first-class; clothes called for and delivered free.

TEAMING--WE WILL MOVE FURNITURE, PIanos, marble, plate-glass, etc., and are prepared to do freight hauling in any quantity. Heavy orders at office in freight depot 36. G. D. MCMURTRY & BRO.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 286 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, with from $5,000 to $6,000 cash, wish to invest in some well-established manufacturing business. Will either buy all or part of same, or buy a half interest. None need answer this unless they mean business, and can give good references. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

TO CONTRACTORS--I WILL LET TO THE LOWest bidder 7,000 yards of plastering on Monday, Feb. 16, at the corner of Thirty-eighth-st. and Cottage Grove-av. G. P. BRIGGS.

TO CAPITALISTS--THE INVENTOR AND PATentee of an article of value to every family in the world, wants means to introduce his invention; an examination of the article will convince any one there is money in it. Address N 26, Tribune office.

THE EX. M. R. MCK LIST, NOW ENCHANTING list of boarding-houses "Keepers" Fair for February 1874, is now ready; will be sent on enclosing 25 cents. YATES, 488 West Lake-st.

TO A PARTY WHO WILL INVEST $5,000 TO $6,000 with me, in a safe, legitimate business, I will guarantee 100 per cent the first year. Call on or address A. R. EATON, 127 and 129 Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--TO BUILD FOR SOME RESPONSIBLE party, 1 to 100 cottages; would, on a large contract, take some real estate. Satisfaction guaranteed by responsible parties. Address D 89, Tribune office.

WANTED--10,000 LADIES TO SEND 25 CENTS FOR the name-discovered and wonder-working magic secret. Address MAGIC, P. O. Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED--A CYLINDER OFFICE-DESK; ALSO some good office-furniture suitable for banking office; must be very cheap. TRUNDELL & BROWN, 181 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO PURCHASE--THE STOCK AND fixtures of a retail drug-store for removal. Address DRUGGIST, 484 Michigan-av.

WANTED--SOME CARPENTER-WORK IN CITY or suburbs; will take pay in city or suburban lots. Address Z 66, Tribune office.

WEST TROY LAUNDRY, 188 WEST WASHINGton-st.; gents' washing, $1 per dozen; ladies, $1.50 per dozen; warranted first-class.

WANTED--CARPENTERS TO ESTIMATE FOR twenty frame buildings; will pay half cash and half real estate. Materials furnished. Apply to ALLEN & BARTLETT, 449 to 451 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED--LADIES TO CALL AND TEST THE merits of Cornwell's Self-fitting Dress Chart; a practical demonstration given to those desiring it. Rooms southeast corner State and Adams-sts.

WANTED--GOOD SECOND-HAND OVERCOAT for medium-sized man; give price and description. Address Z 87, Tribune office.

WANTED--A RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO ENGAGE in a specialty that has been established in this city, and paying large profits. Will bear investigation. A capital from $5,000 to $10,000 required. Address O 64, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO PAY IN DAY-BOARD FOR SOME good carpets, at 145 West Washington-st.

WANTED--A GOOD SECOND-HAND PERAMBUlator, or baby carriage. Address Z 88, Tribune office, giving price.

WANTED--PLASTERERS TO ESTIMATE ON 20 frame buildings; will pay one-half cash and one-half real estate. Apply to ALLEN & BARTLETT, 449 to 451 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED--A BUILDER WHO WILL BUILD IMmediately a small frame house. Address E 75, Tribune office.

WANTED--THREE GOOD SECOND-HAND BILliard tables; also good bar counter, with fixtures. Call at Room 14 Reaper Block.

WANTED--A GOOD PAYING ROUTE IN THE milk business; state the quantity sold, price, and full particulars. Address N 4, Tribune office.

WANTED--20 FEET OF GOOD FENCE. ADDRESS stating price and where to be seen W 28, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A BILLIARD-TABLE, balls, &c., to use in private residence. Address V 64, Tribune office.

WANTED--A GOOD SECOND-HAND BABY-CARriage; send description, price, and location, to V 4, Tribune office.

WANTED--BY A COUPLE WITHOUT CHILdren, two children not under 3 years of age. Residence Fifty-first-st. Inquire at 158 West Polk-st.

WANTED--BY A PARTY HAVING A LARGE grocery trade both in and out of the city, goods to sell on commission or otherwise. Address U 11, Tribune office.

WANTED--SALOON LICENSE, AT NO. 1 COTtage Grove-av.

WANTED--DIAMONDS--A SET OF PURE WHITE studs; must be cheap for cash. Address X 15, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO PURCHASE--ONE LARGE SAFE, two good second-hand stoves, large size, and two sitting desks. Apply to 18 South Water-st.

WANTED--A CHEAP SECOND-HAND SAFE. Address SAFE, Tribune office.

WANTED--OWNERS WHO WISH TO SELL TO leave us a description of their real estate between Chicago and Waukegan. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 78 LaSalle-st.

WE ARE OFFERING A RARE INDUCEMENT TO parties having capital to invest in legitimate business paying a large profit. BIGELOW BROS. & STONE, 138 Lake-st.

113 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. IS THE PLACE TO get cash for your old gas fixtures and get them made as good as new; give us a call; all work warranted.

$2,000 TO INVEST IN SOME LEGITIMATE manufacturing business. No humbug need answer. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ANY ONE BUYING SEWING-MACHINES OF US will receive Robinson's Improved Spool Monitor, in addition to the usual number of attachments given. J. N. WILKINS, City Agent Singer machines, 153 Dearborn-st.

A SPLENDID GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWing-machine as good as new, cost $70, price $25. Residence, 843 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE--A ELIAS SEWING-MACHINE IN good running order at a bargain. Call Monday at 135 South Clark-st., Room 1.

MANHATTAN SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES. Manhattan Sewing Machine Fixtures. Manhattan Sewing Machine Attachments. Manhattan Sewing Machine Company. T. G. EVER, 16 State-st.

ONE IMPROVED FAMILY, AND ONE MEDIUM Singer, and two Grover & Baker machines, in perfect order, nearly new, for sale at half price. 125 South Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 265 SOUTH HALsted-st., near Van Buren, City Agent for the improved Singer machine. Machines sold on easy monthly payments and rented. Parties having old machines can exchange them for the improved Singer. Office open evenings.

SEWING-MACHINE ATTACHMENTS FOR SALE--Complete machinery for manufacture of sewing-machine attachments, together with a large amount of manufactured stock on hand, and exclusive right of patent for best tucker now in use; all of which will be sold at a bargain for cash, or in exchange for other property. Apply to HATCH & LYON, Rooms 16 and 17, 86 Madison-st.

WILCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-machine. The only noiseless and reliable. Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

WANTED--A GOOD SECOND-HAND SEWING-machine, cheap for cash. Address Q 43, Tribune office.

CRIME.

Additional Facts in Connection with the Quincy Bank Robbery.

Adams County Bonds to the Amount of $180,000 Stolen.

An Express Agent Attacked and Robbed in Missouri.

A Note-Forger Comes to Grief at Davenport, Ia.

The Quincy Bank Robbery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 14.—The bank robbery continues to be the absorbing topic of interest in this city, the excitement over the affair being nearly as great to-day as yesterday. A thousand rumors are afloat, but little reliable information can be offered concerning the matter beyond what has already been made public. The amount of money lost by the bank is not far from $80,000, as at first stated. The loss sustained by citizens who had special deposits in the bank is not made public, but believed to equal an aggregate to the amount stolen from the bank. A thorough examination of the bank vault last night revealed the fact that the thieves had taken

$180,000 ADAMS COUNTY BONDS,

issued to the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. These bonds are in process of law to determine their legality and ownership, and had been deposited to await the decision of the Court. They are of course of

NO VALUE TO THE ROBBERS,

and probably to no one else.

Quincy City bonds to the amount of $2,000 were stolen, but the thieves are not likely to realize much on this investment.

For a few weeks past a room in the third story of a building near the bank had been occupied by a stranger, who had no visible means of support. On the night of the robbery he left the room, informing the landlady that he would not return for several days. He rented the room about four weeks ago, giving his name as Bigelow. About two weeks after taking possession of the room

STRANGE MEN VISITED HIM

at night, sometimes one coming, sometimes two. On Thursday night, about 10 o'clock, he notified the landlady he was going to be gone several days. The woman presently heard two men come down-stairs from Bigelow's room, and soon after Bigelow and another man came down together. Neither has been seen since that time. Yesterday

THE ROOM WAS UNLOCKED,

but nothing suspicious was found. A report reached the officers to-day that four men were seen crossing the river yesterday several miles above the city.

It is evident that not less than four were concerned in the burglary, and it is a matter of great astonishment how so much booty could be carried away without detection. The rascals are evidently scientific gentlemen,

THE TOOLS THEY LEFT BEHIND

being of the most perfect and elegant description. Among them is a rubber tube with a valve attachment, by means of which a chemical compound is projected through the tube with a most destructive effect upon iron or steel. The implement is said to be the invention of a distinguished New Orleans thief. The whole operation was performed in the most systematic, daring, and skillful manner. The police force is roundly censured by many for inefficiency and want of vigilence in permitting so bold a robbery in so conspicuous a place. The regular force is now at work on the case, as is also private Detective McGram H. Warren, of Superintendent Pinkerton's Agency, who arrived to-day, and has taken the business in hand.

Suspicions are now entertained in a direction that is believed will occasion infinite surprise when the facts come to be known.

THE MOST VIGOROUS MEASURES

are being taken for the capture of the thieves and recovery of the money. Reports were in circulation to-day that the bank could secure a portion of the funds by promising immunity to the thieves, but the rumor was ascertained to be without foundation.

THE TWO MEN ARRESTED

yesterday by the Chief of Police are still in custody. One of them is said to have been seen in the hallway, over the vault, the day before the robbery.

The business of the bank goes on without interruption.

Davenport Banks Swindled by a Check-Forger.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 14.—A few days ago a man named T. H. Eggleisht came to this city, and gave out that he was to open a large grain and commission business here under the name of T. H. Eggleisht & Co., at the same time opening accounts at the Citizens' National, First National, and Davenport National Banks. This afternoon checks in favor of Eggleisht & Co. became very numerous at the banks. At the Citizens' National four checks, aggregating $6,000, each for $1,500, in favor of Eggleisht, and purporting to be signed by prominent grain-dealers or brewers of this city were presented for payment. The Cashier of this bank, Mr. Hugo Schmidt, who had had his suspicions aroused in regard to Eggleisht, made inquiries before cashing the checks, and of course discovered the signatures to be forgeries. At the First National, nothing of this kind was attempted, and the forger still has money on deposit there. At the Davenport National, a number of checks were presented and cashed, amounting, it is said, to several thousand dollars. The officials of the Davenport National decline to make a statement of their loss, but it is believed to amount to considerable. The forger fled for parts unknown late this afternoon. Some think he took a freight train on the Western Union Railroad for Milwaukee, while others think he has gone out into the open country. Telegrams have been sent to all points, and several of our police are on the fugitive's track. This is one of the most daring cases of swindling ever attempted in this city.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 14.—The Davenport First National Bank was swindled out of $4,500 about noon. Our police received the money before night. The forger pretended to do a grain business in Davenport for about a week, under the name of Eggleisht. His real name is believed to be Wilkins. He managed to procure genuine checks on the banks of Davenport from men doing business with the banks, and, after getting the signatures, forged on other checks got from the Davenport National $4,500. A few minutes after, he presented checks on the First National for $7,000 more. The Cashier desired to inquire about it, and told him to leave the checks and call after dinner. The swindler came immediately to this side of the river, and hired a buggy and driver to take him to Calona, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. He had not been gone long before the Cashier found he had been swindled, and came over to put the case in City Marshall Kimball's hands, who detailed Officers Murrin and Snyder to follow with a hack. They caught the man on the Coal Valley Road, within a mile or two of Coal Valley, and brought him back. He had $5,716.55, over $1,200 of which he claimed. He was given his choice to go to jail here and wait a requisition, or to go across the river. He said he would go to Iowa. Officers Murrin and Snyder took him to the Davenport jail and delivered him to the Sheriff of Scott County. City Marshal Kimball took the money to the Davenport National and made a special deposit to await the order of the Court. After the man was jailed, he sent the following telegram:

Mrs. Louisa M. Wilkins, 465 West Sixth street, Cincinnati:
Come on immediately. Trouble.
(Signed) W.

An Express Messenger Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—A brief dispatch from W. R. Smith, the Adams Express Agent at Granby City, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, says that he (Smith) was knocked down, bound and gagged by several men, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while on his way from his home. His keys were taken from him, his office broken open, and the safe rifled of $3,100. He had but a few moments before received a package from a messenger on the train that passed Grandy City between 12 and 1 o'clock, and had put it in his safe and started for home, when he was attacked. The package contained $3,000, and was sent from the office of the Granby Mining and Smithing Company, in this city, to the Granby mines, to meet the current expenses. No clue is had to the robbers, but it is supposed that they were the same men who robbed the Iron Mountain train at Gad's Hill, as parties answering their description were seen a few miles from Granby City in the early part of the week.

Escape of an Alleged Mail-Robber.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 14.—The alleged mail-robber, Post, who was committed for trial here recently, in default of bail, made good his escape last evening from the County Jail, and has not been heard of since. Post is described as being about 5 feet 6 inches high, rather fleshy, dark hair, cut short, face smooth and flushed.

The Washington, Ia., Murder Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 14.—A brother of John Croal, who was killed by officers near Highland, Iowa County, has just returned from the home of the unfortunate man in the Town of Washington, Sauk County, and reports the child injured by Croal has recovered, and that James Kaney is rapidly convalescing.

A Man Poisons Three of His Children and Then Shoots Himself.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 14.—At Rutledge, Ga., last night, N. M. Wood poisoned three of his children and then shot himself. His wife had deserted him.

PITTSBURGH.

The New City Charter Declared Unconstitutional.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14.—The Court decided this morning that the new city charter is unconstitutional, and issued an order restraining the Council Committee from making an apportionment under it.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

It is proposed to dispense with the St. Patrick's day parade in New York this year, and to give the money for the relief of the poor.

—Chief Justice Waite arrived in New York yesterday, and, as soon as his presence in town was made known, he was called on by a number of distinguished citizens.

—The literary department of the Michigan State University elected E. J. Knowlton, Leslie McMahon, and B. C. Keeler editors of the *Chronicle*, the University paper for the ensuing year.

—The lawyers of Aurora, without exception, have signed a petition to their representatives at Springfield, requesting that the Supreme Court be not consolidated at the latter city.

—The Wheeling (W. Va.) Iron & Nail Company, with 105 machines, cut, during the week ending to-day, 6,876 kegs of nails, the average product being about 48 kegs. One man, during this period, cut 176 kegs of eight-penny fence nails, being the largest product, for the same length of time, on record.

—The Grand Chapter R. A. M., of the State of Wisconsin, will meet in annual session in Milwaukee on Tuesday.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

How the Government is Continually Swindled Out of Its Dues.

A Complete Understanding Between Distillers and Revenue Officials.

A Few More Facts Concerning the Pekin Cases.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The following is the substance of a dispatch sent from this city last night to the New York *Sun*, relative to the St. Louis and Pekin, Ill., whisky frauds. The principal distilleries at Pekin are owned by Westerman & Co. and McIntire & Co., respectively. It is believed that, if an honest and efficient agent were sent by the Department to Pekin, developments would be made of astounding frauds practiced upon the Government by the whisky ring operating there. Their frauds are of a wholesale character, no portion of the tax due on the whisky produce being paid to the Revenue Collector, or even sought to be collected by him, but, as heretofore stated, all the whisky manufactured is shipped to New York under pretense of exportation, emptied into other barrels than those in which it is transported, and then sold or shipped Westward, while the old barrels are filled with water and sent to sea. This affords

A CLEAR PROFIT OF THE ENTIRE TAX,

of 70 cents per gallon. Three hundred barrels is deemed a low estimate of the quantity produced per day by these distilleries, equal to 12,000 gallons, which, at 70 cents, gives the enormous profit by this fraud of $84,000 per day. In the year the Government is thus defrauded of about $2,500,000.

THE ST. LOUIS RING

was organized in this way some years ago. The distillers at that place had, by reason of their frequent and high-handed frauds, forfeited the confidence of the Department, and were watched with such vigilance by the detectives and agents sent out from Washington, who bled them profusely on occasion, that the business became unprofitable, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, less profitable than was desired. Well aware of the ill-repute in which the St. Louis distillers were held by the Department, a combination of Ohio and Indiana men was formed to take control by renting the distilleries in that city, in which they succeeded in this way: The business was begun and carried on by an entirely new set, who were more

IN FAVOR WITH THE AUTHORITIES,

and who, in addition, made interest at the White House through Johnny McDonald, who was appointed Superintendent. With the view of closing up the ranks still more compactly, and securing as close a corporation as possible, Gaugers and Storekeepers were imported there from Cincinnati, and appointed by the Department, through the instrumentality of McDonald. The principal distilleries are the Thompson, the Ulrics, the Card, and Lawrence. The first-named is operated by parties from Indiana. The Card and Lawrence are run by Frazier and others, also from that State. A prominent member of the ring is McCrew, an old whisky-man from Cincinnati, who acts as

A SORT OF MIDDLEMAN.

The midnight meetings of the ring, always attended by one or more of the revenue officers, are frequently held at the private residence of Frazier. The last agent sent out there by the Department received $5,000 not to see anything. A former agent was paid $15,000 for a similar service.

The ring has its connections here in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and whenever an agent is to be sent to St. Louis a telegram announces the fact in sufficient time to enable the parties at the other end to make the necessary

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE HIM.

They steal by misrepresenting the capacities of their distilleries, which could not be done without connivance by the local revenue officials. If a distillery manufactures 200 barrels per day tax is paid on about 100 brls only, and the result is a profit of $2,800.

A Few More Facts in Connection with the Pekin Frauds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—The following is published in the *State Register* to-night, and I send it, as it bears upon a matter of interest. The examination was made at Pekin, and the information appeared in the *Pekin Times:*

We find upon an examination of the drafts made in the First National Bank here that, on the 2d of June, 1873, James M. James, then Deputy-Collector here, bought a draft, No. 10,759, drawn on a New York bank, for $7,600, payable to the order of James M. James, by him indorsed to John T. Harper, and by him indorsed to the Ridgely National Bank, Springfield.

On the 7th of January, 1873, Mr. James bought draft 10,824 in New York, payable to his order, for $5,000, by him indorsed to John T. Harper, by Harper indorsed to Tompkins & Co., of El Paso, and by them collected.

On the 5th of April, Mr. James bought a New York draft, No. 11,593, payable to his order, $4,192.28, indorsed to John T. Harper, and by him indorsed to Tompkins & Co., of El Paso, who collected the money on it.

On May 8, draft No. 12,973, on New York, for $5,000, indorsed by James to John T. Harper, and by him indorsed to Tompkins & Co., of El Paso, and by them collected.

July 8, Mr. James bought draft No. 12,171, payable to his order, for $2,557.34, indorsed to John T. Harper, by him to Tompkins & Co., and by them collected.

Aug. 16, Mr. James bought draft No. 12,430, payable to his order, for $5,000, indorsed to John T. Harper, and by him indorsed to William H. Harper, Chief Grain Inspector, by him indorsed to the Union National Bank, Chicago, and by the bank applied to the payment of $15,000 which the Chief Grain Inspector owed the bank.

DUBUQUE.

Temporary Railroad Bridge—River Navigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 14.—A temporary bridge has been thrown over the Menominee River in place of the bridge which fell down a few days since, so that trains on the Illinois Central Railroad can run on time hereafter.

The ice in the Mississippi River at this place shows signs of giving way. A few more days of fine weather would get rid of it.

The Diamond Jo Steamboat Company have made propositions to this city agreeing to make this place the terminal location of their steamers if the city will give the privilege of establishing a boat-yard at a convenient point on the city front and release the Company from the payment of wharfage for a term of years. The city will probably accede to the proposition.

SPRINGFIELD.

A New Clerk for Inspector Harper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—Mr. J. H. Purdie, Deputy Collector for Sangamon County, under Col. Merriam, resigned his position to-day to accept the place of Chief Clerk and Cashier to W. H. Harper, Grain Inspector, Chicago, vice Mr. Smith, the present Chief Clerk, resigned or removed. Mr. Smith is the brother of Albert Smith, who was Chief Clerk of John T. Harper, ex-Collector. The present fight between these parties has probably made the relations between the Grain Inspector and his Chief Clerk unpleasant, and thus the change.

OBITUARY.

A. A. Guthrie, Zanesville, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 14.—A. A. Guthrie, one of the original anti-slavery men, and for twelve years Internal Revenue Collector for this District, died at his residence in this city last night.

Cardinal Tarquini.

ROME, Feb. 14.—Cardinal Tarquini, who was reported as seriously ill on Thursday, died last night. He was one of the newly-elected Cardinals.

Mrs. Froude.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The wife of James Anthony Froude died to-day.

M. H. Blackmore, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 14.—M. H. Blackmore, of New Orleans, died here at noon to-day.

NEW YORK.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley Entertained by the Lotus Club.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The Lotus Club gave a dinner and reception to-night to the Rev. Canon Kingsley, of London. At 6 o'clock a distinguished company sat down to a banquet, Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, presiding. When the cloth was removed, Mr. Reid, in a graceful address, presented Mr. Kingsley, who acknowledged his cordial welcome in brief remarks, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery. At 10 o'clock a formal public reception took place, when Mr. Kingsley was introduced to some of our very best citizens, of whom William M. Evarts, William E. Dodge, and James Parton were speakers.

THE INDIANS.

Expeditions Fitting Out to Meet the Hostile Savages.

The Sioux Reported in Large Force Near the Platte River.

Fifty Thousand Head of Cattle Between Cheyenne and the Sioux Reservation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Senator Hitchcock, Gov. Furnas, A. S. Paddock, and J. H. Peake, all of Nebraska, called on the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman to-day, for the purpose of procuring arms for the citizens of that State. Gov. Furnas seems to be very much alarmed. He states that some 12,000 or 14,000 Sioux are moving in a southeasterly direction from the Big Horn Mountain and Powder River country, threatening the settlements on the Platte. He is evidently seriously impressed with the danger that menaces the people of his State. The laws prohibiting such action as he desires, Secretary Belknap was compelled to deny his request, although he did so very unwillingly.

EXPEDITIONS FITTING OUT.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 14.—Arrangements are in progress at the Department headquarters for fitting out expeditions to the White Stone and Red Cloud Agencies. Six companies of cavalry and four of infantry will be brought together for this purpose from the military stations along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. They will be fitted out for

A WINTER CAMPAIGN,

and will be two months in the field. The object is to take possession of these Agencies, and protect the lives and property which are now endangered all along the line from Fort Steele to Omaha. The troops are now under arms and ready to move at a moment's notice.

HORSES STOLEN.

Several horses were stolen on Wednesday night from Moore's ranche, a few miles north of Sidney.

THE SIOUX FORCE.

It is believed by well-informed officials that, if the soldiers cross the Platte, as they must necessarily do to reach the exposed Agencies, there will be a fight. In that country there are 60,000 Indians and about 45,000 Sioux, one in five of whom is a fighting man. Well-informed officials are of the opinion that these Indians can muster from 10,000 to 12,000 men.

MUNITIONS.

Orders have been issued for the soldiers at the Omaha Barracks to get ready to proceed West without delay. Canister, shells, fixed shot, schrapnel, and all sorts of ammunition are being sent West in large quantities as fast as possible.

WAR INEVITABLE.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Feb. 14.—There is no news of any importance from the redskins this morning. Parties of cavalry are out all around us, and, not having heard from them, we do not know yet what they have done. A war is inevitable between here and the Sioux Indian reservation. The country is rolling and fine grazing, and there are not less than 50,000 head of cattle there, but we would rather have war than peace when we are robbed and murdered with impunity.

A dispatch from Adolph Cung, a rancheman, to Col. Luke Murrin, of this city, dated Fort Laramie, Feb. 13, says that "the Indians are red-hot—as bad as in 1865," and that he will leave immediately with volunteers for the Sabille ranche.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

OMAHA, Feb. 14.—Large amounts of ammunition are being shipped from the Forts Leavenworth and Rock Island Arsenals to the various ports in this Department. All post commanders have been ordered to keep their commands in readiness to take the field against the Indians on a moment's notice. Two companies of cavalry and one of infantry leave here in the morning for Fort Russell by rail, thence to Fort Laramie.

THE LATEST DEPREDATION.

The Indians ran the ranchemen in six miles west of Big Springs to-day.

Forty cavalrymen, under Capt. Mills, left immediately by rail, and will endeavor to strike them. No other depredations are reported to-day.

MUM'S THE WORD.

The officials are very reticent, desiring to keep their movements as quiet as possible that the half-breeds and renegades may not possess themselves of information valuable to the Indians, to whom they would certainly carry it.

FROM FORT FETTERMAN.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Feb. 14.—The Cheyenne *Leader* has a special from Fort Fetterman, which states that a Cheyenne runner has just arrived there from the Red Cloud Agency, who says that Red Cloud's son was killed last Monday night by a party of Sioux whom he had compelled to return stolen stock. He reports that nearly all the Cheyennes and Sioux have left the Agency; that 150 lodges are now within fifty miles of Fort Fetterman, and will come in or send to that post. He reports plenty of buffalo in the Big Horn country, and thinks the Sioux will go there. Two companies of cavalry are ordered from here to Fort Laramie to-day.

WISCONSIN.

Sickness in Eau Claire and Clark Counties.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 14.—During the latter part of last summer and the early part of the winter a form of scarlet fever lurked about the City of Eau Claire, but gave the physicians no particular trouble in treating it. About two weeks ago it broke out in different quarters of the county in a malignant form, and in the Town of Augusta and adjoining country more than thirty deaths have occurred. In Fall Creek there have been over forty deaths, and no prospects of abatement yet visible. Physicians do not agree as to the exact nature of the disease, but mostly style it scarlet fever complicated by a dangerous form of sore throat, much resembling malignant diphtheria.

Small-pox still exists in Clark County. For nearly a month trains did not stop at Humbird on account of its prevalence there. Now it has appeared at Neillsville, and is creating great excitement.

CANADA.

The Elections in Manitoba—The Reformed Episcopal Movement—Resignation of a Cabinet Minister.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 14.—A telegram from Manitoba announces the election of D. A. Smith, Ministerialist. The other three are not yet heard from.

A movement is on foot here and at Ottawa among churchmen to organize on the basis of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States. Bishop Cummins, of New York, has been invited to visit Ottawa in connection with the movement.

The Hon. Edward Blake, the most promising statesman known to the Canadians, has, in accordance with previously-declared intentions, retired from the position of Cabinet Minister in Mackenzie's Government. His acceptance of the office at a critical period in his country's history was at a great personal inconvenience and check upon his professional business, and only after the earnest solicitation of his party. He will, as member of the House, continue to lend his aid to that Government.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Suit of the Tenth National Bank of New York City Against the Comptroller.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The suit of the Tenth National Bank, for a mandamus to compel the Comptroller to pay back $243,000 balance of overdrafts to the Court-House Commissioners in 1871, was continued to-day, when affidavits were presented in answer to those of Henry F. Taintor, attache of the Comptroller's office, the Comptroller, and Michael Norton, ex-Commissioner of the Court-House, under indictment. The affidavits of Walter B. Palmer, President of the Bank, and William B. Field, counsel, contradict point blank the material parts in the affidavit of Taintor, while the affidavits of the present and former President of the bank show that the bank had accounts with fifteen different city departments, and that Underhill was sent to the bank as Treasurer of the Court-House Commission, duly accredited as such by the Secretary of that Commission. This case is made more exasperating to the citizens by the action of the present city officers. A communication has appeared in the papers charging the Commissioner of Public Works with being anxious to pay the claim when before the Board of Audit, of which he is a member. The Commissioner replies, insinuating that the "groundless and malicious" charge was inspired in the Comptroller's office, and trusts it "will be the last effort of a well-known public officer in this city, attempting, through the guise of a communication to the public press, to obtain credit for his own actions by maliciously misrepresenting the actions of others."

Bridge Tax Enjoined.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 14.—Judge Montony has issued the injunction applied for by the tax-payers of this city against the levying of a tax of $40,000 for a new bridge. It was granted on the ground that the Commissioners had failed to fully locate the bridge, only specifying that one end should be at New York street, and not naming the point of its location in West Aurora.

MONTANA.

Departure of the Yellow Stone Expedition—The Territory and the Centennial.

VIRGINIA, Mont., Feb. 14.—Gov. Potts has received the following dispatch from Bozeman, dated the 12th: The Yellow Stone Expedition started this morning, 150 strong, with twenty wagons. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the officers were harmoniously elected. There is no snow in the Yellow Stone Valley, and grass is abundant.

The Legislative Assembly to-day, with great unanimity and enthusiasm, made an appropriation of $5,000 to facilitate the exhibition of Montana products at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, in 1876, to be expended by the Commissioner, alternate, and members of the Woman's Centennial Commission.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—For the Upper Lake region falling barometer, easterly winds, cloud, and snow.

Storm centres will probably develop in the Northwest and North Carolina.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	29.89	-15	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.02	41	S. E., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.70	30	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Chicago	29.94	41	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.10	42	E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.09	33	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.84	39	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Denver	29.80	34	Calm	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.10	32	S., light	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.52	17	N., fresh	.17	Light snow.
Escanaba	29.83	11	E., light	.07	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.78	-5	S. E., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	29.85	-50	E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.80	40	S. E., light	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.78	33	S. E., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	29.74	40	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.82	25	Calm	.03	Light snow.
Milwaukee	29.88	37	S. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.70	35	Calm	.....	Clear.
Pembina	29.88	-2	S., gentle	.01	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.14	36	E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.90	11	N. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of an Extensive Furniture Establishment in London.

Loss Estimated at $15,000,000.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Taylor's Pantechnicon and furniture repository, in Belgravia, covering an acre of ground, was burned last evening. The fire broke out at 4 o'clock and raged till midnight, when the flames were stopped by the engineers demolishing the adjoining buildings. The total loss, including the contents of the burned structure, consisting of pictures, mirrors, 500 carriages, and a vast amount of other goods of various kinds, is estimated at $15,000,000. Five houses and several large stables adjacent were partially destroyed. There were a number of accidents, and two firemen were killed. The fire attracted an immense and unruly crowd, and it became necessary by force to preserve order.

The building alone was insured for $1,000,000.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Up till to-day 638 members of the new Parliament have been elected, as follows: Conservatives, 342; Liberals and Home-Rulers, 296. The Conservatives gain 58. In the election in Buckinghamshire Benjamin Disraeli and R. Harvey, Conservatives, are returned. Disraeli received 2,999 votes, and Harvey, 292, defeating the Liberal candidate, who received 1,720 votes. Sullivan and Cullen, Home-Rule candidates, have been chosen, by immense majorities, to represent South Ireland, defeating Chichester Fortescue, and Matthew O'Reilly Dease, Liberals, who sat in the last Parliament. Six Home-Rulers contested two seats for the County of Tipperary.

The *Standard* says it has reason to believe that the Government will resign on Monday or Tuesday next. A rumor is current that simultaneously upon his retirement from the Ministry Gladstone will be created a Peer.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—In consequence of the disturbances in front of the Captain-General's palace on Thursday evening, several hundred policemen and a body of gens d'armes were quartered in the vicinity of the palace last night as a precautionary measure, but everything was quiet.

The Captain-General has received a telegram stating that the Spanish troops have killed Pedro Ureguess, of the Federal Government.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—It is probable that the form of the Government in Spain will be decided by a plebiscite.

BAYONNE, Feb. 14.—It is reported that Gen. Dorregaray, Chief-of-Staff to Don Carlos, has been murdered.

OMAHA.

Through Rates on Freight from New York to California.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 14.—The Superintendent of the Omaha Bridge Transfer and Union Pacific officials state that through freight from New York to California is now sent by the Baltimore & Ohio and St. Joe Roads for less rate than Chicago roads granted before the rupture between them and the Union Pacific; also that the freight-cars of the St. Joe Road are run directly into Omaha, while the Chicago roads stop at Council Bluffs, so that through freight is sent out of Omaha on its way to San Francisco in less time than ever before.

RELIGIOUS.

A Rationalist Creates an Excitement in a Church at Oshkosh.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 14.—In the union religious meeting held by the ministers of the city in McCourt's Hall, great excitement was created by a man named Edwin Petersilea, who, when the call was made for sinners to come forward, arose and attempted to make a defense of rationalism and an attack upon the churches. The hymn "Come to Jesus" was raised, and his voice drowned out. The utmost confusion prevailed for some time, and amid loud calls for the police Petersilea withdrew.

IMPRISONED BY ICE.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The ice in the river broke up suddenly this morning. Seven men at work on the Congress street bridge took refuge on two barges moored to the pier. The barges were forced down the river to a point near Albany, where the ice became jammed. The barges are, in the middle of the river, and it is impossible now to relieve the men on board.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—During the day the ice became thoroughly wedged, and the men who were carried down the river on the barges succeeded in reaching the shore. Five boats altogether were swept from their moorings, only one of which, it is expected, will be saved. After the ice broke up, the water rose 10 feet in as many minutes. The water is now receding.

ILLINOIS RIVER NAVIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 14.—The Illinois River is rising rapidly, completely overspreading the bottom lands, and it is probable that the great gorge of ice between this city and the Peru bridge will break and move on within the next twenty-four hours, when navigation will be open to the mouth of the river.

PORK-PACKING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The number of hogs slaughtered for the week is 1,649; same week last year, 5,242. Total for the season, 566,466; during corresponding time last year, 598,053.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Arrived, City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

At the Post-Office Window.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

At the window for the delivery of advertised letters special vigilance is requisite on the part of the clerks to guard against the delivery of advertised letters to unlawful and mistaken claimants. They sometimes have a difficult however, persuading an applicant that the letter he inquires for is not for him, but for another individual of similar name. One of them had such a task not long since, when a daintily dressed and perfumed gentleman presented himself at the window and asked for a letter advertised as remaining uncalled for and addressed to "Edward Jackson."

The clerk soon found the missive inquired for, but, after reading the superscription, said in a decided tone:

"This letter is not for you, sir."

"Not for me! Isn't it for Edward Jackson?"

"Yes, sir; but it isn't for you."

"My name is Edward Jackson."

"I don't doubt it, sir; but, nevertheless, I am sure this letter is not for you."

"How can you know that, sir?" said the exquisite, now becoming indignant (it is astonishing, by the way, on what slight provocation post-office callers let their angry passions rise): "If you don't give me that at once, I'll report you to Mr. James."

The clerk, knowing that Mr. James, while he would not countenance impertinent "talking back," would be sure to sustain him if he were in the right, coolly answered:

"I can't give the letter unless you answer the description in the address."

"Isn't my name Edward Jackson, and isn't the letter addressed to him? Don't I answer the description?"

"Yes, sir, so far. But that isn't enough. The letter (reading from the address) is for Edward Jackson, colored, cook on the schooner Dirty Jane. If you answer to that description, here's your letter."

But Mr. Jackson didn't take it, and vanished—leaving behind him the odor of Jockey Club perfume, and muttering maledictions on the custom of advertising letters, and on the head of the culinary artist of the gallant Dirty Jane.

Von Moltke and Bismarck.

Gen. von Moltke was badly defeated in running on the ticket of the new Conservatives in Berlin. In his strongest district he got only 715 votes out of 4,182. Bismarck himself went to cast his vote for him, to the great admiration of the judges of the election, who had a bottle of champagne iced for the occasion, of which the Chancellor drank two glasses to the health of the Emperor.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

The Movement Steadily Progressing in Southern Ohio.

A Ludicrous Scene at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Two Barrels of Beer Sold in a Saloon During Religious Services.

Covington, Ky., Saloon-Keepers Asked to Close Up.

OHIO.

AT GALLIPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Feb. 14.—The Women's Temperance League held a County Mass-Meeting this afternoon, which was very largely attended, and while in session they read a message from Dora Hern, a grocer, who had sold liquor in the Third Ward, desiring them to call on him. They immediately complied with his request, and shortly afterwards the ringing of bells proclaimed that another had succumbed to the influence of prayer, and signed the pledge to neither touch, taste, nor handle, and at 8 p. m. these gentle persuaders, numbering over 100, are out making their usual Saturday evening pilgrimages to the saloons.

AT POMEROY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POMEROY, O., Feb. 14.—The saloon-keepers are becoming rampant. The ladies' movement is destroying their custom. They held a meeting last night in Silverman's Hall, and to-day the ladies were locked out of every saloon they visited, with one exception. The dealers threaten to get out an injunction, and have the ladies arrested for obstructing the sidewalks and injuring their business. Their threats, however, have no effect upon the ladies, who will still keep up their visits, being determined to crush out the liquor business in Pomeroy if it takes all summer. As yet, not a saloon-keeper has signed the pledge or promised to quit.

AT WEST JEFFERSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST JEFFERSON, O., Feb. 14.—Two of the three saloons reported opened yesterday remained closed to-day, but refused to sign the pledge. The ladies were out in greatly increased numbers, and labored long and earnestly with the unconverted, but with little apparent effect.

AT RIPLEY.

RIPLEY, O., Feb. 14.—The crusaders are still busy. One or two who were pledged to sell no more have undertaken to renew their old business quietly. The ladies have renewed their efforts with these men. The suburban saloons are now receiving the most attention. A vigilant eye is kept on all who have surrendered. A grand meeting was held to-day.

INDIANA.

AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 14.—The novel and unseemly action taken by the women of this city for the suppression of the liquor traffic, fully developed itself this afternoon. The organization, composed of about 200 ladies, met at the Methodist Church at 3 o'clock, and, after some preliminary arrangements, quietly marched to William Strauss' saloon, one of the most prominent, where they

FOUND THE DOORS CLOSED.

They asked for admittance, but it was denied. Services was then commenced upon the sidewalk. By this time the excitement was at its height, and the crowd immense. After singing and several prayers, they marched to A. A. Fouts' saloon, followed by a

VAST CROWD OF MEN AND BOYS,

where they were received with kindness. They asked Fouts to close and quit the business, which he agreed to do provided they would buy him out. This, it was understood, they consented to do. Then several hymns were sung, and prayers offered up, but during this time John Ramspott, the bar-tender, was

DEALING OUT ALL KINDS OF DRINKS

to a noisy crowd that had taken possession of the doorways and counter. Two kegs of beer were sold while the services continued. Many expressions, both for and against the movement were to be heard among the vast crowd that had assembled. The bar-tender said after the services that

FINANCIALLY THE MEETING WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

From here the ladies marched to A. Kleesper's saloon, and were met by the proprietor, who kindly tendered them the use of the saloon to hold their devotional exercises. He was asked to discontinue the sale of spirituous liquors, and close his saloon, which he

DECLINED TO DO,

unless they would buy him out, and no arrangement to that effect was made. Singing and praying was then commenced, but the immense crowd became so noisy that the ladies were

FORCED OUT TO THE SIDEWALK,

where the services continued for some time. When this concluded, the hour being late, they adjourned to the church, where further services were held, and the hour of 1 o'clock, Monday afternoon, set to meet and continue their efforts, when a great crowd is expected from Louisville and New Albany. The movement has created great excitement among all classes of citizens, and its effect on the liquor-traffic in this city is yet to be told.

KENTUCKY.

AT COVINGTON.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 14.—One hundred and fifty postal cards were mailed through the Covington, Ky., Post-Office to-day to saloon-keepers, which read as follows:

"DEAR SIR: You are requested and intreated to abandon the sale of all intoxicating liquors for your own welfare and that of humanity. Remember that it is degrading to yourself and spreads vice and poverty among us. If not, we will unite our prayers and visit you, and every saloon, in a body, fervently preaching until our object is attained.

(Signed) "THE LADIES' COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE."

It is reported that the Covington ladies will commence moving next Wednesday. The sale of liquor is licensed in Covington by the city and State.

ALL ABOUT DOGS.

The Rev. Dr. Prime, of the New York *Observer*, vouches for the following curious facts in relation to dogs:

MY FATHER'S DOG "FIDELITY."

My father had a small and beautiful dog who rejoiced in the name of Fidelity. He differed from other good dogs only in being better than others, and in manifesting something that resembled religious sensibility, or a peculiar attachment to religious places and religious services. He attended family worship with punctuality and regularity that the other members of the household might well have imitated, and certainly did not surpass. If a stranger was present,—and much company visited our house,—the dog's attention to him was regulated by his taking the lead or not in the religious worship of the household. If the visitor at my father's request conducted the worship, the dog at once attached himself to his person, and when he departed the dog escorted him out of the village; sometimes going home with him to a neighboring town and making him a visit of a few days. If the visitor did not perform any religious service in the house, the dog took no notice of him while there, and suffered him to depart unattended and evidently unregretted.

Such a dog was, of course, an habitual attendant on the public services of the church on the Sabbath. It required extraordinary care to keep him at home. Shut up in a room he dashed through a window and was at church before the family. He was once shut up in an out-house that had no floor. He dug out under the sill of the door and was at church before the first psalm was sung. In church he occupied the upper step of the pulpit within which his master ministered. He lay quiet during the service unless other dogs below misbehaved, in which case he left his seat and after quieting the disturbance resumed it. He was equally devoted to the weekly prayer-meeting which was held from house to house, the appointment being announced on the Sabbath. He remembered the evening and the place, and was always present. As it was not agreeable to have a dog at an evening meeting in a private house, he was confined at home. The next week he went early before the family had thought to shut him up, and waited for the hour and the people. He knew the names of the families where the meetings were held, and where they lived, and could have gone to any one of them on an errand as easily and correctly as a child. And the only knowledge he had of the place of meeting he got as the others did by hearing the notice on Sunday. These habits of the dog were not the fruit of education. On the contrary, pains were taken to prevent him from indulging his religious preferences. He did not manifest a fondness for other meetings, or for any individuals out of the family circle except those whom he recognized by their habit of praying, as the people in whom he was especially interested.

My father was wont to relate numerous anecdotes of the same general character, of this remarkable animal, and the relation of them always caused his eyes to fill with tears. He had a strong impression that there was something very mysterious about this propensity of the dog, and being himself a sternly orthodox divine, he never ventured to express the opinion that the dog had moral perceptions. But I always thought he believed so.

DR. GUTHRIE'S DOG

is just now traveling the rounds of the newspapers, but there is nothing remarkable in him (the dog) except that the incidents show a moral sense; the story, as Dr. Guthrie tells it, is this:

"Though but a dumb companion and friend, I must devote a few lines to the memory, and affection, and sense of my dog Bob, who, lying often at the head of the pulpit stairs, occupied a place on Sundays nearly as conspicuous as myself. He was a magnificent Scotch dog of great size; brave as, or rather braver, than a lion. He expressed his respect for decent and well-conditioned visitors by rushing to the gate as if he were bent on devouring them, and gave them a welcome both with tail and tongue. Beggars, and all *orra characters*, he wasted no wind on; but maintaining an ominous silence, stuck close to their heels, showing a beautiful set of teeth, and occasionally using them: only, however to warn the *gangrels* to be on their good behavior.

"He had but one bad habit when I had him—to see a cat was to fly at it. This ended in his worrying to death a favorite grimalkin belonging to a neighbor, and the catastrophe raised a formidable commotion. I saw that I must part with Bob or impair my usefulness; so, with many regrets, I sent him to Brechin, fifteen miles off.

"There, early on the following Sunday morning, Bob was observed with head and tail erect, and a resolute purpose in every look and movement, taking his way from my brother's house. My brother's wife, struck with his air, said to one of her daughters, who laughed at the idea: 'There is Bob, and I'll wager he is off to Arbirlot!' Whether he had kept the road, or gone by some mysterious path across the country straight as the crow flies, I know not; but when I was leaving the church, about 1 o'clock, I was met by the beadle, with his old face lighted up with an unusual expression of glee, and exclaiming—for my dog and Johnny had been always fast friends—'You mauna put him awa', minister, though he should worry a' the cats in the parish!'

"On going to the manse, I found Bob outside the gate, as flat, prostrate, and motionless as if he had been stone dead. It was plain he knew as well as I did that he had been banished, and had returned without leave, and was liable to be hanged, drowned, shot, or otherwise punished at my will. I went up to him, and stood over him a while in ominous silence. No wagging of his tail, or movement in any limb; but there he lay, as if he had been killed and flattened by a heavy roller, only that, with his large beautiful eyes half-shut, he kept winking and looking up in my face with a most pitiful, and penitent, and pleading expression in his own.

"Though I might not go to the length of old Johnny Bowman in making free of all the cats in the parish, there was no resisting the dumb, eloquent appeal. I gave way, and exclaimed in cheerful tones, 'Is this you, Bob?' In an instant, knowing that he was forgiven and restored, he rose at one mighty bound into the air, circling round and round me, and ever and anon, in the power and fullness of his joy, leaping nearly over my head!

"What his ideas of right and wrong were, I dare not say, but he certainly had a sense of shame, and apparently also of guilt. Once, for example—and the only occasion on which we knew him to steal—Mrs. Guthrie came unexpectedly on Bob sneaking out of the kitchen with a sheep's head between his teeth. His jail-like and timorous look displayed conscious guilt, and still more, before she had time to speak a word, what he did. The moment he saw her, as if struck with paralysis, he drops the sheep's head on the floor, and with his tail between his legs makes off with all haste, not to escape a beating, for she never ventured on that, but to hide his shame."

OTHER DOGS.

To return to *our* dogs. My son came home from Princeton, where he had been reading Divinity, and brought a dog, to which he was fondly attached, and his affection was fully reciprocated. The dog slept on a rug beside his master's bed. When my son was making preparations to go to Europe, the dog manifested great uneasiness, watching the packing with evident anxiety, and listening eagerly to the conversation of the family. The day of departure came. The dog was shut up in a room alone, and howled while his master went away. Night came and the dog wandered about the house, up and down stairs, though his rug was lying ready for him by his master's empty bed. He had disturbed me in the early part of the night by his whines as he sought his master in vain. In the morning I went into his room and found him asleep on his rug. He never woke again. The dog was dead.

Gen. James Watson Webb, formerly of the *Courier and Enquirer*, before he went to Austria as American Minister, gave a little dog to the child of Mr. Spalding, then one of the editors of the same paper, and afterwards of the *World* and *Times*. The child and the dog became tenderly attached to each other. The child was taken ill. The dog lavished its affections on its friend, caressing him constantly, and showing the strongest anxiety. The child died. The dog walked away from the bed to the other side of the room, lay down and died also.

ANCIENT SNAKE-STORY.

A Reptile at Home in a Young Lady's Stomach—It Comes Up into Her Throat.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

There is a young lady living within a mile and a quarter of Christiana, who is afflicted as singularly as was the celebrated Miss Godsey, the "Sleeping Beauty." For four years past she has been suffering with violent fainting spells, that come on periodically, and are produced by the strangling caused by some kind of reptile which comes up in her throat. She is choked to such an extent that her muscles become rigid, her extremities cold, the pupils of her eyes dilated and the skin breaks on her hands and face, and she is, in all other particulars, throughly convulsed. She is only relieved by the reptile itself being, as it is thought, partially choked, withdrawing itself into the stomach.

The reptile has at previous times been seen by different persons. On one occasion a Methodist preacher was visiting at the home of her parents, when she was seized with one of the usual attacks, and the parisitical object even come out of her mouth and was grasped by the minister. Being of a very superstitious turn of mind, she had conceived the idea that its death was her death, and refused to have it removed, although that could at that time have been easily accomplished. The minister avowed that the reptile felt as cold and clammy as any other snake, but that it offered no particular resistance when he clutched it with his hand. When it made its appearance outside the mouth it curled its head rather under the chin, but when let loose went immediately down the young lady's throat again. It frequently comes up into the mouth, and the young lady says that whenever it does so it appears to lick the roof of her mouth with its horrible tongue, and then recedes again.

A neighboring physician has been attending her during the period of her indisposition, and has been treating her for tape-worms, believing that to be the true malady. The symptoms are, however, entirely different from those produced by tape-worm. The girl still continues robust instead of being emaciated, and the appetite, instead of being ravenous, is fickle, at times scarcely taking any food, while at other times she has a very good appetite. The strongest tape-worm remedies were used, but without any effect whatever, and her physician, thinking the case hopeless, gave it up a short time ago, when two others were called in, who are using every means in their power to effect a cure, with what result remains to be seen. The first step to be taken was to disabuse her mind of the superstitions that had taken possession of it in regard to her affliction. She has consented at last to allow the monster to be removed if possible and destroyed, as she is now convinced her life depends upon it. The physicians in attendance are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to affect a removal, and are keeping constant watch for the appearance of the reptile.

Alcohol has already been prepared for its reception, so that, when it shall be displaced, so strange a phenomenon may be preserved.

The reptile, so far as has been ascertained, is about half an inch in diameter, of a dark color with a sort of hairy coating, but no one is capable of judging of its length. It has never been so closely scrutinized by any one as to tell weather it has eyes, but that, we believe, is hardly possible. All that is yet known of it is that it frequently comes up into the mouth, choaking the girl and throwing her into terrible convulsions. It is attracting universal attention about Christiana, and all the more so because her life has been seriously threatened by the peculiar movements of the reptile.

Dangers of the Dance.

It concerns those who trip the light fantastic toe to know that one young lady in this city lately received such injuries by falling on a waxed ball-room floor as resulted in death; while another, at a ball Friday night, struck the staging of the platform with such force as to drive a hair-pin into her skull, producing a serious and very painful wound.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

Free Passes.

Instead of abolishing free passes altogether, the officers of the Southern Railroad of Massachusetts are making themselves and the dead-heads more bother about it. Every holder of a season pass must leave his signature at the office, and every time he rides sign a blank for the conductor, so that fraud may be detected by subsequent comparison.

Copper-Toed Shoes.

The original patent for metallic tips for shoes was sold for $100, and the Company which bought it became wealthy. Now, upon its expiration, the inventor has obtained its renewal, and compels the Company to pay him $60,000.

MANAGER AND ACTOR.

A Row Behind the Scenes and a Knock-Down.

Trouble in the Stoddart Combination—An Actor Discharged.

A Husband Resents an Insult to His Wife.

There was another skirmish in the theatrical camp a day or two since, and blood was spilt. A manager was one of the parties and an actor the other. The field was McVicker's stage, and for several minutes there was a lively time among the flats. As is known, Stoddart's Combination has been playing at this theatre for a week past. Among the company are Harry Herlock and Ione Burke, his wife. In the play of the "Long Strike" Mr. Stoddart is obliged to throw a shawl over "Miss" Burke's head, and in so doing he sometimes strikes her. On several occasions, she claims, the blows were delivered with more force than was necessary, and she suffered much pain. Friday night Mr. Stoddart struck her in the face and knocked her wig off, whereat the audience laughed, and "Miss" Burke felt chagrined and annoyed. On leaving the stage, as her husband asserts, she requested Mr. Stoddart to be kind enough in the future to *try* and not strike so hard. His answer is said to have been, "You are no actress," or words to that effect, "and you had better get out of my light, as I shall throw the shawl and hit you whenever I choose." Some of the carpenters heard these remarks, and asked her if there was no one in the theatre who would protect her from insult. Subsequently, while Miss Burke was in the green room, Stoddart came in and began a conversation with Mr. Ringgold, one of the managers, and among the utterances of the latter, in reply to Miss Burke's remark that an insult had been offered her, was this: "Your husband is too much of a puppy to resent an insult offered you." Mr. Herlock was in his dressing-room at the time, and when informed of this by his wife, he went to hunt up Mr. Ringgold, and found him on the stage. Said he, "Did you say that I was 'too much of a puppy to resent an insult.'" "Yes," replied Mr. Ringgold. Whereupon Herlock proceeded to show Ringgold that, though young, he had strength and more than the courage of a pup. Ringgold was non-combative, and, after being struck twice during a scuffle, he cried out for assistance. Two of the carpenters seized Herlock and held him fast. Now it was Ringgold's turn; so he picked up a wooden brace, about seven feet long, and attempted to strike the defenseless actor. He failed, however, but it is said knocked over several scene-shifters in the attempt.

When Mr. Herlock returned to his hotel at 11 o'clock at night, he was handed a letter, in which he was notified that he and his wife were discharged.

To this he rejoined, by post, that he did not accept dismissal, and demanded the salary due him and his wife.

Yesterday he was informed that what was owing to him would be paid, and he afterwards received the money.

In reply, he mailed the following letter:

Messrs. Ringgold & Rockwell:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to inform you that, having at length collected the amount due for our services, we must decline again acting for you or under your management.

1. You have on several occasions stated your incapacity to meet your legal demands and pay your salaries regularly.

2. You allowed a lady in your company to be most disgracefully insulted, forcing her husband, another member of your company, to chastise the insulter, as he most richly deserved. For one and both of which reasons we decline remaining under your management.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Mr. Herlock last evening to interview him about the difficulty, and learned from him that, for a long time, money had been owing his wife and she was unable to collect it, the management always having some excuse, "bad business," &c. She had been grossly insulted, and, apparently, purposely, in the hope that she would give up her engagement and lose her salary in the hands of the managers. It would seem, he said, from the way in which she was treated, that that was their object. Mr. Stoddart had often used her roughly and spoken to her in an ungentlemanly manner, and on one or two occasions apologized for his rudeness.

To hear what Mr. Stoddart had to say, the reporter also conversed with him. He deprecated newspaper sensations, but inasmuch as Mr. Herlock had rushed into print, he had no objections to talking. Miss Burke had been a serious annoyance to the management on account of her jealousy of Miss Gaylor, another member of the company. The latter was attractive, and had been noticed by the public. The managers knew their own business, and selected pieces for Monday night in which Miss Gaylor would be more prominent than Miss Burke. This "started the latter going," and her husband struck Mr. Ringgold. Mr. Stoddart had nothing to say, at least he did not volunteer anything, about the striking of Miss Burke, but added, as the reporter was leaving, "Herlock is notorious for breaking engagements and getting into trouble."

The dismissed actor claims that he has not broken his contract, which runs about ten weeks longer, and has consulted a lawyer. Hence it is not improbable that there will be a suit instituted by him to recover his salary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A man named William McLaughlin, while leading a horse on West Lake street, opposite Union Park, last night, about 10 o'clock, was run down by Hose-Cart No. 12, and severely bruised. He was taken to his home at No. 229 South Franklin street, and his wounds dressed by a physician.

Mrs. Good, wife of Michael Good, residing at No. 443 South Clark street, left her home yesterday morning, and had not returned at a late hour last night. She is subject to fits of insanity, and it is feared that she has committed suicide by drowning, having threatened to do so repeatedly.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a German named Anthony Vonder Haar, residing at No. 371 North State street, died very suddenly at a barber shop, No. 242 North Clark street, of dropsy of the heart. Deceased leaves a wife and four children. The inquest will be held this morning.

Two kids, named severally Patrick Daly and Theodore Collins, were locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station last evening on charge of assault, with intent to kill. It is alleged that they are the ungovernable chaps who carved the wrist of a man named Meyerhoffer some time ago, and they will be called upon to plead to the charge before Scully to-morrow morning.

The alarm of fire from Box 576, at 9:50 last evening, was caused by a fire in the basement of a two-story frame building at No. 231 West Lake street. The premises are owned and occupied as a blacksmith shop by Sheedy & Skinner, and are damaged but slightly. Insured in the Allemania, of Cleveland, Ohio. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

Adam Horn, who was arrested Friday, charged by his spouse with conduct unbecoming the marital relations, celebrated his deliverance from the cells yesterday by getting gloriously drunk. While obfuscated by liquor he pitched headlong into a cellar at the corner of Jefferson and Van Buren streets, and was badly bruised. He was wheeled into the Union Street Station in an insensible condition, where he will ruminate to-day on the uncertainty of events.

At nearly 6 o'clock Friday evening, while a lad named William Frail was playing with a number of boys in the yard of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, an ingot of steel weighing about 1,000 pounds fell on his limbs, crushing them severely. The right leg was broken near the thigh, and the left leg between the knee and ankle. He was removed to his home at No. 56 Waubansia avenue, and attended to by Dr. Parks, who thinks that he will recover without amputating either limb.

Officers O'Connor and Meehan were called upon last night to take charge of a dangerous character, who answers to the name of Charles McCarty. He visited an establishment on State street, presided over by John Monroe, and known as the "Bon Ton Restaurant," and speedily manifested his presence in a dangerous manner. A patron of the restaurant was decidedly opposed to an exercise of the familiarity he proffered, which he resented by presenting a pistol to the head of the unwilling victim, and had it not been for the timely arrival of the officers, he would doubtless have been shot. On searching McCarty at the Armory, in addition to the usual complement of weapons carried by burglars, a pair of skeleton keys turned up. He will pass the Sabbath quietly, and be fresh to relate his experience before Boyden to-morrow morning.

NAGER AND ACTOR.

Behind the Scenes and a Knock-Down.

in the Stoddart Combination -An Actor Discharged.

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of fire from Box 576, at 9:50 last s caused by a fire in the basement of frame building at No. 231 West The premises are owned and ocblacksmith shop by Sheady & Skindamaged but slightly. Insured in nia, of Cleveland, Ohio. The fire s the work of an incendiary.

n, who was arrested Friday, charged se with conduct unbecoming the ations, celebrated his deliverance lls yesterday by getting gloriously ile obfuscated by liquor he pitched to a cellar at the corner of Jefferson ren streets, and was badly bruised. eled into the Union Street Station nsible condition, where he will reay on the uncertainty of events.

6 o'clock Friday evening, while a lad am Frail was playing with a number e yard of the North Chicago Rollngot of steel weighing about 1,000 n his limbs, crushing them severely. g was broken near the thigh, and the veen the knee and ankle. He was s home at No. 56 Waubansia avenue, to by Dr. Parks, who thinks that ver without amputating either limb.

O'Connor and Meehan were called night to take charge of a dangerous o answers to the name of Charles He visited an establishment on State nded over by John Monroe, and he "Bon Ton Restaurant," and fested his presence in a dangerous atron of the restaurant was deed to an exercise of the familiarity , which he resented by presenting a head of the unwilling victim, and, een for the timely arrival of the would doubtless have been shot. On cCarty at the Armory, in addition to omplement of weapons carried by air of skeleton keys turned up. He Sabbath quietly, and be fresh to perience before Boyden to-morrow

MARDI-GRAS.

The Close of the Carnival.

Its Celebration in America and Europe.

Scenes in Rome, Venice, Nice, and Paris.

The Warfare of Confetti---Races on the Corso---"Senza Moccolo!"

Procession of the Bœuf-Gras---Revelries of the Latin Quarter---Masked Ball at the Grand Opera.

The Festivities in Our Southern Cities---Why Mardi-Gras Can Never Become a Well-Established Holiday in Chicago.

For two or three weeks the prominent stations on roads leading southward have been enlivened by illuminated placards, setting forth the manifold attractions of the approaching celebration of

"MARDI-GRAS"

in New Orleans and Memphis, to which is generally added, in greatly-enlarged type, the reduced rate of fare at which the companies will convey pleasure-seekers to the scene of enjoyment. For a few years past, these advertisements have reappeared punctually at the beginning of February, and have afforded a very agreeable motive for a trip to the land of fresh figs and bananas, and an escape from the capricious temper of a Northern spring.

This year, however, the citizens of the flourishing municipality which is pleased to call itself the Metropolis of the Northwest, have given a more critical attention to those flaming bulletins, with other views than those of the expectant voyager. The energetic pioneer, and the staid pater-familias of Puritan antecedents, to whom French is not, to say the least, quite so familiar as his mother-tongue, have been moved to inquire into the meaning, motive, and origin of this unfamiliar festival. They have ransacked voluminous guide-books, and catechised that loquacious and omniscient being, the Returned Traveler, and, as a result of their investigations, have resolved to

IMPORT THE CURIOUS EXOTIC INTO CHICAGO.

The short space of time intervening between this decision and the date inexorably fixed for its accomplishment has alone prevented the inauguration of the holiday here during the present year. Its celebration upon a scale of unusual magnificence is promised for the next.

The addition of a new holiday to the calendar of our busy people would be an event of some significance, and one not to be lamented if the new-comer were capable of justifying itself to our reason and our necessities. How far it is likely to do so might perhaps be gathered from a glance at the peculiar features of its observance in those old countries across the sea, where it is either native or of very ancient adoption.

Mardi-Gras—Fat, or, as the English say, Shrove, Tuesday—is the

LAST DAY BEFORE LENT;

it is the culmination of the Carnival,—the jolly, rubicund, flesh-loving ecclesiastic, who makes way for his lean, sad, spiritual brother, Ash-Wednesday. The Carnival itself is, in Roman Catholic countries, the week before Lent, and, by its name, proclaims itself to be the wild, riotous revel of what theologians call "The Flesh," before the long Forty Days' Fast, when the Spirit shall domineer over it and mortify it. Probably there was a time—the era of the supremacy of the Roman Church—when the celebration of the Carnival, and of this last day of its excesses, was quite general, if not universal, in Europe. In England, however, either the Reformation destroyed its most striking features, or the progress of modern thought and improvement gradually obliterated them; little of its old characteristics now remain there, except the regular recurrence of

A PECULIAR PANCAKE,

or sweet fritter, still manufactured in families, and offered for sale at tempting little stands on the street-corners,—the especial delight of schoolboys.

At present, the countries where the festival retains most of its old energy and brilliancy are Italy and France. Let us, then, while we await from the South the glowing descriptions of the happy fugitives who have left the winter behind them and gone to meet the spring,—descriptions which are certain to be tinted with the warmth and beauty of the new season, and which we can poorly hope to rival with the chill rain of February beating against the windows,—cross over to Italy, and watch the last days of

THE CARNIVAL IN ROME.

All this week, the great central street, the Corso, is rich in color. The balconies are draped with crimson; long rugs of bright and varied hues hang out from the windows. Crowds of people, of every nationality, arrayed in every conceivable variety of fantastic costume, fill the balconies and throng the street. Dominoes in white trimmed with pink, in white bordered with blue, with yellow; New England sun-bonnets; Spanish ponchos and sombreros,—jostle each other and delight the populace. Among the latter are the most beautiful costumes of all. The models who haunt the Spanish steps have come out in all their bravery,—the girls of Frascati, with the white veils over their plaited tresses shot through by a silver arrow; the matrons of Trastevere, with a golden dagger in their dusky hair. All through the week, the Corso is

A BATTLE-GROUND.

The morning-hours are a time of truce; but, after 2 o'clock, woe to the inexperienced passenger who ventures there without protecting the face with the universal mask. This is of fine blue wire, and imparts a ghastly hue to the features, but does not conceal them. Its use is to guard the face from "confetti," which pour down like rain from the balconies, or which your neighbor flings in your face. The Roman confetti are a species of mock sugar-plum, of many colors. Made of lime, they are hard as flints, and give a sharp, stinging blow, which is not to be despised. Here an old gentleman, stormed by a gay balcony, stops a confetti-vender, and pours back volley after volley upon his tormentors. Here a clown goes, followed by a troop of children with shouts of laughter. In the centre of the street, the carriages file slowly past, and engage the balconies. Furious is

THE ARTILLERY OF CONFETTI;

the dress of the crowd below is white as a miller's coat. Prettier missiles and more gallant than these are the nosegays flung to some pretty maiden in the balconies, or hurled by some fair hand at the handsomest of a troop of soldiers, or to one of the horsemen who ride in procession, bearing banners, crimson, violet, green, and blue. The Via Condotti—musical name in Roman mouths!—is lined with flower-stalls, tended by girls and old women in holiday-costume. Here are bouquets of every rank and price, from the rustic posies of the Campagna—scarlet poppies, white campanula, red clover, and purple anemones—to the japonica-centred, pansy-encircled offspring of the gardens. Loveliest of all are the tiny bunches of violets in their cup of green leaves.

Just before sunset the street is suddenly cleared; the crowds stretch forward eagerly from the balconies and the sidewalks, where the throng sways and presses. All at once a cannon fires. Swift as the wind fly past the horses, riderless, bridleless, their silver gauds and tinsel glancing and jingling as they go. So ends each day of the Carnival, till comes

"THE MADDEST, MERRIEST" OF ALL,—

Mardi-Gras. To-day the Roman theatres are open from early morning. The troupe comes down from La Scala, and the best tenor is rapturously applauded; the sympathetic baritone receives a silver crown with pendants of white ribbon; the prima donna is borne home in triumph by the delirious crowd,—intoxicated, but with joy, not wine. All through the afternoon, the mock strife rages more fiercely than ever; finally the horses rush past; the last day of the Carnival is over. But now the evening begins. The Corso is lit with gas-jets in various forms. On the balconies, in the carriages, in the street, lo! every reveler carries a taper. You bear it aloft on a tall, slender stem, and handkerchiefs descend on it from the balconies; you uplift it in the balconies, and they blow it out from the windows above; and, as the flame is extinguished, the ladies in their saucy treble, the soldiers in their exultant bass, and the little children in their sweet, fresh tones, with delicious laughter bubbling through them,—voices gifted with that rare, wonderful melody of the "bocca Romana,"—cry, "Senza Moccolo!"

"WITHOUT A TAPER!"

"Senza moccolo!" So the last light is blown out, and the Corso is deserted, and the tired children fall asleep. Not children only, but all the world, are "tired of play." A great stillness broods over the city, when suddenly you wake at midnight, and hear the organ swelling from afar; low, sweet, and solemn the music sounds; the chanting of the midnight-mass steals in upon your drowsy ears. The Ash-Wednesday service is begun. The Carnival is over. So ends Mardi-Gras in Rome.

The end of

THE CARNIVAL IN VENICE

has unique features. The Grand Canal is all alive with boats,—a marvelous flotilla, lit with gorgeous Chinese lanterns. Great blossoms of many-colored flame rise up like gigantic umbels from the lamp-posts in front of the palaces. The gondoliers are arrayed in the most fantastic guise; so are the occupants of the boats; a great proportion of the latter are masked,—a privilege denied to Romans during the latter days of Papal sway. From these gondolas, which move easily along the stream, come wild bursts of laughter, shouts, and "infinite jests." At length the great fleet stands still under the Rialto. Suddenly, from a hundred boats, near and far, arises a full, clear, even swell of concerted melody,—a perfect chorus, with occasional and admirably-managed pauses, when a fine, faint echo floats back from the lagunes, where rocks with the tide a dark gondola concealed in the shadows.

AT NICE,

and the other fashionable resorts of the Mediterranean, there is the procession of the *Bœuf Gras*, with Italian cavaliers and Dutch burgomasters, sailors, harlequins, Turks, Arabs, and even a poor semblance of an American Indian, mingling in the motley throng,—gay masqueraders all. Also there are steeple-chases, and masked balls at the Casino and the famous "Circles;" and so the season ends in a blaze of glory, and the tired dancers go off to Switzerland and the Tyrol, to recruit, or, more likely, to Rome and Naples, to await the gayeties of Easter. But, in these seaside resorts the celebration is more or less a feeble imitation of that

AT PARIS,

which has a character all its own,—as marked as that of Rome, though far less innocent and beautiful in its way.

Under the Empire, on this day only, of all the year, could masks be worn in the public streets. By noonday and early afternoon, the Bois de Boulogne, the Champs Elysees, all the fashionable drives and promenades of Paris, are lined with carriages, whose disguised occupants make the most of their temporary incognito. The Faubourg St. Germain—if, indeed, anything is left of that once famous society—frowns severely upon these escapades; and it must be confessed that gay, young men of Parisian clubs and drawing-rooms, and high-spirited English and American girls, as inexperienced and thoughtless, divide the doubtful pleasures of the observance with women of less scrupulous and less refined associations. To cast coquettish glances from behind a mask, to throw bouquets to the most graceful rider on the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, to exchange compliments and witty repartees in feigned voices, secure from detection,—these are surely poor pleasures compared with the gay badinage of the Roman Carnival; but little more than this remains to high society of the joys of Mardi-Gras. For the common folks there is something better. This is the procession of

THE BŒUF GRAS.

The large, portly animal, carefully fattened for weeks before, and recalling the Prize Ox of our County Fairs, is guarded with ribbons of every hue, and led forth to the admiration of the multitude. As he passes through the suburbs, he pauses at every house, and it is etiquette to bestow some small coin on the attendants of His Majesty,—a ceremony continued, with necessary interruptions, through the main streets of the city. This, however, is eminently a bucolic festival. The trades-people contribute their quota of the gaping crowd; but the chief pleasure is evidently that of the rustic, who, walking by the side of this dumb partner of his homely life, feels a greater courage in exploring the wonders of these marvelous shops and streets, and in confronting these terrible Parisians with their dreadful smile and sneer.

But the great celebration of the Mardi-Gras in Paris belongs to

THE LATIN QUARTER.

Here, whatever his rank, or wealth, or antecedents, is the chosen home of that dauntless and preternaturally witty, creature, the Paris student. The Institute, the College de France, the Sorbonne, and the Polytechnique, with the studios of the Beaux-Arts, pour out their myrmidons; and all the gloomy purlieus of the Island and the Palais de Justice are alive and gay with the reckless hosts and their saucy comrades,—the Fifines and Fanchettes of the neighborhood; the laborious and skillful little fabricants of artificial flowers, of buttons and trimmings, of bonnets and cravats; the assistants of great dressmakers, the details of whose elaborate conceptions they help to execute. These two elements form the more respectable part of the throng; they furnish to the revel a certain amount of unaffected gayety and youthful mirth with which it could ill dispense. From these come also the classic imagery and outline, and the gorgeous costumes of the pageant. The prettiest or most popular girl is chosen Queen of the Festival; the wittiest or most remarkable student, the King. When these are elevated on a throne raised to a ridiculous height upon some common vehicle, and the rest of the wagon covered with beings in every species of fantastic guise,

THE MONSTROUS PROCESSION

sets out upon its way. At every step its ranks are swelled by recruits of no doubtful character. Every "Cour de Miracles," such as Victor Hugo has immortalized, every cellar, and garret, and wine-shop, gives up its swarming denizens; by the time it has reached the Rue de Rivoli and passed under the pavilions of the Louvre and the Tuileries, the shuddering monarch or statesman may see The Commune out on a holiday.

It is by no means a mute procession. The great multitude through which it passes assail it on every side, and whoever has any idea that the Irish Celt has monopolized the wit of his race should hear these questions and answers of his Gallic brethren. The rainbow has been painted and sunbeams imprisoned; so Eugene Sue has caught reflections of this raillery; but let no one, not Parisian born, attempt, even had he the heart and will, to reproduce

ITS KEENNESS, ITS GROTESQUENESS, ITS AUDACITY

So the procession, having flaunted its impudence, its gayety, its rags, and its misery in the face of the glittering arcades, the stately palaces, and the quiet, aristocratic Faubourgs, goes back under the shadow of Notre Dame, whose grinning gargoyles and carven monstrosities look down on some faces as weird and forbidding as their own. The day ends with the great masked balls of the theatres, when the broad pit of the Grand Opera is boarded over, and a motley throng, of costumes and manners wholly indescribable, cover the floor; and above, in the boxes, shrouded in black dominos and impenetrable masks, sit the strangers of Paris, eager to leave nothing in that famous capital unseen. Among these visitors may not unfrequently be seen

YOUNG AND REFINED AMERICANS,

high-bred English girls, in the protecting presence of father and mother,—strange phenomenon, think the French matrons and school-mistresses. Strange experience, perhaps, and not to be sought or repeated; but Anglo-Saxon is not Gallic birth or training, and to have looked as a happy school-girl on a French masked ball may be a sad and painful, but not necessarily a degrading memory; a memory to remind one of the Lady of Comus, and to secure one forever from any illusion which might glorify vice or discrown virtue. Very different indeed from these are the Roman Carnival balls, where Prince and Peer meet on equal ground the artist and the poet, and noble matrons and bright-eyed maidens make sport of each other's perplexity.

The introduction of the Carnival festivities into America begins very naturally with

NEW ORLEANS,

where the French element and sentiment have always had considerable dominance. The celebration in that city is of a somewhat characteristic, though not exactly original, nature. It is a blending of some features of the procession of the Bœuf Gras with certain picturesque reminiscences of the Middle Ages, for whose institutions the South has always had a fancy, if not an attachment. It introduces "King Comus with all his merry crew," but restores also the joust and the tournament. It crowns a "Queen of Love and Beauty," but instructs her to bestow the prize, not on the bravest horseman or the knight who has best withstood the shock of his opponents' lance, but on the one who has taken most rings from the top of a pole with the point of his spear. If Chivalry, mortally wounded in Europe, here keeps alive a flickering breath, this successful competitor is surely the New World's Don Quixote. But, when the orange-buds are bursting into blossom from their boxes on the quaint little balconies which overhang the unAmerican streets, when the harbor is free of the white incoming sails, and the air blows soft as May, this flowering-out of the old French town into the rich, eccentric pageant is a novel and not unattractive spectacle, filling its streets with pilgrims from far and near.

It is the latter feature, perhaps, more than the unwonted merry-making, which leads the Chicagoan to inquire, Why should not we also have a Mardi-Gras? Cannot pancakes be fried in the atmosphere of Lake Michigan as well as of the bayous? May not horses be raced and tinsel be jingled on the prairie as well as on the Corso? Is there anything in our situation unfavorable to the manufacture of petrified sugar-plums, or in our society exclusive of masquerading? And, in spite of the evident affirmative which occurs in answers to these questions, we prophesy that Mardi-Gras

WILL NEVER BECOME

a welcome and well-established holiday among us. The influence of our modes of thought and speech, even more than of our climate, are against it. We have not that happy, unconscious childishness, that "glad recipiency, lying openly and free to each influence that comes," which is so noticeable an element of Italian character, and which Hawthorne has so well pictured in Donatello. Our tone of mind is serious, reflective, premeditated. "We look before and after," as our great poets declare. Among such a people, the reckless jollity of Mardi-Gras is not likely to become domesticated. Doubtless we shall see the experiment of the Carnival in the Chicago streets. But we shall mentally exclaim:

> What strange fancy placed thee here
> In our Northern atmosphere!
> Thou wast made for idle climes,—
> Creole waiting for the times
> When the fit comes,—sunny hours
> Fit for dreaming, when the powers
> Are all embraced, and Nature teaches
> That whoso for his object reaches
> Wastes his labor; if he wait,
> It will come to meet him straight.

And we confess that with regret we should see this old ceremonial transplanted to the hamlets of New England, the prairies of the Northwest. In its original form, it is doubtless the ancient

SATURNALIA OF THE ROMAN SLAVES;

the brief day of privileged lawlessness and license given as pitiful indemnification for the year's loss of liberty. With such antecedents, it hardly befits the self-controlled citizen of a great Republic. Nor is it happier in its later associations. We have the Commune of France already in our midst. But the Commune has, in the New World, no wrongs to avenge, no misery to embitter it. Let us hesitate to awake the memories of its troubled past by sports that were played in streets which saw the frenzy of the Jacquerie; in squares through which Marie Antoinette passed to the guillotine.

"And because thou art virtuous, shall there be no more cakes and ale?" says the Genius of Fun to the sober moralist. Shall we, then, have no new holidays? Ay, marry, we shall, and many of them; for

NO NATION NEEDS THEM MORE.

But they should be in harmony with the spirit of our new civilization,—not discordant to it. We shall have picnics in broad woodlands for the pent-up millions, and feasts in golden harvest-fields whose produce might set a table for the world; great Jubilees of Music, open to the multitude, and a new Olympic Festival where nations shall compete in all the arts which make life beautiful. "We shall teach you brave new games, my masters."

CHARLES LANDOR.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

The gradual accumulation of money, which has been the most notable feature of the local market for the last month, continues. The banks, however, have been obliged to hold back from loaning so freely on pork and grain, except with larger margins, because the speculation in almost everything is piling up a load that threatens to break down prices. There is, however, plenty of money to loan on satisfactory collateral at 10, and even 9 per cent in some cases, for thirty or sixty days, and at 8 per cent on demand.

New York exchange was firmer to-day at 50 cents per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$3,312,661.52	$335,716.07
Tuesday	2,660,319.25	313,556.33
Wednesday	2,735,450.12	236,148.08
Thursday	2,983,727.45	228,400.83
Friday	2,725,488.01	283,411.41
Saturday	2,941,157.94	193,746.94
Total	$17,364,813.29	$1,591,579.64
Corresponding week last year	$18,582,682.05	1,761,006.54

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
First National Bank	150	
Third National Bank	105	
Fifth National Bank	..	125
Commercial National Bank	140	
Merchants' National Bank	210	
German National Bank	..	125
Northwestern National Bank	230	
Corn Exchange National Bank	110	115
City National Bank	135	140
Cook County National Bank	..	100
National Bank of Illinois	105	
National Bank of Commerce	..	100
Chicago City Railway	180	
West Division Railway	180	
North Division Railway	..	100
Pullman-Palace-Car	..	105
Elgin Watch Company	100	
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	103	105
Chamber of Commerce	..	90
Traders' Insurance Company	101	105

SALES OF STOCKS.

$20,000 Illinois Trust and Savings Bank at	102¼
$22,200 Union Stock-Yard and Transit Co. at	115
$3,000 Fifth National Bank at	128
$2,020 Elgin Watch stock at	100
$10,000 Chicago City Railway Company at	150

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
United States 6s of '81	120	120⅜
United States 5-20s of '62	117⅛	117⅜
United States 5-20s of '64	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	119⅞	120
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	119	119⅜
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119¾	120
United States 5-20's of '68—January and July	119¾	120
10-40s	115⅛	115⅜
United States 5s (new issue)	113	113⅜
United States currency 6s	116⅛	116⅜
Gold (full weight)	112	112⅛
Gold coupons	112⅛	112⅜
Gold exchange	112⅛	112⅜
Sterling	4.85¾@4.89	
Chicago City 7s	96 & int.	98 & int.
Cook County 7s	97½ & int.	99 & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	*Selling.*
160s war 1812	160	180
120s war 1812	125	137
160s not war 1812	165	180
120s not war 1812	120	137
Agricultural College land-scrip		175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Money closed up easy at 4@5 on call.

Exchange weak this afternoon, when some of the prime drawers were selling at $4.84½ for sixty-day bills. Demand bills are still quoted at $4.88@4.88½.

Gold strong in the late dealings and advanced to 112¾, closing at 112⅝. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 3½, and 5. Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of over $1,318,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,500,000. Specie shipments same time, $1,149,796, principally silver bars. Imports, $8,871,703, of which $3,959,113 were dry goods, and $4,912,590 for merchandise.

Governments strong and considerable done.

State bonds quiet.

Railroad and miscellaneous speculation during the last hour of business was chiefly noted for a sudden advance in Harlem to 133½, against 130½ at the opening. General speculation was firm, and the early improvement was maintained in some cases. Union Pacific was very active at 35⅛ to 35¾, at which figure some large trades were recorded. At one time there was a slight reaction in the market on a report of a large fire at London. The total sales recorded were 111,000 shares, of which 18,500 were Western Union, 35,800 Union Pacific, 2,300 Pacific Mail, 2,000 Harlem, 800 Ohio, 3,000 Central, 1,500 St. Paul, 1,500 St. Paul preferred, 11,000 Lake Shore, 400 St. Joseph, 500 Erie, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 1,600 C., C. & I. C., 1,000 Rock Island, 11,000 Northwestern, 1,100 Northwestern preferred, and 1,000 Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¾	Coupons, '67	119½
Coupons, '62	117¼	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '64	119½	10-40s	115⅝
Coupons, '65	119½	Currency 6s	116⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	119¾	New 5s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginia's, old	37
Tennessees, old	84½	North Carolina's, old	28
Tennessees, new	84	North Carolina's, new	18
Virginias, new	42		

STOCKS.

Canton	77½	St. Paul pfd	78½
Western Union	75½	Wabash	53⅜
Quicksilver	34	Wabash pfd	72
Adams Express	97¼	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	77	Terre Haute	14½
American Express	67⅜	Terre Haute pfd	33
United States Ex	72	Chicago & Alton	111½
Pacific Mail	43	Chicago & Alton pfd	114½
New York Central	104⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	34
Erie	48½	Clev., Cin. & Col	80
Erie pfd	76	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119½
Harlem	132½	Lake Shore	82⅞
Harlem pfd	128	Indiana Central	32½
Michigan Central	82	Illinois Central	105½
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	93¾	Union Pacific stock	35⅞
Northwestern	59¾	Union Pacific bonds	86
Northwestern pfd	....	Central Pacific bonds	96
Rock Island	107½	Del., Lack. & Western	111¼
New Jersey Central	107½	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1½
St. Paul	47½		

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$ 97,900
Specie, decrease	2,532,500
Legal-tenders, increase	819,200
Deposits, increase	288,100
Circulation, decrease	8,200

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	RECEIPTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.
Flour, brls	11,679	4,537	9,678	5,719
Wheat, bu	121,645	37,980	100,788	10,070
Corn, bu	64,865	109,965	6,625	6,080
Oats, bu	39,250	36,560	8,246	14,399
Rye, bu	3,777	2,077	1,200	....
Barley, bu	8,850	20,090	14,650	9,853
Grass seed, lbs	95,293	148,522	122,195	120,773
Flax seed, lbs	4,200	8,460	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	79,490	277	14,100
Cured meats, lbs	276,260	162,670	1122,031	1538,686
Beef, brls	....	....	15	70
Pork, brls	254	70	1,282	325
Lard, lbs	58,400	107,350	150,116	878,900
Tallow, lbs	3,715	23,788	9,800	21,800
Butter, lbs	25,805	56,064	60,485	37,540
Dressed hogs, No	3,505	3,507	3,537	2,759
Live hogs, No	8,419	13,335	7,223	8,043
Cattle, No	1,225	1,220	1,126	897
Sheep, No	942	866	1,351	1,927
Hides, lbs	160,011	111,065	90,680	17,300
Highwines, brls	153	175	96	403
Wool, lbs	49,890	55,370	65,560	22,270
Potatoes, bu	921	1,660	720	8
Lumber, No. ft	276,000	420,000	1045,576	696,000
Shingles, No	1035,000	960,000	785,500	1033,000
Lath, No	....	....	55,500	64,000
Salt, brls	75	....	270	952

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 706 bu wheat, 2,196 bu corn, 2,040 bu oats, 971 bu rye, 1,252 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week, 3,678 bu wheat, 32,792 bu corn, 10,804 bu oats, 8,778 bu rye, 13,155 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 192 cars wheat, 123 cars corn, 18 cars oats, 8 cars rye, 10 cars barley. Total, 351 cars, or 131,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	*Feb.* 14, 1874.	*Feb.* 7, 1874.	*Feb.* 15, 1873.
Flour, brls	68,997	72,755	30,179
Wheat, bu	734,326	831,165	263,638
Corn, bu	383,595	276,055	642,090
Oats, bu	192,270	152,960	230,375
Rye, bu	32,811	25,230	22,006
Barley, bu	96,621	138,640	93,070
Dressed hogs, No	20,571	19,781	29,546
Live hogs, No	81,904	110,723	88,153
Cattle, No	11,800	13,884	7,925
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	62,077	57,933	34,276
Wheat, bu	340,621	342,939	57,049
Corn, bu	29,454	19,463	31,066
Oats, bu	57,648	44,280	75,508
Rye, bu	13,135	6,653	7,327
Barley, bu	84,544	85,056	34,083
Dressed hogs, No	25,021	20,710	28,024
Live hogs, No	30,291	49,046	41,219
Cattle, No	8,858	8,539	6,646

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and some of them were actually stronger, in the face of very bearish advices from other points. The European markets were weak all around, limits were reduced 1s on purchases of wheat and flour for Europe, and New York sent a telegram which was so feeble that it is a wonder how it mustered strength enough to travel so far as Chicago. That New York dispatch reminded one of the old woman's tea which was too weak to run out of the pot. Chicago is not, however, entirely dependent upon New York for the tone of her markets, and sometimes moves in the contrary direction, like the other arm of a lever of the first order. Our receipts to-day were less in volume, both in hogs and grain, and this tended to strength; though the hardening weather is more favorable to voluminous receipts before long. The attendance of operators was larger than usual, on most of the subordinate gatherings, wheat especially being full all day.

There was fair activity in the dry goods market. The pleasant weather of the past few days has witnessed increased activity in retail departments, and our jobbers are now kept pretty busy in supplying the increasing wants of the local and country trade. Values were again reported firm and unchanged. Groceries were active for the season, and most goods in the list were steady and firm. Sugars are moving freely, and with moderate stocks on hand the feeling among holders is favorable to an advance. Teas, rice, spices, starch, and soaps were held at full prices. Coffees were again unsettled and declined, the different grades being marked down a ¼c. The dried fruit market was without important change in any of its features. Fair activity is still noticeable in the different departments, and there are no signs of weakness in any article enumerated in the list. Raisins are especially strong. The deficit in this year's crop is estimated at fully 500,000 boxes, the stock in Malaga alone being 225,000 boxes less than at corresponding date last year. Prunes, currants, and the different descriptions of domestic fruits are also held with great firmness. Fish continue active and firm. In the butter and cheese markets the situation was unchanged, both of these staple articles being firmly held at the quoted prices. Bagging remains quiet and steady at 34½c for Stark; 32½c for Lewiston, and 29½c for American and Amoskeag. Nothing new was developed in the coal market. Trade continues dull at the recently revised quotations, or at $10.00 for Lackawanna; $8.50 for Erie and Walnut Hill; at $6.50 for Hocking, and $5.00 for Wilmington. Leather, pig iron, tobacco, and wood were without quotable change. There was a liberal movement in oils at about steady prices, quotations being 16c for carbon; 83c for extra lard; $1.03@1.05 for linseed, and 60c for turpentine.

In the lumber market no perceptible change was noticed. The shipping demand continues active, and the common grades of pine lumber, lath, and shingles are very firm. The trade in metals and iron was again reported fair, former rates being fully adhered to. Nails were active and firm at $4.25 rates net as a basis. The demand for building materials, such as lime, brick, &c., is still of a limited character, and no special change in prices has occurred, excepting for common brick, which, owing to the small offerings, have been advanced, dealers now quoting them firm at $7.00 per m. Salt was steady and fairly active. Broom-corn was again reported firm and in fair request. The wool market was quiet, but stocks are small and dealers hold their property with confidence. The inquiry for hay was limited. Hops were unchanged. Apples, cranberries, and oranges were in request, and choice fruit was firm, owing to limited offerings. Timothy seed was in improved demand, and choice was scarce and firm. Other seeds were in moderate request and steady. Potatoes were offered more freely in car-lots, but full former prices were readily obtained, the supply in store being very much reduced. Green fruits were salable, and choice descriptions were held firmly, while common and poor fruit sold at a wide range of prices. Poultry was dull and weak under large offerings, and the weather was also unfavorable for holders. Hides were in request.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, there being no outside orders on the floor. Sales were limited to 50 brls at 96c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand by shippers, and a shade firmer than yesterday, in sympathy with live; though most of the sales were made at the same range, at $6.25@6.30 per 100 lbs.,—the outside for heavy weights. The market closed firm. Sales were reported of 68 head (choice) at $6.40; 336 at $6.35; 436 at $6.30; 957 at $6.25; 75 (soft) at $5.75; 340 dividing on 200 lbs, at $6.25@6.30. Total, 2,210 head.

Provisions were less active, but stronger. The receipts of hogs were light yesterday, and quite small to-day, being but about 3,000 head up to 11 o'clock. This occasioned an advance in the price of that small percentage that were fit to kill, and enabled holders of product to command an advance, though buyers followed the market upward unwillingly, especially as meats were quoted lower in Liverpool. The greatest strength was in mess pork, which advanced 25c per brl on options, under a good speculative demand, though the greatest portion of the trading consisted in turning it over from March into April. Lard was a shade firmer, with a fair demand at yesterday's figures, to which most buyers seemed to be limited; hence there was less doing. Meats were not so much wanted, though there were several orders on the floor, and holders were firmer in their views. The packing season is nearly closed, with a numerical balance of 58,000 head in our favor, as compared with last season's work, but the summer packing will be very much below the recent average, owing to the closeness with which hogs have been marketed. The stocks here are officially reported at 122,200 brls mess pork, and 94,500 tcs lard. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $14.30@14.35; do seller March, $14.30@14.35; do seller April, $14.50@14.55; do seller May, $14.75; prime mess pork, $12.70@12.80; extra prime do, $11.75@11.87½. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.87½@8.90; do seller March, $8.95@9.00; do seller April, $9.10@9.12½; do seller May, $9.30@9.40. Green hams at 9@9½c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 9½@11c; dry salted meats, loose, at 5⅜c for shoulders; 7⅜@7½c for Cumberlands; 7⅝c for long clear; 7½c for short ribs; 7¾c for short clear; the same boxed at ⅜c per lb above these prices. Green meats ½@⅝c lower than salted do. Meats for March delivery ⅛c higher, and for April ⅜c higher, than cash prices. Bacon meats, 6½c for shoulders, 8½c for short ribs, 8⅝c for short clear, all packed in boxes; the same in hhds, ⅛c higher. Bacon hams, 11½@13½c. Mess beef, $8.50@8.75; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6½@7c; grease quotable at 5@7c. Sales were reported of 60 brls mess pork at $14.25; 500 brls do, buyer the month, at $14.30; 500 brls do, seller March, at $14.35; 500 brls do at $14.30; 1,000 brls do at $14.25; 750 brls do, seller April, at $14.55; 500 brls do at $14.50; 250 brls do at $14.45; 500 brls do, seller May, at $14.75; 500 brls extra prime pork, seller first half of April, at $12.25; 50 tcs lard at $8.90; 100 tcs do, seller March, at $9.00; 1,000 tcs do at $8.95; 1,000 tcs do, seller April, at $9.12½; 750 tcs do at $9.10; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 5⅜c; 120,000 lbs short ribs at 7½c; 20,000 lbs short clear at 7⅞c; 40,000 lbs long clear, seller May, at 8c; 40,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 9½c; 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 10⅜c; 50 tcs do at 10½c; 100 tcs do at 9½c.

The packing of this city to date is reported at 1,483,838 head, against 1,236,378 to the same date a year ago. Milwaukee reports the season closed, with 280,000 hogs packed. The packing to date of St. Louis is reported at 460,000, and of Cincinnati 565,000.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of the various descriptions of hog product for the week ending Feb. 12, 1874, and since Nov. 1, 1873, as compared with the corresponding periods last year:

Total number of boxes of meats shipped during the week, 8,043, against 8,070 boxes the preceding week. Total pieces shipped during the week, including green hams, 80,266, against 160,855 pieces the preceding week.

	Pork brls.	*Lard tcs.*	**Hams tcs.*	*Should's lbs.*	*† Middles, lbs.*
W'ek end'g Feb. 12, 1874	4,395	1,215	3,029	384,412	7,100,286
Same week 1873	2,157	11,365	2,413	2,035,631	7,290,032
Since Nov. 1, '73	88,416	65,569	29,933	19,604,545	112,230,652
Same time '72-3	140,535	112,027	27,967	9,278,625	84,951,953

*Green hams shipped during the week, 12,500 pcs, against 22,527 pcs the corresponding week last year; since Nov. 1, 1873, 605,125 pcs, against 686,154 pcs the same time 1872-'3.

†Includes all cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* publishes returns from 410 points relative to the prospects for summer hogs, and says:

"At a glance, the majority of the reports indicate a light run of hogs during the summer; yet, a closer examination shows that there are quite a number of points which report the prospects good for an average crop—though not up to the movement of last season. The movement of hogs was very large during last summer, under the influence of the same causes which now induce the liberal movement of stock hogs to market. Under the influence of the advance in the prices of hogs and the consequent advance in product, the demand for lard and bacon on foreign account has slackened up considerably, and merchants have only purchased to supply their immediate wants.

"The export movement from New York during the first three months of the crop year, were 36,348,916 lbs bacon, and 46,706,571 lbs lard; against 81,242,402 lbs bacon, and 50,282,268 lbs lard one year previously. The hog crop of Germany was considerably larger the past year, and the German ports exhibit the greatest decrease. On the other hand, we are indebted to the English trade for the increase in the movement of lard and bacon—due in a measure to the falling off in the hog crop of Ireland. The exports from all the United States ports from the opening of the packing-season to Feb. 11, 1874, shows a falling off in the shipments of lard of 18,250,000 pounds, or about 57,000 tierces, while there is an increase in the shipments of meats of 9,627,000 lbs, or equal to about 19,250 boxes.

"In regard to summer-packing in the West, the points usually engaged expect to do a fair business. Sufficient ice has been secured at nearly all the points, and the fears expressed some time ago in regard to the ice-crop have been removed."

Flour was dull, and not much better than nominal, the buying being confined to the city trade. Exporters had their limits further reduced this morning, and were unable to operate. The market was undoubtedly weak, in sympathy with Liverpool and New York, but scarcely enough was done to establish a change in quotations. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $6.12½; 100 brls do at $5.37½; 100 brls do at $5.75; 500 brls do on private terms; 150 brls spring, superfine, at $3.75; 100 brls rye at $4.65. Total, 1,100 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $18.00 on track. The following were the prices asked at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50	@	7.50
Choice do	7.75	@	9.25
Red winters	5.75	@	7.75
Choice spring extras	5.75	@	6.25
Medium to good do	5.25	@	5.75
Good to choice Minnesota	5.25	@	6.75
Patent do	8.00	@	10.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75	@	4.50
Common do	3.00	@	3.50
Rye flour	4.30	@	4.80
Buckwheat do	6.00	@	7.50
Bran	18.00	@	18.50

Wheat was active and strong, but averaged only ⅛c per bu higher than yesterday, being kept down by depressing advices from Liverpool and New York. The further reduction of buying limits to parties here who represent English firms, shut them out of the market, as they could not take hold at over about $1.10, which was 8c below our quotation. It was noted, too, that the depression in the English markets is bringing out more liberal home deliveries, giving a poor prospect for a speedy improvement in tone. But a considerable number of our local operators seemed to have come to the conclusion that the market had gone about as far in a downward direction as it could be trusted, and they bought freely enough to keep it up, though large quantities were offered for sale. A great many shorts were filled, and several long purchases made, while cash wheat was relatively firm, though quiet, as not much was on the market. The shipments of yesterday were reported to exceed 100,000 bu, including that sent through, making the record of the week larger than the average. Seller March opened at $1.18⅛, rose to $1.18⅞, declined to $1.18⅛, advanced to $1.19⅜, fell back to $1.19, improved to $1.19⅜, and receded to $1.19⅛ at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.17⅞@1.18⅛c, closing at $1.18. Seller April sold at $1.21@1.22⅜, and seller May was quoted at $1.26½@1.26⅝. No. 1 spring was in fair shipping demand, closing at $1.20½, with a premium of about ⅜c per bu for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed at $1.15, and rejected do at $1.08. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.20⅝c; 4,000 bu do at $1.20½; 3,600 bu do at $1.20¼; 1,600 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.18¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.18⅜; 31,600 bu do at $1.18; 7,800 bu do at $1.17⅞; 10,600 bu do at $1.17¾; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 6,800 bu do at $1.14⅞; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.08; 400 bu by sample at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.24½. Total, 72,800 bu.

Corn was less active at about the same average of prices as on Friday. The news from other points was unfavorable to strength on the part of holders, but the receipts were smaller, and the feeling was much the same as in wheat. There were a good many orders to buy at a decline, and this fact kept the market quiet and firm, as holders would not meet the views of bidders. The smaller quantity of old corn now coming in induces the belief that it is being cleaned up, while there is a good demand for the new on local account, which is partially due to the high price of barley. The cash department was unusually quiet to-day, at 56⅛@56⅜c for old No. 2, closing at 56½c. Seller March opened at 57c, rose to 57⅛c, receded to 56⅞c, advanced to 57⅛c, and closed at 57c. Seller April sold at 58@58⅜c, and seller May at 62@62½c. Seller June was very quiet, at about ¼@⅜c below May,—having been discounted for several days past. New No. 2 closed at 52½c, old rejected at 52½c, and new do at 47½c asked. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 old at 56⅝c; 10,600 bu do at 56½c; 6,400 bu do at 56⅜c; 1,200 bu do new at 52⅝c; 2,000 bu do at 52½c; 800 bu rejected old at 52½c; 1,600 bu do new at 47½c; 4,400 bu do at 47⅞c. Total, 33,600 bu.

Oats were more active and firm, at a slight decline: being a shade higher than at the close yesterday, though the New York telegrams thundered (lightened) out dullness at each turn. The receipts were rather small, and there was a fair local demand for car lots, while options were in better request, principally for next month. Seller March opened at 42⅛c and closed firm at 42⅝c. Seller April sold at 43⅛@43⅜c, and seller May at 46⅛@46⅜c. Cash No. 2 closed firm at 42c. Cash sales were reported of 11,600 bu No. 2 at 42c; 4,800 bu do at 41⅞c; 18,600 bu do at 41⅜c; 600 bu rejected at 40c; 600 bu do at 39½c; 600 bu do at 39c. Total, 36,800 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and 1c per bu higher in consequence, being wanted for shipment, in addition to a fair inquiry for local consumption. Regular No. 2 was not offered; it was nominal at 81@81½c. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2, fresh receipts (Central) at 84c; 1,200 bu do (A., D. & Co.) at 83½c; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu by sample at 87c; and 400 bu do at 86c. Total, 3,200 bu.

Barley was quiet, but strong, and nominally steady at a further advance of fully 5c per bu on all grades. There was a good demand, both for local consumption and for shipment, with very little offered at any price. The receipts are falling off slightly, and some operators say that there is comparatively but little left to come in from any point, while brewers are unusually bare of stocks for this season, having held off as much as possible, in hopes of a radical decline. No. 2 sold at $1.80@1.85 for cash, and $1.85 seller March, closing strong. No. 3 closed at $1.66, and rejected at $1.50@1.51. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.90; 3,600 bu do at $1.85; 1,600 bu do at $1.80; 800 bu No. 3 at $1.66; 2,800 bu do at $1.65; 400 bu do at $1.62½; 5,600 bu rejected at $1.50; 400 bu by sample at $1.90; 800 bu do at $1.85; 400 bu do at $1.75; 400 bu do at $1.65; 600 bu do at $1.60 on track. Total, 17,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

FEB. 14.—London—Cargoes off coast, wheat and corn very dull. Cargoes on passage, wheat and corn heavy. Good cargoes No. 2 spring off coast, 57s 6d@58s. Fair average quality spring wheat for shipment in March and April, 58s 6d@57s. Good cargoes American mixed corn off coast, 39s; fair do for shipment in March and April, 37s 6d. Good cargoes California wheat off coast, 56s. Weather in England warm for time of year. Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn rather easier. California club wheat, 13s 5d@12s 10d; do white, 13s@13s 5d; spring wheat, 11s 8d@12s 5d. American mixed corn, 37s 5d.

LATEST.

Wheat was in moderate request in the afternoon and firm, selling at $1.19⅛@1.19⅜ seller March, and closing at the inside; seller April at $1.21⅜@1.21½. Corn was steady at 57@57⅛c seller March, closing at the outside; seller April closed at 58⅛@58⅜c; seller May at 62⅜c.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was in fair demand and a shade easier. Lard was firmer. Wheat sold on the call by request, closing at $1.19⅜ seller March. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, quoted at $14.15@14.20; seller March, $14.25@14.27½; seller April, $14.45@14.47½; seller May at $14.65@14.75. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.80; seller March, $8.90@8.97½; seller April, $9.15@9.17½; seller May, $9.32½@9.45. Short clear, cash, quotable at $7.55@7.75; seller March, $7.65@7.75; seller April, $7.90@8.00. Short ribs, cash or seller the month, 7⅛c; seller March, $7.50@7.65; seller April, $7.80@7.90. Shoulders, cash, held at 5⅛c; seller March, 5⅛@5⅜c; seller April, 5⅜@6c. Sales include 100 brls mess pork, cash, at $14.20; 1,000 brls, seller March, at $14.25; 250 brls, seller April, at $14.47½; 250 brls do at $14.45; 500 tcs lard, seller April, at $9.15; 20,000 tcs shoulders, dry salted, at 5⅛c cash; 75,000 bu wheat, seller March, at $1.19⅜.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,593	15,357	881
Tuesday	2,206	15,383	2,188
Wednesday	2,410	16,155	2,836
Thursday	2,992	14,972	3,323
Friday	1,225	8,419	922
Saturday	350	3,500	....
Total	11,776	73,786	10,170
Last week	13,331	112,913	10,260
Week before last	11,810	113,718	5,705
Week ending Jan. 24	14,958	71,194	5,349
Total four weeks	51,879	371,611	31,484
Same period in 1873	41,754	444,356	37,855
Increase	10,116		
Decrease		72,745	6,371

Shipments have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,868	5,989	....
Tuesday	1,704	5,821	1,286
Wednesday	1,397	7,205	1,119
Thursday	2,057	4,107	2,001
Friday	1,126	7,225	1,351
Total	8,150	30,384	5,757
Last week	7,365	48,126	5,852

Following is the new schedule of cattle rates between Chicago and Eastern markets, which went into effect on Monday, Feb. 9:

To New York, per car	$ 80.00
To Boston, per car	100.00
To Albany, per car	71.00
To Buffalo, per car	50.00
To Pittsburgh, per car	50.00
To Detroit, per car	30.00
To Toledo, per car	30.00

Hog rates are now 40c per 100 lbs to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and 25c to Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

The Stock-Yards Company have caused to be placed conspicuously in the Exchange Building an elaborate bulletin-board upon which it is intended to enter from day to day the receipts by the different roads, and also the total receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep. While this production of the carpenters and painters is an addition—artistically considered—to the Exchange Building, it will prove of little real value unless it subserves the end for which it was constructed. Thus far, it has proved only a snare and a delusion, the daily postings giving no adequate idea of the actual receipts.

CATTLE—The action of the Eastern roads in reducing cattle freights to a minimum rate, and thus placing all shippers upon an equal footing, has had a beneficial effect upon the trade by attracting hither an increased number of buyers, and thereby creating a more active and a healthier competition. The effect upon prices was immediate and pronounced, the different grades of shipping cattle at once advancing 25@35c per 100 lbs, which improvement has been fully sustained to the close. The evil results of the "drawback" system have for a long time been apparent, and the movement in opposition to it has at last attained sufficient momentum to accomplish its abolishment. Buyers from nearly all the prominent Eastern markets have been in liberal attendance, and all stock suitable for shipment was readily absorbed at the advance above noted. The offerings of strictly first-class cattle were few, and the number of transfers at $5.75 and upward was comparatively small; but there was a liberal supply of second and third-class steers, for which there were free buyers at $4.75@5.40. The cattle now coming in are not up to the average of last season at a like period. This, however, is accounted for by the poorer quality of this year's corn crop. Medium to good grades, averaging from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs, have comprised the bulk of the past week's supply, and sold at prices ranging from $4.25 upward to $5.25. Stock cattle have been somewhat more plenty than for the preceding few weeks, and have ruled a shade lower in consequence, although there is as yet no perceptible falling off in the demand. Good to prime lots have sold at $3.83@4.25, and poor to fair qualities at $3.00@3.75. Local butchers were supplied mainly at $3.00@4.00. In a few instances, $4.25@4.50 was paid, while scalawags were taken at $2.00@2.75. There has been a steadily fair inquiry for veal calves at about former quotations, or at $3.00@5.50 for poor to choice.

To-day the market was inactive, the supply of stock being limited and of undesirable quality. There was a very good attendance of buyers, and by the middle of the afternoon about everything had been cleaned out and the market closed steady and firm:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs	$5.75@6.15
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.30@5.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.90@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.10
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.00@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

HOGS—Our receipts of hogs have been some 40,000 less than during the previous week, but the market has been overstocked nevertheless, and prices have taken a lower range. Although one or two packers are still in the field and picking up a few hogs from day to day the packing season is virtually closed, and from this time forward sellers must mainly depend upon shippers for the absorption of the daily supplies. As to the quality of the hogs received it is only necessary to assert that there is no perceptible improvement. It was no unusual thing to see from 100 to 120 of the little "skippers" unloaded from a single car, while in one instance it is reported 150 were "fished out" a car in the Northwestern Division. The range of sales was from $4.00@4.25 for stock pigs, to $5.70@5.85 for choice qualities, with the larger portion of the transfers at $4.75@5.50.

To-day the receipts were light, amounting to only 3,500, and under a fair demand the market ruled firm, at $4.50@5.15 for inferior to common, at $5.25@5.40 for medium, and at $5.50@5.75 for good to choice. The following are noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
40	185	$5.45	40	300	$4.25	101	268	$5.60
43	259	5.60	73	170	5.55	15	292	4.50
78	146	4.75	33	291	5.15	58	191	5.55
27	205	5.15	77	166	5.50	62	211	5.40
41	253	5.25	52	199	5.25	55	241	4.90
39	424	5.25	35	183	5.45	30	289	4.90
58	273	5.00	31	277	5.00	26	270	4.90
144	145	4.75	70	165	5.00	49	252	5.60
34	254	5.00	38	363	5.60	38	299	5.45
45	249	5.60	78	443	5.80	20	207	4.30
33	162	4.25	69	174	5.15	193	147	5.00
49	185	5.45	280	180	5.00	80	202	5.10
64	219	5.60	136	192	5.50	112	179	5.50

SHEEP—To-night closes another active week in this department of the market. Shippers and local butchers have been actively engaged from the opening to the close, and, large as has been the supply, about everything was picked up as fast as received, at $4.00@4.50 for poor to common; at $4.75@5.00 for medium, and at $5.25@5.75 for good to choice, with a few sales of extra at $5.80@6.02. The market closed firm.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 6d; spring, 11s 7d@12s 2d; white, 13s@13s 3d; club, 13s 6d@13s 9d. Corn, 37s 6d.

Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—2 p. m.—Lard, 44s 9d. Beef unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—2:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £32,000. Consols for money, 91⅞@92; on account, 92⅛.

5-20s of '65, 109; do of '67, 108¼; 10-40s, 103¼; ex coupons; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central, 96; Erie, 44½@44¾; do, preferred, 68.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Rentes, 59f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8d; Orleans, 8¼@8⅜d. Sales 12,000 bales; American, 6,800; speculation and export, 2,000. Cotton to arrive steady, with small sales.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and unchanged.

Lard, 44s 9d. Tallow, 38s. Turpentine, 35s@36s. Beef unchanged.

New York Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—COTTON—Futures closed steady; sales, 12,700 bales; February, 15⅛@15¼c; March, 15 17-32@15 9-16c; April, 16 5-32@16 3-16c; May, 16 21-32@16 11-16; June, 17 1-16@17⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 19,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.80@6.25; common to good extra, $6.50@6.85; good to choice, $6.90@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.75; extra Ohio, $6.50@8.00; St. Louis, $6.75@11.00. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal more active; Western, $3.75@4.45. Wheat steady; receipts, 96,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.50@1.53; do Milwaukee, $1.54@1.56; Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.50@1.57½; No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee, $1.58@1.60; white Western, $1.75. Rye quiet; State and Western, $1.03@1.08. Barley dull and drooping. Malt unchanged. Corn dull and lower; receipts, 77,000 bu; new mixed Western, afloat, 76@80c; old and new do 79@80c. Oats steady; receipts, 34,000 bu.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.01@1.02.

HAY—Steady.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady. Molasses and rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude nominal at 7¼@7½c; refined firm at 15c.

EGGS—Firm.

LEATHER—Unchanged.

WOOL—Firm; domestic fleece, 40@70c; pulled, 25@53½c; unwashed, 18@35c; tubbed, 35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $15.95 cash; $15.85@15.70 for March. Beef unchanged. Cut meats active; dry salt shoulders for February, 6⅛c. Middles firm; long clear, 8⅛@8⅜c; short clear, 8⅜@8¾; long and short clear for February, 8⅛c. Lard firm; prime steam, 9¾@9 7-16c cash; 9 7-16@9½c March.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; ingots, Lake Superior, 24¾@25c. Pig-iron unchanged; bar unchanged; Russia sheet, 16½@17½c in gold.

NAILS—Steady; cut, $4.00@4.20; clinch, $5.75@6.25.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,

328 & 330

West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen.

In order to make a Clearing Sale of our Winter Dress Goods, We will offer on Monday, Feb. 16, the Entire Stock at more than Interesting Prices.

Just opened, one case Black Cashmeres, 48 inches wide, at $1.25 per yard and upward. These Goods are extra cheap.

Just opened, two cases of Light-Colored Print Remnants, ranging from one yard to fifteen, And will be offered at 8 cts. per yd., regular price 12 1-2 cts. A decided bargain.

CALL EARLY TO SECURE ANY OF THESE GOODS.

Wonderful Bargains in an odd lot of Corsets; also odd sizes.

Cheapest Hamburg Edging and Inserting in the City. Over one hundred patterns to select from.

Largest stock of Hosiery on the West Side, at lower prices than the same goods can be offered elsewhere.

Many Interesting Bargains are still being offered in the Bankrupt Stock of Millinery, Laces, and Fancy Goods.

We call special attention to our Laces, selling at less than one-half the actual cost.

20 Pieces Figured Pique will be closed at 35c. per yd, worth 60 and 75c.

Full stock Linens, Quilts, & Housekeeping Goods, Napkins, Towels, Crashes, &c.

All 4-4 Bleached and Brown Cottons at manufacturers' cost.

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Of 1873!

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It is for your interest to examine our stock of Furniture, Carpets, and Bedding. Lowest Prices. Easy Terms, and Square Dealing.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD surpasses all, and commends itself to you for elegance, economy, compactness, and convenience. Enables you to live genteely in one room.

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DIAMONDS!

IF YOU want Diamonds, Watches, Chains, Silver, or Silver-Plate, You should not miss calling in Monday, Feb. 16, and see what we offer.

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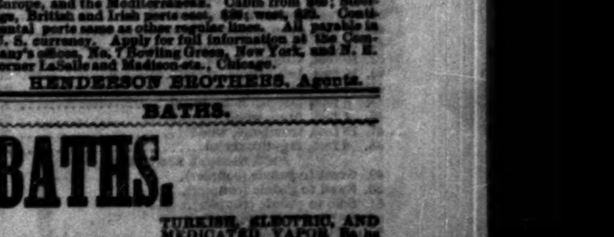

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Dedication of the First Congregational Church.

Description of the New Building---The Organ, Etc.

The Spirit of the Religious Press.

Progress of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

General Notes at Home and Abroad.

The Approach of Lent---Gail Hamilton's Views.

Religious Services To-Day.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

ITS DESTRUCTION.

On the evening of the 16th of January, 1873, the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets, was destroyed by fire, and the entire city regretted the loss of one of its noblest and most imposing church edifices. A musical concert was to have been given there that night, and, as the weather was intensely cold, the furnaces had been kept in full blast all day. About an hour before the time for assembling, the church was discovered to be in flames. The fire had caught in the woodwork which encased one of the flues, and, as no one was about at the time, it had gained complete headway before it was discovered. Nothing availed to prevent the destruction of the costly interior, and when at last there was nothing more to burn, the flames died down, and left standing only the massive walls, the greater portion of which were so warped and weakened by the heat that they were of no use. Fortunately, the Washington street front, with its elaborate and expensive stone ornamentation, remained almost intact, so that the exterior could be restored to its former appearance. That very evening, while the fire was still in progress, the Trustees and Building Committee held a meeting at the residence of Mr. H. Z. Culver, and there unanimously resolved to rebuild the church, and the next day they took the preliminary steps. The church and contents were fully insured, and the Building Committee had in their hands $108,000 in cash with which to commence operations. An old debt of $15,000 was paid off, and the balance of the fund was placed at interest until it should be needed. Having the cash to pay for everything, and being shrewd, capable business men, they were enabled to rebuild at very low rates and with remarkable rapidity. A year and a month from the night of the destruction of the church there is upon its site an edifice much finer than the first.

THE NEW CHURCH.

As early as last May the congregation began to worship in the basement, and to-day they are to take full possession of their beautiful temple for the second time. They are the gainers by the fire, for they can now pride themselves upon one of the handsomest churches in existence. Externally, the new church is the counterpart of the old, occupying precisely the same site. The plan is cruciform,—130 feet from front to rear, 100 feet across the transept, and the nave is 70 feet in width. The main entrance leads into a spacious vestibule, with steps so wide and exits so roomy that the auditorium could be emptied in three minutes. There are three additional exits, two on Ann street, and one at the west. The mean height of the ceiling is 37 feet, and the entire area is unmarred by a single column for the support of the roof. The architect, Mr. Henry L. Gay, of this city, has greatly improved

THE AUDITORIUM,

which is constructed on the "dish" principle, or a slope from all directions to a common centre. This is true of both the main floor and the gallery, and the result is to render every seat desirable. Instead of encircling the whole interior, as formerly, the gallery is brought in graceful curves to the wall at the head of the transept on either side of the organ loft, which constitutes, as it were, the proscenium arch. The designer has not disdained to take the benefit of the best theatrical models in the arrangement of the seats, which are placed in curves, with the pulpit as the centre of view. The pews throughout are of solid black walnut, upholstered in crimson reps, and are of an elegant pattern. Eighteen hundred people can be seated comfortably. The frescoing is in the most modern and approved style, known as "flat work." The tints are in a high degree rich and tasteful, and are a marked improvement upon the dull, sombre, and cheap-looking hues which prevailed in the former edifice. Mr. Gay, the architect, will be highly complimented upon his design of

THE ORGAN FRONT,

which is of solid walnut in oil finish, relieved by a swell or bay on each side of the key-board. The pipes are dressed in frosted-silver, with delicate tracery lines of black, and the general appearance is one of extreme richness and taste, without the offensive gaudy patchwork of painted stripes and rings which organ decorators commonly affect.

THE LIGHT.

The main source of artificial light is five superb corner chandeliers of true ecclesiastical pattern—in all, 228 burners. These will be lighted by electricity, thereby saving both the bad odor and the expense of escaping gas. There are three great rose windows, facing east, west, and north,—all elaborately ornamented with religious emblems. In the important matters of ventilation and heat especial care has been exercised. The church is heated throughout by steam, coils being placed in front of every window, so as to overcome the cold currents and render the back seats as comfortable as any. The boilers are located under the sidewalk area, where everything is iron and stone, and no danger from fire need be apprehended.

THE ORGAN.

The organ is one of the largest in the city, and is pronounced one of the best. It was built by Steer & Turner, of Westfield, Mass., and, as the Committee were able to pay cash, they secured it for the low price of $11,000. There are three manuals, a pedale of twenty-seven notes, and the following list of stops and pipes:

Stop	Pipes.
I. MANUALE (GREAT) COMPASS C TO A 3.	
1. 16 feet, open diapason, metal	58
2. 16 feet, quintation, wood	58
3. 8 feet, open diapason, metal	58
4. 8 feet, Rohr flote, metal	58
5. 8 feet, gamba, metal	58
6. 8 feet, Doppel flote, wood	58
7. 4 feet, octave, metal	58
8. 4 feet, flute harmonique, wood and metal	58
9. 2⅔ feet, twelfth, metal	58
10. 2 feet, fifteenth, metal	58
11. 4 ranks, mixture, metal	232
12. 4 ranks, cymbal, metal	232
13. 8 feet, trumpet, metal	58
14. 4 feet, clarion, metal	58
II. MANUALE (SWELL).	
15. 16 feet, Bourbon bass, wood }	
16. 16 feet, Bourbon treble, wood }	58
17. 8 feet, open diapason, metal	58
18. 8 feet, salicional, metal	58
19. 8 feet, dolce, metal	58
20. 8 feet, quintadena, metal	58
21. 8 feet, stopped diapason, wood	58
22. 4 feet, octave, metal	58
23. 4 feet, flauto traverso, wood	58
24. 4 feet, violina, metal	58
25. 2 feet, flautino, metal	58
26. 3 ranks, mixture, metal	174
27. 16 feet, contra fagotto, metal	46
28. 8 feet, cornopean, metal	58
29. 8 feet, oboe, metal	58
30. 8 feet, vox humana, metal	58
III. MANUALE (SOLO).	
31. 8 feet, geigen principal, metal	58
32. 8 feet, dulcina, metal	58
33. 8 feet, melodia (Std bass), wood	58
34. 8 feet, stopped diapason, wood	58
35. 4 feet, flute d'amour, wood	58
36. 4 feet, fugara, metal	58
37. 2 feet, piccolo, metal	58
38. 8 feet, clarionet, metal	58
PEDALE.	
39. 32 feet, contra bourdon, wood	27
40. 16 feet, open diapason, wood	27
41. 16 feet, bourdon, wood	27
42. 16 feet, violone, wood	27
43. 16 feet, bell gamba, metal	27
44. 8 feet, violoncello, metal	27
45. 8 feet, Doppel flote, wood	27
46. 4 feet, flute, wood	27
47. 16 feet, trombone, wood	27
48. 8 feet, fagotto, metal	27

MECHANICAL REGISTERS.

49. Great to pedale (coupler).
50. Swell to pedale (coupler).
51. Solo to pedale (coupler).
52. Swell to solo (coupler).
53. Bellows signal.
54. Tremolo to swell (to operate by pedal also).
55. Tremolo to solo.

PNEUMATIC.

56. Great manuale to pneumatic coup.
57. Swell manuale to pneumatic coup.
58. Solo manuale to pneumatic coup.

PEDAL MOVEMENTS.

1. Forte combination pedal, 1 manuale.
2. Piano combination pedal, 1 manuale.
3. Forte combination pedal, 2 manuals.
4. Piano combination pedal, 2 manuals.
5. Forte combination pedal.
6. Piano combination pedal.
7. Reversible pedal to operate pedal, coup. 1 manuals.
8. Adjustable swell pedal.

The pulpit furniture is of black walnut, richly carved and ornamented, with crimson plush upholstery. Everything about the church is in harmony—rich, tasteful, and substantial. It was evidently the aim of the Building Committee to expend the money to the best possible advantage, and produce the finest Congregational church in the city. They have undoubtedly succeeded, and, more than that, and what is more rare and extraordinary, they have paid everything as it became due, and are able to show a magnificent church without a debt.

THE TOTAL COST

up to this time, exclusive of the organ, has been $94,000, and about $8,000 still remains to be expended in finishing up the basement. The Committee consists of J. H. Pearson, T. M. Avery, H. V. Holden, J. W. Stanley, A. B. Cook, Wm. Hinchcliff, and the Rev. Dr. Goodwin. Of these, Messrs. Pearson, Stanley, Holden, and Cook have been especially active in assuming the direct supervision of the work. They express great satisfaction with the manner in which the various contracts have been fulfilled by the following persons: Architect, H. L. Gay; stone-work, Wm. Hinchcliff; roof and carpenter-work, George Moore; cabinet-work, A. Bullard; pulpit and furniture, R. W. Bates & Co.; fresco-painting, Weidling Bros.; stained glass, G. H. Misch; organ, Steer & Turner; carpets and upholstery, E. F. Hollister & Co.; electric apparatus, M. H. Kerner, of Baltimore.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

The church will be dedicated this morning, with the following programme of exercises:

1. Organ Voluntary.
2. Doxology, by the choir and congregation.
3. Invocation (followed by the Lord's prayer, in which all join), the Rev. W. H. Beecher.
4. Hymn,
("How did my heart rejoice to hear.")
5. Responsive Scripture readings, by pastor and people.
6. Prayer, by the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D.
7. Hymn,
("How charming is the place.")
8. Sermon, by the pastor, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin.
9. Dedicatory prayer, by the Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D.
10. Hymn,
("Glorious things of thee are spoken.")
11. Benediction.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The withdrawal of the Rev. J. A. Latane, an Episcopal Rector at Wheeling, W. Va., from the Protestant Episcopal Church, has caused much discussion and a wide-spread interest. He published in the *Southern Churchman*, not long since, a long letter to Bishop Johns, giving his reasons for withdrawal, which were placed under four heads, as follows:

First—The unhappy division of the Church into what are known as the High Church and the Low Church parties. Under this head he remarks that the Church as it now is is an army with two banners; justification by the sacraments inscribed on the one, and justification by faith on the other. This division is, he believes, one that cannot be healed.

Second—The countenance apparently given by certain expressions in the Prayer-book to "those erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word" out of which the division of the Church has grown. These doctrines pertain to the effects of baptism, to the nature of the Lord's Supper, and to the office of the ministry. These expressions teach baptismal regeneration, and give countenance to the notion of a priesthood in the Church and of a sacrifice in the Lord's Supper, which teaching and implication Dr. Latane believes to be unscriptural.

Third—The absolute impossibility of getting rid of these objectionable expressions in the services of the Prayer-book. It is remarked here that the expression "absolute impossibility" is used advisedly, and the writer alleges that he is indebted for its use to Bishop Potter, of New York.

Fourth—The attitude in which the Episcopal Church stands in the present day to other Protestant churches. Allusion is thus made to the theory of Apostolic succession, which the writer says he has faithfully sought to bring to the test of Scripture with a result overwhelmingly unfavorable to that theory. There is a long argument on this point. Dr. Latane then speaks of the patience and passiveness of the Low Church membership under their trials, and expresses the earnest belief that further contest within the Church is useless and ought to be ended. The only remedy is separation. He then remarks that the Reformed Episcopal Church as organized by Bishop Cummins and others meets his views of a Scriptural Church, because:

1. It plants itself firmly on the Word of God, as the sole rule of faith and practice.

2. It adopts a Scriptural Liturgy in which no countenance is given to the Romish doctrines in regard to Baptism, and the Lord's Supper, and the ministry, and it allows Christian liberty in the use of that liturgy.

3. It retains Episcopacy, not as a Divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church government.

And 4. It recognizes as Christian brethren all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and as sister churches all the Protestant churches that hold the faith once delivered to the saints.

The letter concludes with an appeal to the brethren of Virginia, and a prediction of a brilliant future for the new Church. The *Southern Churchman*, the *Church and State*, the *Episcopalian*, and the New York *Evangelist* all speak in the highest terms of the letter, which was published Feb. 2.

The *Wheeling Intelligencer* of Feb. 11 contains an elaborate reply from Bishop Johns, who plainly admits his fullest sympathy with the views of Mr. Latane, but does not think his withdrawal from the Church is wise. The Bishop's letter is expressed in the most courteous and Christianlike terms. He says:

I thankfully regarded you as one on whom, in my age and infirmities, I could rely, to aid in steadying my feeble steps and supplying my lack of service. This I am sure you perceived, and so can in some degree understand the shock and sorrow which your announcement has caused.

You need not, my dear brother, apprehend any ungenerous construction of *your* motives in taking this serious step. For our brethren in Virginia, I can engage that one and all will render *you* full credit for conscientiousness, however decidedly they may disallow the reasons you assign for leaving the Episcopal Church, and regard it as a causeless separation.

He then reiterates a portion of Mr. Latane's letter, and controverts especially his statement that the prayer-book cannot be altered within the Protestant Episcopal Church. With regard to the tendencies of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Johns says:

You think the drift is decidedly towards the high latitudes, and the current so strong that the result is inevitable; that the bearing of legislation is increasingly in that direction, and has already progressed so far, that if we accept the current interpretation of certain Canons, no Minister of the Episcopal Church can now, by *any one official act*, recognize any other Protestant Church, or the ministers of any other Church, as lawful ministers.

I am not aware of any such advance in legislation as you describe.

There are indeed certain Episcopalians—how many I know not—I wish there were none—whose temperament inclines them to exclusiveness, and whose harsh censure of those who differ from them equals the outcry of the craftsmen at Ephesus. But these are not the Episcopal Church. They speak without her sanction, and have no power to enforce what they dictate. Such vehement and "imperious" vociferation may be annoying—nothing more. You seem worn out by this din, and propose to find relief by retiring from the inclosure now common to both. I would agree with you, if they had essentially altered the inclosure — changed its ministrations so as to forbid what we consider obligatory, or enforce what we deem sinful. If they had power for all this, and had so used it, then we could but suffer to death, if need be, or for conscience's sake go out to live and labor elsewhere. But no such tranformation has taken place. The venerable Church in itself is, from corner-stone to the cross-surmounted spire, the same from which at an incalculable cost our fathers wrenched the corrupt accretions by which it had become disfigured and defiled. The services in which we engage are the same simple Scriptural services by which their hearts ascended to God in prayer and praise. The servants who minister are free to preach the glorious Gospel—no let or hindrance other than their own infirmities. The children are all free to take the Bread, and drink the Water of Life. And shall we leave this blessed home and relinquish this precious heritage? For what? Whither, and with whom? No! no!—it is all ours, and unchanged! Let those who covet change, and are intent on innovations, who "are not of us, go out from us," but let those who love the Church as it is, and because it is what it is, who find refreshment and strength in its Scriptural services and sacraments, who prize its Apostolic ministry and open Bible, abide in the enjoyment of these inestimable privileges, guard them with jealous care, and transmit them unimpaired to those who are to come, and so meet, as we may, our responsibility to them and to the Great Head of the Church, who has intrusted to us such incomparable treasures.

You know how fully our theological views harmonize. I also agree with you in reference to grievances of which you complain, though I think you over-estimate their extent and power. That I regard you as mistaken as to the duty which these grievances impose on the clergy and laity of the Church, and as to the proper mode of obtaining relief, the previous pages sufficiently disclose. You will believe me, when I assure you of the great reluctance with which I make to you this communication in *this mode*, but your letter in print and published left me no choice.

Reformed Episcopalians are in high spirits over the improved and cheering aspect of their future.

An exchange says:

Bishop Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, while in St. Louis, stated that the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng is in strong sympathy with the R. E. Church movement. The reason given why he has not publicly avowed his principles is that his congregation is at present building a church, which, when finished, will cost upward of $200,000, and will hold fully 2,000 people; the building is now in the course of construction, and, as the church is purposely built for him to preach in, he holds back the announcement of his views, because when the fact that he cannot preach in the new church becomes known, it will at once put a stop to the work, leaving the congregation in an unsettled condition. The Bishop gave, as a proof of the earnestness with which Mr. Tyng had entered into the spirit of the movement, that several consultations which took place previous to the first public meeting were held in Dr. Tyng's study, and that he was present and took part in the consultations. A reporter of the New York *Times* called on Mr. Tyng and interviewed many of his people, of whom he says all were in accord, and adds: "But whether it means a secession of the whole body, church, pastor, and all, it is difficult just now to determine." Mr. Tyng himself said: "Well, sir, the Bishop is quite right; he is perfectly correct in his statement. He says I am in sympathy with the movement, and so I am. Being further questioned, he said: "I am in sympathy with the movement, but am not in it."

Church and State says: "The great difficulty in the way of a separation of a large number from the Protestant Episcopal Church has been removed by the establishment of the Reformed Episcopal Church. It will not answer to meet this fact by endeavoring to show that the new Church has no basis on Church principles; for this is not true."

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. PATTON ON THE TRINITY.

To the Rev. Dr. Patton:

SIR: In a recent number of the *Interior* you have stated your theory of the Trinity. We are not in any theological ring. We have heard the Word of God explained and illustrated by many able divines for over half a century. We have for many years received the faith once delivered to the Saints. We have the most implicit belief in the Holy Scriptures. We have diligently studied them and inwardly digested them; but we have not been able to find or to digest your theory of the Trinity. Probably we have not your eyes nor your mind, your knowledge or your powers of digestion. Possibly, you may have the power of second sight, enabling you to see what others cannot. We have not basked in the light and heat of a theological school, but we have read and considered many different versions of God's message to men. We do not find the word "Trinity" written within its leaves. Nor do we find, on inquiring of ripe scholars, that the idea conveyed by that word is inculcated directly on a single page of the Sacred Book. We are aware that it is supposed to be taught by implication. Now, the important ideas of Christianity are said by good authority to be so plainly and clearly revealed in Holy Writ, that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein; so this dogma, if true, is not an essential or important feature of the teachings of the Bible. You confess it is not directly taught; then why resort to implication and conjecture? Why resort to a certain kind of philosophy, which, after all, does not yield any satisfactory results? We are willing to receive new ideas and new thought, especially from those whom Nature endowed with a wonderful insight into the unseen future. We recently heard an eloquent Methodist preacher describe Heaven with so much minuteness, that we could hardly convince ourselves that he had not been inspecting a large extent of territory located on the south side of Jordan, where everlasting spring abides and ever-blooming flowers were rendering fragrant all the air, and then that apparently he was introduced to all the leading and influential inhabitants thereof as the most distinguished minister of his denomination. This is poetry. Now let us come to prose and fact, and let poetry and fancy retire.

All grant that the word "Trinity" is a very unfortunate one. Even John Calvin said he hated it. You must acknowledge that God has told us all that He thought we ought to know concerning Himself, and that the Bible, as you aver, is the source of all our knowledge of His character and nature; and yet not all, as we think. Our Bible is the second volume of His communications to men. This first volume was printed and published very many years before the second, and contains many revelations concerning Himself which men read and considered without any aid from the Bible. The Heavens declared the glory of God centuries before His written word appeared. As Adam and Eve took moonlight walks they must have observed the beautiful movements of the moon and the brilliant appearance of the stars, as they all sang so sweetly, "These are Thy works, O Thou Almighty and most merciful." God's creation was so full and overflowing with His wisdom, His goodness, and His mercy, that even Moses, in feeding the flocks of Jethro, and Cain, though absorbed by pleasant dreams, as he went down into a strange land, could not help praising the great Creator,—for, as you say, religion is universal. The beautiful plants, so wonderfully made, demonstrates even to them a contriver and maker of infinite skill. God's works praise Him. All plants are constructed on the same plan. All animals have the same general plan of structure. One idea runs through the whole. All the creatures of God are crowded with His thoughts. We see in them one Creative mind. Thus the Bible confirms Nature, and indorses what Nature affirms.

Thus the Bible, though not the source of all our knowledge of God, as you affirm, yet does teach us some traits of His character, which His creation does not fully indicate—as God is a Spirit—God is holy—God is good—God is infinite in all His attributes—God sent His Son to show us the way to Heaven.

The Bible indorses Nature, and proclaims to us, "There is but one God, of whom are all things."

But you affirm "that Monotheism has been preserved by Revelation"—by the second volume, we presume you mean—"that Jews, Mohammedans, and Christians believe in one God, because they have been so taught by the Bible." But did not our native Indians, long before the Bible was known to them, worship the Great Spirit—one God? Did not the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, and many other nations, worship one God, under many forms, representing the many attributes of the Deity? These nations lived when words were pictures. The first chapter of the Prophet Ezekiel none can understand, because the pictures are so peculiar, and then, as you say, belief in God is universal—so that all men say to us, there is but one God, of whom are all things. Truly, as you say, the Bible offers no proof of the existence of one God, "but takes it for granted." It offers no proof, simply because the First Revelation—Nature—does that. The Bible relates what God said and did, and what he wishes to say and do. But it does not require us to believe in a tripersonal God. Your philosophy affirms "that the Father is God, that the Son is God, that the Spirit is God; and moreover, that the Father is a person, the Son is a person, that the Spirit is a person,"—thus you have three Gods and three persons. You could not have learned this from the Bible, for that wonderful Book says,—and it is the authentic source of all knowledge on this subject,—"To us, there is but one God, of whom are all things—and one Lord, Jesus Christ, by whom are all things." C. H. A.

WHY THE LABORING MAN DOES NOT ATTEND CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The writer has been an attentive reader of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE for a long time, and has perused with interest the "pros and cons" on the labor question. The question has been asked why the laboring man does not attend church. To answer this question I humbly ask for space in your columns. It must be admitted that the laboring man has feelings as well as the rest of mankind. The writer, on account of physical disability, is not a laboring man in the common acceptation of the term, as the world understands the expression, but has worked as many hours and consumed as much "midnight oil" as many others of his class, rendering accounts and balance-sheets by the score. Having a family to support, he does not get ahead in the world as fast as many others who labor less than half the number of hours.

It is a well-known fact that the salaries of our city pastors range from $3,000 to $6,000 per year, and, as I attend church occasionally, I feel compelled to contribute something towards its support, and generally give from $20 to $25 per year. Notwithstanding this, there is a continual begging almost every Sunday for some outside arrangement, and the writer is getting sick of it, and does not feel like taking much stock in a concern where the leader gets from three to six times as much for services as himself. Can the laboring classes afford to attend a fashionable church, for are they not all fashionable? You hear the rustling of silks, and see the nodding of plumes, but there are no poor there.

Then it is poor consolation for a man with an unfashionable suit to attend church, and be passed coldly by, by the well-to-do in the world, as though they considered it a favor to notice him at all. Let some one designate a church where the poor will be treated as well and made as much of as the rich, and I think it safe to say that that church will be filled to its fullest capacity, with such a rejoicing as has not been seen in a long time. The day has gone by when in every village the schoolmaster and doctor were the only people of any education. Knowledge is so widely diffused at the present day that every one can read and think for himself, and I derive much more comfort staying at home Sunday with my family, and reading the Scriptures and books where general information can be obtained, and I am sure these are the sentiments of many. The writer is acquainted with one minister who gets upwards of $3,000 a year for preaching once on Sunday, attending Sunday-school and one meeting during the week. The writer would be well satisfied to work on as hard as ever for one-half the sum. Let your inquirer be willing to exclaim with the French, "Give every saint his candle." WORKER.

CANDLES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the proceedings of the recent Protestant Episcopal Convention in Wisconsin, there was frequent reference to, and discussion of, the use of candles by the clergy; and, as well as I can make out, one of the allegations against Dr. De Koven was, that he had no objection to candles, and would not prohibit them, while his rival was sternly opposed to them. Now, can any one tell me what Dr. Hoffman uses or favors? Is it petroleum or gas? If petroleum, I think it is dangerous; and, however proper gas may be in the large cities, it is not always to be had in the smaller towns of the West. To an uninitiated person, the war on candles among theologians seems inexplicable. LIGHT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1874.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, Feb. 12, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Rev. H. W. Brown, Evangelist, from Wisconsin, closed a meeting of nine days with the Baptist Church here last night. One hundred persons have embraced Christ by faith, among whom are the Mayor of the city, one of the oldest physicians in the place, and two of the principal workers in the Masonic fraternity. Scores of others are concerned, and the whole city is moved. The Rev. Mr. Brown begins a meeting to-night in Sigourney, and thence goes to Ottumwa. THE REV. D. C. ADAMS.

PROF. SWING AND DR. PATTON.

In the *Interior* this week Dr. Patton defends himself in an editorial two and a half columns long against the allegations of Prof. Swing, published in a card in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 2. Prof. Swing protested therein against the charge of the *Interior* that the "eclecticism" of Prof. Swing and that of Dr. McKaig were the same "in principle" in both cases. The editor of the *Interior* justifies his original proposition by an elaborate argument, after premising:

We formed an opinion which we have never disguised, and which we have had no reason to change, that Prof. Swing does not believe the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and that he ought not to continue in her ministry.

The editor proceeds:

Dr. McKaig denies that the destruction of Sodom was miraculous. Prof. Swing says the 109th Psalm was wicked. The two statements are very different, we grant. But both statements are at variance with the doctrine that all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and both would have been impossible had the respective authors believed in the inspiration and infallibility of the Bible. The principle, therefore, in both cases is the same.

Again: Dr. McKaig denies that Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt, though the Bible distinctly says she was. Prof. Swing says that the Jews did wrong in exterminating the Canaanites, though the Bible distinctly asserts that they were commanded to do so.

On what authority does Dr. McKaig deny the veracity of the Bible? By what standard does he measure the contents of Scripture, so as to determine what is and what is not true? By his own judgment, of course.

It seems, then, that Dr. McKaig brings the facts of the Old Testament, and Prof. Swing its ethics, to the bar of reason. This is what we meant when we said that the principle in both cases is the same.

Prof. Swing and Dr. McKaig both deny the infallibility of the Bible. If it is not infallible, it devolves on every man to decide for himself how much or how little of it he will accept.

Whatever may be the doubts of the editor of the *Interior* in regard to the religious opinions of Prof. Swing, or whether he is a thorough, true-blue Presbyterian or not, the Christian world will have little sympathy with that paper in its attacks upon one of the most scholarly and brilliant pulpit-orators of the land.

GAIL HAMILTON AS A SCRIPTURE EXPOSITOR.

Gail Hamilton is writing essays on the patriarchs and fathers of mankind. In the last *Independent* she explains the story of Samson and the 300 foxes, not exactly as a good orthodox divine would explain the transaction, but in a thoroughly rationalistic way. She does not see why Samson did not set fire to the crops of the Philistines and have done with it rather than that he should undertake the big job of catching so many foxes to do it. It argues, she thinks, an "internal activity" that he should have succeeded in catching them at all. In the last *Christian Union* Miss Hamilton attempts to throw light on the fall of Adam, and the great event which Milton invited the Heavenly muse to sing about. She says:

The writer of Genesis does not say one word about God's having created man like Himself in knowledge, righteousness, or holiness. The only thing he says about it is that, in one whole department of knowledge, man was created unlike God, and the only way he got in was by rushing in in spite of God. His very fall consisted in leaving the estate of ignorance in which he had been created, and trespassing upon an estate of knowledge in which he had not been created. But this estate of knowledge was one in which the Lord God dwelt, and it could not therefore have been of itself guilty or undesirable.

From the essays which Miss Hamilton has already published of these old historical events, it would appear that she is hardly more orthodox than the Rev. Dr. McKaig.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

THE ALLIANCE.

Among the editorials in the last issue of this paper is one on the system of instruction in our public schools, from which we take the following:

It may be pardonable to suppose that there may be not a little of the feeling that quantity rather than quality is the main thing in an education, and that stuffing rather than growing is the better method. However it may be, the poor children have to go through the weary years of work necessary to master these elaborate books and long courses. We wonder if those who prepare these books, and prescribe these courses of study, ever look into them and think just how much is required of the child to master them. Take as an example the United States History used in our common schools. There are solid pages of questions as to names, and dates, and events to be memorized. Or, look at the course in geography. Now, we seriously question if there is one person in 10,000, even among scholars, who could pass such an examination in one of these studies as is required in our schools. Moreover, if it were possible for the children to learn and remember all these little items, of what possible use are they? Is it necessary to know all these unimportant names and dates in history, and to carry in the mind the detailed map of all the countries in the world? We think it would be far better to have a few of the leading events of history, and their general bearing, well learned, than to have the mind overburdened with details. Let the other parts be preserved in the books for reference, if occasion ever calls for them. Let there be less detailed memorizing required of the children, and more conversation on the topics by the teacher. So of geography. Would it not be better for a child to have a grand outline of the world—such as could be remembered—than to attempt all that is put down in the books? And so of other studies. What we want is less to be learned, and fewer hours in which to learn it; less cramming, and more growth of mind; less confinement in school-rooms, and more time for bodily development. There are now over 8,000 more children in our city than there is room in our public schools to accommodate. Cut down the studies and adopt half-day terms, and all can be accommodated, and we shall have, in the end, better scholars and stronger men and women.

We quote the concluding paragraph of the editorial on Strauss:

There is one light in which the career of Strauss may be confessed to have been valuable. Has he not taken that *reason* so popular, so gloried in our own times, and carried it out in all its legitimate results? He has, indeed, by scholarship and by great natural acuteness, followed the demonstrative method to its perfect fruitage, and rude is the taste which does not declare that these fruits are bitter. With such minds as this one, just gone from life, near by as a full experiment, the world of young men coming up to scholarship and thought, ought to say that world of sense is too small, it is too cheerless, it is too narrow for man, too narrow for his education, and for his love, and for his services, and for his hope, and hence must be false. The true world must be one that confesses a God and a soul, for in such an assumption there is the most of breadth, of charity, of happiness, and of impulse.

THE STANDARD.

The Baptist denominational papers are waging a vigorous warfare in favor of their favorite doctrine of "close communion." The *Standard* avers:

That "it is our standing protest against" perverting a memorial ordinance into a mere expression of mutual Christian fellowship. The Lord instituted it for no such purpose. It is the memorial of his own love unto death. As oft as we eat that bread and drink that cup, we show his death till he come. That it might serve to this end effectually, and be guarded against abuse, he gave it as an ordinance in his Church, to be observed by those who have publicly, in the proper way, plighted their faith to him, and are recognized amongst his disciples. This is shown in the whole history of the institution, as found in the New Testament, and in all that is known of apostolic practice in its observance. For this primitive, New Testament view of the rite, Baptists stand, and are the more bound to stand, as the whole Christian world beside seems so bent upon perverting the ordinance, giving it meanings the Lord never indicated, and so far defeating its true design.

In another place, in discussing the shortcomings of Dr. Olmstead, editor of the Boston *Watchman and Reflector*, in that he joined in the communion in Tottenham Court Chapel, London, recently, with representatives of several other denominations, the *Standard* says, apologetically:

Dr. Olmstead felt himself embarrassed by a consideration of courtesy. He went, with others, from a London residence, where the company had been entertained with a Thanksgiving dinner. They were conveyed in carriages to the chapel where the service was held in the evening. In the communion which followed the sermon, Dr. Olmstead was invited to share. It was, no doubt, a difficult position; yet an Episcopal minister, in the same company, declined to recognize by such participation this turning aside of a church ordinance from its proper design and went away. It had been far better if Dr. Olmstead had done the same, and we are much mistaken if he is not now well satisfied of that fact himself.

These very orthodox brethren of the Baptist Church are fighting hard for an old but departing belief.

THE VINDICATOR.

The *Catholic Vindicator* cannot get tired of McCarthy. In its last number, after speaking of the gradual falling off of faith in a personal devil among Protestants, it says:

Mr. McCarthy furthermore expressed his entire willingness to accept another mission, without regard to salary. He said: "If necessary, I would go to hell to preach the gospel, if good would come of it." We trust that the reverend gentleman spoke under the influence of excitement, and that, for his own sake and those who would be committed to his charge, in his proposed mission, he will reconsider his resolution. Out of sheer charity for himself, any pity for the great affliction for those condemned to the bottomless pit, we beg Mr. McCarthy not to go; but if, in his holy zeal, he insists on going, then, out of love for the afflicted, we entreat of him to bring the manuscript of his sermon delivered on Sunday, the 1st inst., if he must bring it at all, in such form that the intense warmth of the atmosphere will render it illegible.

We trust that Protestantism will look after this rank weed torn from the Catholic field, and converted into a beautiful flower, to adorn the Protestant garden, and see that he does not resuscitate Satan and his headquarters, whom Evangelical "progress" long since declared to be dead.

THE WORKING CHURCH.

The *Working Church* for February, edited by Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., discussing the early methods of the Christian Church, thinks the Churches of to-day are not what they ought to be. It declares that:

The Christian Church was the Church of the lower classes. The thousands converted on Pentecost were doubtless from among them. The expectations of the apostles had this for their law. . . . If this be the test, how unapostolic are the Churches of to-day! Piety now clothes itself as Dives, and is too negligent about Lazarus. We are even compelled to plead for means to carry back the Gospel to the very classes for whom the Church was organized, and to whom it at first belonged. Having defrauded them of their birthright, we now talk of giving them missions and mission-chapels. That Church follows the way of the Church at the first which believes in the recovery of outcasts, and goes down deepest with its grappling-hooks of love. Christ would be more at home in such a congregation than among Christianized Pharisees and Scribes.

CATHOLIC MIRROR.

The *Catholic Mirror*, published in Baltimore, Md., sounds the battle-cry for persecuted Catholicism in Prussia, as follows, the text being the arrest of Archbishop Ledochowski:

The blow has been struck! Sacrilegious hands have dragged a venerable Prelate of the Catholic Church from the altar where he ministered, from the sanctuary where he prayed. The armed heel of Prussian despotism has spurned the sacredness of the tabernacle, and amidst the tears of his people, amidst the consternation of the timid, and the indignation of the zealous, the Archbishop of Posen has been conveyed like a criminal to prison. . . . What has been the guilt of Archbishop Ledochowski? Just the guilt of all the confessors; just the guilt of all the martyrs; from the hour that the blood of Stephen reddened the sward without the gate of Jerusalem, to the latest of the heroes of the faith upon whose mangled remains the earth of the graves of Cochin China has not yet grown green. . . . It is almost a pride to Catholicity that she can point to this great Prelate. It brings us back to other times, and renews in the midst of the glooms of the nineteenth century the splendor of the faith in the vanished ages. The spirits of those who have withstood royal and tyrannical arrogance seem to walk the earth again. The age of Gregory, and of Columbanus, the Irish saint, and of Kilian, the Irish martyr, and of Thomas a'Becket, who fell at the altar steps, seems renewed. The Church is vigorous, and ever renews her youth in the lives of her children still clad in the halo of Apostolicity. Jew or Gentile or Barbarian.

NOTES.

EPISCOPALIAN.

A ten-days' mission began in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, Feb. 8. It is understood to be a revival meeting, and is somewhat unusual in the churches of that denomination.

Episcopal clergymen are discussing the propriety of a Church Congress, at some future day, with a view to the better organization of the body, and for the purpose of rendering the Church more homogeneous in its faith and practice.

The *Working Church* says: "At the recent consecration of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop Spalding, after the ceremony had been completed, a large gold cross, hung on a purple ribbon, was suspended from his neck. He is the first Protestant Bishop who has been crucified in this way."

The *Working Church* says the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, has the baldachino over its communion-table, which proves that while England is discussing the propriety of erecting such a Popish ornament, New York already has the thing in running order.

The *Working Church*, edited by the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., calls the ritualistically-inclined Bishops of the Episcopal Church "the modern Brahma." It illustrates by quoting the acts and sayings of Bishops Coxe, of Western New York, and Whitehouse, of Illinois. Of the latter it says:

Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, through the Chancellor of the Diocese, has openly claimed the right to depose any or all of his presbyters with or without or against written law. So that not only executive, but legislative and judicial, functions all reside in this ecclesiastical Brahma. Let all the people eat dirt in honor of the big "B."

It proceeds to say that of the 3,000 Protestant Episcopal ministers 2,500 hold, in some measure, to the idea of "Apostolical Succession," which is the warrant for all the pretensions of the Bishops. The editor thinks:

The dogma can be propagated by legislation alone, and there is a manifest purpose to engraft it upon the discipline of the Church, so that it may never henceforth be disputed. When that is done, the Vaticanism of the Roman Church will have its analogy in the Brahminism of the Episcopal Church. Then will be the time for Old Episcopalians to act as the Old Catholics have already done.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A new Presbyterian church was dedicated in Baraboo, Wisconsin, Jan. 26. The building cost $12,000.

Revivals are in progress in several of the Presbyterian churches of this city. Last Sunday fifteen were added to the membership of Grace Church; and extra meetings are held in several other city churches.

The Chicago Presbyterian pastors have been discussing the methods of "Invitation to the Communion." The debate, the *Interior* says, showed that a considerable diversity exists, some ministers indicating a "desire to leave a crack in the door for those who are not in the fold in the regular way, but who say they want to come in." To-morrow they will discuss "Popular Education."

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Post, pastor of the Holland Presbyterian Church, Chicago, closed the first year of his pastorate last Sunday. During the year the membership has increased from 33 to 58, the Sunday-school has increased from 80 to over 200, the congregation has nearly or quite doubled, and the church-building has been improved and enlarged at a cost of about $2,000.

BAPTIST.

In the Baptist Church at Lawndale twenty-five conversions are reported.

Four persons were baptized at the Western Avenue Baptist Church last Sunday evening.

The Jubilee year of the Baptist Bible and Publication Society will be celebrated on the 1st of March.

At the Englewood Baptist Church seventeen have been baptized since the meetings began. Nine were immersed last Sunday, and many more are awaiting the administration of the ordinance. The meetings were continued last week.

The *Standard* this week explains "What Is the Matter with the Baptists of Chicago." It avers that "the denomination is sound and healthy from the root to the remotest branch." It thinks a blighted leaf (McCarthy?) falling to the ground does not prove the tree unsound, or diversity of opinion about the administration of the University, that there is anything unusual. "Nothing has happened but what is common to the Church in the present condition of trial and conflict. The very term 'church militant,' supposes conflict. This is the normal condition of the church in this world, and when the battle rages, why ask, 'What is the matter?'"

METHODIST.

The Methodist Church at Park Ridge reports eleven recent additions.

The Free Methodist Church, on North Morgan street, is in the midst of a revival.

Centenary Methodist Church, of this city, reports 955 scholars in the Sunday-school of that church.

The Fulton Street Methodist Church reports thirty recent conversions, and four baptisms last Sunday.

A revival is in progress in the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church. Already over thirty conversions are reported to have taken place.

A great revival has taken place in the Methodist Church in Joliet presided over by the Rev. John M. Caldwell. Over 200 have been converted, and 156 have united with the Church.

A revival-meeting was commenced in the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church last week. Sermons were delivered each evening in the week by several of the most eminent clergymen of the city, including Bishop Cheney, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Dr. G. W. Northrop, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, and the Rev. Mr. McChesney. There are promises already of a deep revival. Meetings are to be continued through the present week.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Tabernacle Church, on the corner of Morgan and Indiana streets, has made a proposition to transfer its property to the First Congregational Church, providing the latter body will advance sufficient means to carry on their work and assume a liability of about $12,000 upon the building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Universalist Church of LaCrosse, fourteen persons—all adults—were received last Sunday.

A social entertainment was given Wednesday evening by the ladies of Robert Collyer's church, in the lecture-room of the church.

Tuesday evening an interesting entertainment was given at Murray Chapel (Universalist), the proceeds to go towards the refitting of the Sunday-school room.

There are 130,000 young people in Brooklyn, N. Y., who ought to be in the Sunday-school, says a New York journal; yet out of this number not quite 42,000 are on the rolls of the Sunday-schools. For benevolent purposes these youths contributed $36,700 last year. The schools report over 93,000 volumes in their libraries; and the Brooklyn schools are said to be in a more efficient state than those of any other city in the United States.

Although Brother Moody seems to be destined to convert the whole of the unbelieving portion of Scotland by his preaching a pure Gospel, aided by Brother Sankey's songs, yet some of the Old Scotch Presbyterians are finding a good deal of fault with the performances of these zealous brethren. A Scotch writer says:

We have had a blast against solo singing by a red-hot anti-unionist, who is at the same time a great musician,—the Rev. John Mackenzie, a son-in-law of Dr. Chalmers. He has written a long letter to the newspapers, hinting that Mr. Sankey's hymns are doggerel, and the music they are singing rubbish, and he recommends that if people will have performances in church they should take Handel or Mendelssohn.

PERSONAL.

CHICAGO.

The Rev. Dr. Powers lectured in Janesville, Wis., on Wednesday evening, to a large audience.

Prof. Fisk, of the Northwestern University, preached at the Cornell M. E. Church last Sunday.

"The Philosophy of History" will be discussed by Prof. William M. Blackburn, of the Presbyterian Seminary, before the Evanston Philosophical Association, Feb. 23.

There is some probability that the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, who preached at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church last Sabbath, may become its pastor.

Owing to the fact that the South Branch Rolling-Mills have been obliged to dismiss a large number of its employes, the South Baptist Church has become so small that its pastor, the Rev. R. J. Langridge, has been compelled to resign for want of support. The *Standard* says: "Brother Langridge is an excellent preacher, and a good and working pastor."

ELSEWHERE.

The contributions to the fund for the relief of the families of Messrs. Pronier and Carrasco exceed $10,000.

The Rev. T. W. Powell, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis, Minn., has resigned on account of ill-health.

The Rev. C. H. Carpenter and wife sailed from New York Jan. 17 for the "Heathen World." They were accompanied by Miss Watson, of Flint, Mich.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 25, the Rev. William S. Adamson, late a Congregational minister, was ordained a Deacon in the Episcopal Church and the Rev. John G. Backus priest.

Miss Lora Haynes, for many years Librarian of Waltham, but who has recently been studying for the ministry at a theological school in Canton, N. Y., has just returned home, and will shortly commence preaching from Universalist pulpits, occupying the one at East Boston first.

The *Baptist Weekly* holds Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn, up to the execration of all right-thinking editors and printers as meriting "the distinction of writing the most miserable of any minister" within the circle of the editor's acquaintance. The sample of the Doctor's chirography which it gives is worse than that of the late Horace Greeley.

The Presiding Bishop of the American Episcopal Church, the Right Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., was born June 13, 1794, in Bristol, R. I., and is now in his 80th year. He has been Bishop of Kentucky forty-two years—since 1832—and has lately taken his residence at Hoboken, where he can readily attend to the duties belonging to him as Presiding Bishop.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

AT HOME.

Boston has twenty-one Baptist churches, with an aggregate membership of 7,579.

Dr. W. M. Thomson's, of New York, Bible Class, held in Association Hall, is said to number 1,100 persons.

The entire number of scholars in all the Methodist Sunday-schools of the world is put by *Zion's Herald* at 3,000,000.

Amherst College has furnished more ministers and more missionaries, in proportion to the whole number of its graduates, than any other college in this country.

The *Baptist Missionary Magazine* for February says that $168,000 is necessary to be collected during the first three months of the present year, in order to meet missionary expenses.

The religious press of the Methodist Episcopal Church South consists of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, Nashville *Advocate*, *Southern Advocate*, Richmond (Va.) *Advocate*, Raleigh *Advocate*, Baltimore *Methodist*, *Western Methodist*, New Orleans *Advocate*, Holston *Methodist*, *Religious Herald*, *Christian Neighbor*, and *Pacific Methodist*.

Here is a case of faith which is the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen:

Elder S. Gordon writes to the Barboursville (Ky.) *Mountain Echo*: "I wish to say that I have labored as a minister of the Gospel for the last thirteen years; have traveled over several mountain countries, and have baptized over 1,000 persons, and assisted in organizing several churches, and in all that time have received but $10, which was given me by Greasy Creek Church."

Dr. R. W. Patterson, in the last *Interior*, has an elaborate essay on the relations of the State to religious education, in which he discusses at length the arguments for and against moral and religious education in the public schools. He strongly opposes the plan of making the schools purely secular; or of dividing the school fund among the several denominations; or of leaving school directors to regulate the moral and religious instruction according to their best judgment. He maintains that we should "Hold on, substantially, to the policy of public instruction—that of secular teaching, combined with unsectarian moral and religious teaching. Let the Catholic use his version of the Bible, and the Jew his, and the Protestant his, if they will; or let those whose parents so request, be excused from the opening exercises of the schools. But let the general principles of scriptural morality and religion be taught, with a careful avoidance of all references to sectarian peculiarities."

A newspaper correspondent who seems to have means of knowing of what he speaks says of the disagreement between Henry Ward Beecher's church and those of Messrs. Storrs and Buddington:

It is the settled determination of Mr. Buddington and his associates to press the Beecher matter to a council. The affair has already produced a disastrous social effect. In a community remarkable for its peaceful relation of churches, one with another, lines of alienation have been run that a generation will not obliterate. Life-long friends have been alienated, and angry discussions are heard in the cars, on the boats, in restaurants, and in all the social circles of the city. The three pastors are moving along by a correspondence toward a private settlement, which is not at all probable. If a council is called, Drs. Storrs and Buddington will not have it all their own way. They will be arraigned for the violation of Congregational law and usage throughout the whole of the Plymouth Church matter; for liturgical service and un-Congregational usage in worship; for dropping members without trial; and for various practices that furnish social scandal just now to the city. The whole affair promises to resemble a vessel that, having weathered the gale, rolls her masts overboard in a calm.

ABROAD.

The *Akbar ul Akhyar*, a native Hindoo paper, says the Hindoos practice deception to such an extent that scarcely 10 per cent of the population speak the truth.

The *Missionary Herald* gives the following synopsis of the Missionary work of the American Board: Missions, 19; ordained missionaries, 145; physicians not ordained, 7; female assistants, 202; whole number of laborers sent from this country, 367; whole number of native preachers and helpers, 914; whole number of laborers connected with the missions, 1,271; mission churches, 197; number of church members, 9,435; additions during the year 1873, 794; pupils in schools of all grades, 18,644.

Sir Bartle Frere reported lately in London that: When sailing along the northern coast of Madagascar, on a Sunday morning, and as they were not far from shore, he saw a native town. Desiring to see what a native Malagasy town was like, he went ashore in a boat. They found all the streets deserted. He inquired of his interpreter the reason for this, and was told, 'The people are praying, sir.' He was then conducted to a large shed, where some 2,000 people were devoutly attending the worship of God. He listened attentively, and never saw nor heard a service conducted with more devoutness and propriety. At the close of the service some went away, the others remaining. Through the interpreter he was told that the people were next about to hold a communion-service. Sir Bartle Frere sat down with them at the table of our Lord. A beautiful silver communion-service, all wrought by native silversmiths, was produced. 'Never in all Christendom,'" added Sir Bartle Frere, 'had I seen a communion service conducted with such propriety.' This station was fully 300 miles away from the nearest European missionary station. When it was asked how the people there came to the possession of the truth, he was told that it had been conveyed thither, in 1846, by two native slaves, who were sold at the capital, and who had previously been under missionary influence."

A clergyman in Glasgow advertises for a governess, adding: "No orthodox need apply." The Rev. Charles Voysey, the English Unitarian, offers to an appreciative public "a lot of heterodox teachers for schools or private families."

A religious paper says Dean Stanley preached a sermon on the Marriage at Cana, in Westminster Abbey, on the first Sunday after the Grand Duchess reached England. As Her Highness was unable to be present, she requested the Dean to read it in her hearing on Monday afternoon, a request with which he willingly complied.

The Emperor William of Germany has addressed a note to Bishop Reinkens, thanking him for the Bishop's New Year's congratulations, and expressing the hope that the conviction may spread that respect for law is reconcilable with the exercise of true religion.

Lancashire, England, as of old, has become a refuge for exiled Jesuits. Those who have been driven from Germany by the recent edicts promulgated at the instance of Prince Bismarck, and who have dispersed themselves through France, England, Belgium, and the United States, have definitely settled their English novitiate at Dillon Hall, about 9 miles from Liverpool, the use of which has been granted them by Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton, of Rainhill. Here about 100 priests and students, all German, are located, and the course of their studies is being pursued by the Jesuit novices as if in their own country. Others of the exiled German Jesuits are settled at Stonyhurst College and St. Beunos, near Rhyl, North Wales.

LENT.

The following circular of Bishop Foley has recently been sent to the clergy of his Diocese:

REV. SIR: I send you, by order of the Right Reverend Bishop, the regulations for Lent to be observed in the Diocese of Chicago. You will please read and explain them to your congregation before the beginning of Lent.

1. The first day of Lent, Ash-Wednesday, falls on the 18th of February.

2. All the days of Lent are days of fasting, except Sundays.

3. All persons who have completed their 21st year, unless legitimately dispensed, are obliged to keep the fast. Custom allows a cup of coffee, tea, or chocolate, with a small piece of bread, to be taken in the morning. In the evening, a collation, not exceeding the fourth part of an ordinary meal, is allowed.

4. By dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, except the Saturday in Ember week, and the Thursday and Saturday in Holy week.

5. The use of fish and flesh is not allowed at the same meal during Lent.

6. All under 21 years of age, those who are engaged in hard work, the sick and convalescent, and persons who cannot fast without serious injury to health, are exempted from the fast. Persons excused from fasting, on account of tender age, hard labor, and sickness, are not restricted to the use of flesh meat at only one meal, on the days on which it is allowed. Those who entertain any reasonable doubt about their obligation to fast or abstain ought to apply to their pastor for advice or dispensation.

7. The time for fulfilling the Paschal duty is extended, in this diocese, from the first Sunday of Lent to Trinity Sunday.

The Sacramental Oils will be blessed on Holy Thursday, in St. Mary's Church, Wabash avenue, at 10 o'clock, and distributed to the reverend clergy by the Chancellor.

By order of the Right Reverend Bishop.

REV. D. J. RIORDAN, Chancellor and Sec'y,
795 Wabash avenue.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1874.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Charles H. Tucker will preach in Emmanuel Church, corner of Hanover and Twenty-eighth streets, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock.

—The Rev. Francis Mansfield will preach at the usual hours in the Church of the Atonement, corner of Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. H. G. Perry will preach at the usual hours in All Saints Church, corner of Carpenter and Fourth streets. Subject for Quinquagesima, "Vision of the Ineffable and Hid Treasure."

—There will be full choral services at the usual hours in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Elm and La-Salle streets.

—The Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., will preach as usual in St. John's Church.

—There will be services at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock in the Church of the Holy Communion, on Dearborn, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will preach at the usual hours in St. Stephen's Church, on Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth streets.

—The Rev. Dr. Stocking will preach at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock in the Church of the Epiphany, on Throop street, between Monroe and Adams streets.

—There will be morning and evening services as usual in St. Peter's Mission Chapel, No. 323 State street.

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will preach at the usual hours in Grace Church.

—There will be full Cathedral services at the usual hours in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington and Peoria streets.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Thompson L. Smith, of the Diocese of Kansas, will preach at the usual hours in Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. J. O. Peck will preach at 10:30 o'clock, and Capt. Kitwood at 7:30 o'clock, in the Centenary Church, on Monroe street, near Morgan.

—The Rev. A. J. Jutkins will preach at 10:45 o'clock, and the Rev. S. McChesney at 7:30 o'clock, in Trinity Church, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach at 11 and 7:30 o'clock in the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Evening subject—"The Intermediate State."

—The Rev. F. Hinners will preach at the usual hours in Immanuel Church (German), corner of Harbine and Laflin streets.

—The Rev. A. Youker will preach at the usual hours in the Western Avenue Church. Evening subject—"The Angels."

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach at 10:30 o'clock in Haight's billiard saloon, No. 222 West Madison street, and at 7:30 o'clock in Sadler's billiard saloon, corner Randolph street and Fifth avenue.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach at 11 o'clock in the First Church, on Wabash avenue, south of Hubbard court. There will be a Gospel meeting at 7:30 o'clock.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr., will preach this morning, and the Rev. Dr. Everts this evening, in the Indiana Avenue Chapel, corner of Thirtieth street.

—The Rev. D. B. Cheney, D. D., of Boston, having received a unanimous call to become the pastor of the Ashland Avenue Church, will preach to that congregation at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock, at the corner of Monroe and Paulina street.

—The Rev. Mr. Washington, of Jacksonville, Ill., will preach at 11 and 7:30 o'clock in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street.

—The Rev. A. G. Eberhart will preach at the usual hours in the Temple Church, corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets.

—The Rev. E. J. Goodspeed will preach at 10:30 o'clock, and the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed at 7:30 o'clock, in the Second Church, corner of Monroe and Morgan streets. Morning subject: "A Curious Sin Exposed."

—The Rev. A. J. Frost will preach at 11 and 7:30 o'clock in the University-Place Church, on Douglas Place, opposite Rhodes avenue.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. W. W. McKaig, D. D., will preach at the usual hours in the Ninth Church, on Ellis avenue. Evening subject: "The Love of What is Our Own."

—The Rev. J. Monroe Gibson, of Montreal, will preach at the usual hours in the Second Church.

—Prof. Y. L. Patton will preach at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock in Grace Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues.

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach at the usual hours in the Tenth Church. Evening subject: "Providence."

—Prof. Swing will preach at the usual hours in the Fourth Church.

—The Rev. David J. Burrell will preach at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock in Westminster Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets. Subjects: "Removing the Old Landmarks," and "Christ in Prophecy."

—The Rev. A. E. Kittredge will preach at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock in the Third Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets. Subjects: "The Old-Fashioned Bible," and "Has the Age Outgrown the Old, Old Story?"

—There will be evening services as usual at the Campbell Park Mission Chapel, on Leavitt street, near Harrison.

—The Rev. James McLaughlan will preach at the usual hours in the First Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. Morning subject: "A Dead Church."

—The Rev. U. D. Gulick will preach at the usual hours in the American Reformed and Jefferson Park Church, on Washington street, near Ann.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., will preach this morning, to the congregation of the Ashland Avenue Church, in the Swedenborgian Church, corner of Washington street and Western avenue.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. W. A. Bartlett will preach at the usual hours in Plymouth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

—The Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock in the Union Park Church, corner of Washington street and Ashland avenue. Evening subject from Exodus: "Unfettering the Nation."

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach at the usual hours in New England Church, corner of White and Dearborn streets.

—The Rev. Albert Bushnell will preach at the usual hours in the Leavitt Street Church.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at the usual hours in Unity Church, corner of Dearborn and Whitney streets.

—The Rev. G. W. Wendte will preach at 10:45 o'clock

and Mr. C. C. Bonney will lecture at 7:30 o'clock in the Fourth Church, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street. Evening subject: "The Life and Writings of Swedenborg."

—The Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach at 10:45 o'clock on "Immortality."

—The Rev. R. Laird Collier will preach at the usual hours in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street. Subjects: "Can We Restore Faith in Christianity?" and "The Art of Conversation."

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach at the usual hours in St. Paul's Church, on Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street. Evening lecture on the Holy Land.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

The Rev. J. R. Hubbard will preach in the new church hall, corner of Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue, at 11 o'clock. Subject: "A Reed Shaken With the Wind;" and in Union Park Temple at 3:30 o'clock. Subject: "John the Baptist."

—The Second Society will worship in Murray Chapel at 3 o'clock. During Mr. Noble's sickness the services will be held in the Sunday-School room.

CHRISTIAN.

Elder George G. Mullins will preach in the Central Church, on Adams, east of Throop street, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock.

—The Rev. Wm. J. Howe will preach morning and evening in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Evening subject (by request): "The Prodigal Son." Morning subject: "Talking."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Thomas Wilson will lecture at 7:30 o'clock, in the hall on the northwest corner of Lake and Seymour streets, on "The Reward of the Saints, Its Locality, etc."

—The First Society of Spiritualists will hold services in Grow's Opera Hall, at 10:30 o'clock, under direction of Samuel Wood.

—Temperance experience meetings are held every Sunday evening in the Chapel of the Washingtonian Home, No. 561 West Madison street.

—Gen. M. M. Trumbull, President of the Free Religious Society at Dubuque, will lecture in the hall corner Randolph and Jefferson streets, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Gospel of Unbelief."

—The Adventists formerly worshipping in Green Street Chapel, will meet at the hall No. 213 West Madison street, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Preaching by Elder H. G. McCulloch.

—Primary Council No. 1, U. A. of Spiritualists, meets in Union Hall, corner Clark and Monroe streets. Lecture at 10:30 o'clock, by Mr. O'Connor, on "Free Discussion." Evening, H. Augusta White, on "Breaking the Fetters."

SUBURBAN.

The Rev. Prof. G. W. Northrup, D. D., President of Chicago Baptist Theological Society, will preach in the Baptist Church at Highland Park Sabbath morning.

—Elder W. J. Howe, of the First Christian Church, will preach in the Town Hall at the Stock Yards at 3 o'clock.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Feb. 15—Quinquagesima Sunday.
Feb. 18—Ash-Wednesday.
Feb. 19—Second day of Lent.
Feb. 20—Third day of Lent.
Feb. 21—Fourth day of Lent.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Feb. 15—Quinquagesima Sunday; SS. Faustinus and Jovita, MM.
Feb. 16—Feria.
Feb. 17—Feria.
Feb. 18—Ash-Wednesday, beginning of Lent.
Feb. 19—Feria.
Feb. 20—Most Holy Passion of Our Lord.
Feb. 21—Feria.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA

has not been remarkable for anything during the week except dullness, and spasmodically good attendance. The most striking feature of the week was the class of dramatic representation at several places of amusement. A stranger, dropped into the city suddenly last week, would have formed astonishing opinions as to the society best appreciated by Chicago people from the reflection in the dramatic mirror. At McVicker's Theatre the principal characters were Manchester operatives on a strike; at the Academy of Music, thieves and vagabonds fighting the police and escaping from Sing Sing; at Hooley's Theatre, during the last two nights of the week, the pickpocket, "fence," murderer, and abandoned woman had the stage in "Oliver Twist;" the Globe was given up to spectacular; the Adelphi to variety business, and Myers' Opera-House to minstrelsy.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The New York Company, under the management of Messrs. Ringgold & Rockwell, opened at McVicker's Theatre last week with "The Long Strike," which was carefully acted and put upon the stage with all the scenic accessories demanded by the piece. The opening night was not a successful one in point of audience, nor did business improve during the week to any large extent. This was not strange, for Mr. Stoddart, though an excellent comedian, is not known here, and has been but little advertised. Chicago people, in amusement matters, are very cautious, and do not like to hazard experiments with unknown players, no matter how good they may be said to be. The judicious principle of not going near the water till one is a good, bold swimmer applies well to dramatic representations in this city, and is as sound in the encouragement it gives to the drama as it is in the protection of the theatre-goer from imposition. The management may console themselves with the recollection that Clara Morris, Salvini, and others have not yet overcome that distaste for novelty on the part of the public which accounts for the neglect of what is meritorious and the liberal support of what is sometimes worse than worthless. "Dangerous Joy," or "Kerry" as it really is, happens to be one of the most perfect little pieces put upon the stage, and the acting of the members of the Stoddart Company was all that could possibly be desired. Those who missed it little know what a treat they lost. This week more novelties are to be given, "The Secret Marriage" in two acts, and a bright comedy, "Americans in Paris," with a strong cast. Saturday night the opening bill will be repeated by request, on the occasion of the last appearance of Mr. Stoddart. Next week Edwin Booth will commence his engagement. The sale of seats will begin Thursday.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Miss Lucille Western is not a stranger in Chicago. On the contrary she has doled out her sorrows annually for quite a number of years. Everybody knows all about "East Lynne," and there is no possible hazard in going to see it. It is not a pleasant piece by any means; it is maudlin, but theatre-goers do like to weep over the same thing over again. Miss Western has heretofore been doing quite a fair business at Hooley's Theatre, which has for three or four performances been crowded. The star is to be congratulated, and so indeed is Mr. Hooley. The latter deserves some reward at the hands of the public. He kept up a high class of dramatic entertainment with a very fair comedy company for a long time, and only when financial loss threatened to overwhelm him did he descend to the staleness and stupidity of "East Lynne" and the like. We are glad to find somebody making a little money out of the drama, even though it is by selling cheap stuff for the same price asked for really good material. If the patrons of the drama insist on "East Lynne," Mr. Hooley would be unwise to offer them anything better; and if Miss Western is their ideal of novelty and artistic finish, so much the better for Miss Western. Only don't let people insist that Chicago can support a comedy theatre, because it has plainly failed to do so. Friday night "East Lynne" gave way to "Oliver Twist," which is in Miss Western's hands rather disgusting than otherwise. *Nancy Sikes* and *Bill Sikes* are unpleasant characters anyway, and the stage business of the last act is revolting. The discriminating admirer of the finest and best the drama affords will have an opportunity to see "East Lynne" every night this week, except Wednesday and Saturday. It is good for the laundry trade, and that is something. Wednesday and Saturday nights "The Child-Stealer," and Saturday matinee "Oliver Twist."

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Dominick Murray has been delighting a great many people with his lively but highly improbable drama, "Escaped from Sing Sing." The attractive, not to say instructive, title of this play ought to have filled the theatre nightly, but somehow it didn't. There is really too much merit in the piece to command anything like popular attention, and too much that is worthless to allow it to die a natural death. It will continue to hover between popularity and entire neglect until finished one way or the other. If the dramatis personæ could be killed off one by one; or the chief rogue find himself heir to a splendid fortune, or a policeman or two be hanged on the stage, or an abandoned woman meet with some lofty reward, or something else that is startling or silly occur, the attractions of the piece would be improved. But why should the public mourn the absence of trash in Mr. Murray's piece when Oliver Doud Byron appears to-morrow in his thrilling drama "Across the Continent?" He will supply any deficiency occasioned by the lack of interest in his predecessor's piece. Thursday "Ben McCullough" will be presented and remain to the end of the week. A week from to-morrow a rare treat will be given in Mr. Byron's new and thrilling drama, founded on the Modoc war, entitled "Donald McKay," full of all sorts of delicious horrors, charming impossibilities, exquisite murders, and delightful outrages.

Mr. Graves, the agreeable and conscientious stage-manager of the Academy, to whose admirable taste and judgment the patrons of this theatre are indebted for the "setting" of pieces which has given the house an enviable name, will have a benefit on the afternoon of Monday, Feb. 23. Mr. Gardiner tenders him the use of the house, and the company have gladly volunteered their services. Mr. Byron has given Mr. Graves to understand that he will be glad to play upon that occasion.

The Union matinee, in aid of the Newsboys' Home, on Friday afternoon, was in every respect successful, the performance being smooth and even, and the attendance large.

THE ADELPHI.

The bill for this week at the Adelphi is several feet long, and contains no less than fifteen different acts, several entirely new features, and a general change in the old ones. Among the former are the popular songstress, Miss Jennie Morgan; the celebrated artiste volante, Miss Louisa Boshell; Mr. W. H. Stowell, the mystic change artist, and several new farces. The old favorites,—Davis, the ventriloquist, Billy Rice, the Leon Brothers, and Leopold and Geraldine in their startling trapeze acts,—still remain. The Adelphi may now be considered an established success, which will grow in popularity every week.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

"The Black Crook" at the Globe Theatre has been drawing better than anything that has yet situated itself for a time at the Globe. The scenery and dancing, as already noticed, are unusually fine, and the elastic character of the entertainment has been taken advantage of to introduce a number of very interesting variety acts. It is a long time since the "Black Crook" was presented in Chicago in a really creditable manner, and the present exception to the general rule of shoddy presentations rewarded the management with larger returns than spectacular pieces have yielded in Chicago for a long time. The "Black Crook" will run through the present week, without declining in popularity, and will be followed by J. K. Emmet in "Fritz."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

A general change is made in the bill at Myers' Opera-House this week, Messrs. Courtwright, the comedian, and Walters and Morton, the song and dance men, appearing in new acts. Bobby Newcomb descants upon the felicity enjoyed by sunflowers of luxuriant growth, and Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble try "Scientific Experiments" upon the risibilities of the audience. "Tricks on Dad" are played by Messrs. Surridge, Courtwright, and Davenport, while the whole company perform "Mazeppa" with fervor and unction.

A new burlesque which will be appreciated keenly is on "The Tennesseans," who will be personated by Walters, Morton, Arlington, and Courtwright.

"THE PRODIGAL SON."

Yesterday the art hall of the Exposition Building was so crowded to see the exhibition of the brilliant painting of the "Prodigal Son," that the management was obliged to provide a separate means of exit for visitors. Early in the day, the announcement was made of "standing room only," especially as the people crowded in to see the picture under the bright sunlight. The present week is the last one of the exhibition, as the painting goes hence to Baltimore. It is not often that the critical eye of the artist and the popular taste are alike satisfied with a work of art; but in this case all admire the wonderful drawing, the brilliant color, and the able composition. The earliest opportunity should be taken to see this really great painting.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Charlotte Cushman is to act in New Orleans shortly.

Miss Katherine Rogers has been requested to act *Juliet* in San Francisco.

"Elene," at Booth's Theatre, has proved very acceptable and profitable.

Sardou has produced "Le Magot." This might be called a living witness of his mental corruption.

New York theatre-goers complain that ticket-speculators are in league with the box-office to secure all the best seats.

"Love's Labor Lost" is to be brought out on Saturday at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, for the first time in twenty-five years.

Some real sheep, acting in pantomime at Covent Garden Theatre recently, had the honor of an introduction to the Prince of Wales and family.

Mr. Frank Mayo has given Mr. Harry Murdoch, of Boston, the right to play "Davy Crockett" in England, and Mr. Murdoch will sail for Europe in the spring.

When Daly proposes to bring out a French drama, the New York papers repeat weekly the number of times it has appeared in Paris, and that insures its success.

Mr. Spotted Tail is gradually yielding to the exactions of modern civilization. He recently endured the torments of a Cheyenne theatre without doing damage to anybody.

The New York *Graphic* calls attention to the fact that ladies go to theatres unattended, and regards this as one of the great accomplishments of the suffrage agitation.

Mr. Belot, author of "The Parricide," wants Mr. Daly to tell him how he came by the manuscript of the piece. Mr. Daly replies that he can't ask every man who brings him a translation if he is sure he came honestly by it.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons read in St. Louis last week. "She was handsomely dressed, but the lights about the platform were too weak to show her face, figure, and costume to the best effect," and the best portion of the entertainment was lost.

On the evening of Jan. 15 Moliere's birthday was celebrated at the Odeon. Geoffrey, of the Comedie Francaise, appeared as *Tartuffe*, and Madame Docche made her debut in the classic drama as *Elmire*.

The Old Bowery Theatre in New York was sold last week for $160,000, to William Kramer, proprietor of the adjoining Atlantic beer-garden. Mr. Freligh, the present lessee, will continue to give the blood and thunder drama.

Mlle. Aimee Desclee, the French actress, has been driven from the stage by illness. Her debut in Paris ten years ago was a wretched failure. Now she has not a rival. The moral of this is obvious. What a number of unrivaled artists we shall soon have.

An exchange offers consolation to American actresses that they stand as good a chance of marrying well as their English sisters do. The example furnished by the marriage of Rose Eytinge to Butler, ex-Consul to Egypt, doesn't strike one as very encouraging. Better single blessedness.

Daly thinks he doesn't owe Belot anything for his "Parricide," for he rewrote two-fifths of it for his company. Boucicault would claim the authorship for far less. The author's share seems to be at present "Belot par"—as Daly has nine points of the law on his side.

The *Graphic* thinks that, if the rich men of New York will not clear Booth's Theatre of debt, and make it self-supporting, the poor ones ought to. It claims that, if this superb temple of dramatic art becomes a variety-show, the enemies of the stage will have ample reason for saying that it is impossible to elevate the drama.

Miss Montague's fate, in being coupled in the public prints with Hamilton, the Jersey City defaulter, has a moral lesson to all actresses: Never encourage the attentions of a young man who makes you pay for the suppers he invites you to partake of, and smokes at your expense. He is sure to be a defaulter and bring you into trouble.

The purchase of Booth's Theatre by Jarrett & Palmer is upon the condition that all Mr. Booth's New York engagements are to be made there, and he shall have entire control of the production and cast of all pieces played there. It will be incongruous to think of Edwin Booth and "Hamlet" sandwiched in between trained dogs and cork-defaced clog-dancers.

George Sand and Jules Sandeau, who dreamed and loved wildly together long years ago, are "strangers yet." Their only bond of union now exists in the coincidence that "The Marquis of Villemer" by the former, and "Jean de Thommeray" by the latter, are being played together in Paris. Jules Sandeau is fat, gray, and grizzled; Madame George Sand wan and wrinkled.

The London *Telegraph* says that the dramatic version of Mrs. Edwards' story, "Ought We to Visit Her?" is so tantalizing in its half-interest that everybody who sees it will want to buy the novel upon which it is founded. What a capital advertising medium the stage could be made, by the removal of the trash that at present incumbers it, and the substitution of vague, tantalizing, shadowy outlines of good novels. This would be a vast improvement, because it couldn't be the other thing.

The New York *Times* would not believe the statements made by Mr. Strakosch to a representative of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and appealed to Max Maretzek to contradict them. The guileless Maretzek confirmed every one of them, and abused Strakosch. A Boston paper wouldn't believe the New York *Times* or Maretzek, and appealed to Strakosch, who reindorsed everything and ridiculed Maretzek. Cincinnati, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Philadelphia papers please follow as early as convenient.

The Boston *Herald* says: "Among those present at Music Hall yesterday, to listen to Gerald Massey, the English poet and Spiritualist, were Vice-President Wilson, William Lloyd Garrison, and ex-Gov. Claflin. The address was quite above the ordinary phase of similar productions, being literally crammed with erudition, argument, and wit. He recognizes the existence of bad spirits along with that of the good, and has no sympathy with the manifestations claimed by the Woodhull faction."

Mlle. Levasner, a leading tragic actress in Paris, was once playing a most touching part in which the heroine commits suicide by taking poison. At the most pathetic passage, while she was bidding adieu to life and making everybody in the theatre sob, she suddenly changed her tone, and shrieked, "Damnation, what has been put in this bowl?" Imagine the effect of this homely prose delivered in so energetic a manner in the midst of stately poetry! The actor Beauvallet, who loved a practical joke, had smeared the beaker with assafœtida.

The *Era Almanack* makes known the existence of 166 theatres in Great Britain, exclusive of the 48 belonging to London and its suburbs. In addition to these, and inclusive of those in the metropolis, there are, it would seem, 295 music-halls, which call into requisition the services of no less than 1,410 professional persons, the sentimental singers being 248 in number, and the comic vocalists numbering over 300. We hence learn also that 187 new pieces have been brought out in London within the preceding year, besides 100 pieces played for the first time in the country.

Miss Montague, whose name was connected with the defalcation of Hamilton, of Jersey City, says this is only one of a series of misfortunes that have followed her from childhood. She never applied for an engagement but found she had arrived just too late; never agreed to play but found the company on a strike because they had not been paid; never favored a suitor but he turned out a snob. Hamilton persecuted her with his attentions, and never even offered her the diamond ring she is credited with having accepted from him. This was another instance of her "cruel and constant bad luck," because, as she says, "all women are weak when jewels are their temptation, and she would assuredly have accepted it." Poor thing.

There is always the sympathetic gentleman in the dress circle who insists against the maltreatment of the heroine, or the excited gamin in the gallery who warns the low comedian of an attempt upon his life by the heavy villain. A new phase was exhibited recently in a New York theatre. In the play, which portrayed the life of a drunkard, the chief actor, when in great destitution, exclaims: "Alas! alas! no one in this wide world will give me even a crust of bread to eat." These words had hardly been pronounced by the actor before the audience saw a tall man arise in the parquette, who, in a voice trembling with emotion, said: "Gentlemen, I am a poor man, but I will give that man a dollar."

A startling railroad match against time was accomplished recently. Lawrence Barrett was playing in New Orleans, and his managers determined to play him at a matinee performance at Mobile. A special train, containing the company, the star, and reporters, left New Orleans at 7:27 in the morning, arrived at Mobile at 10:35, having accomplished the journey of 140 miles in a little over three hours. Mobile enjoyed a holiday, jammed the matinee to an extraordinary extent, and cheered the actor. At 3:15 the special train left Mobile for New Orleans, and arrived at 6:35. The evening performance went off as though nothing had happened, and the player showed no signs of having journeyed nearly 300 miles since morning.

The cable announces the death of Prof. Anderson, the well-known conjurer, professionally known as the "Wizard of the North." He was born in Kincardine-Oneil, in Aberdeenshire, and made his first appearance in public in 1830, with a traveling company of actors. He first appeared as a conjurer in Edinburg, where he performed the magic feat of making a pudding in a hat. He came to America in 1851, and opened at the Broadway Theatre in New York, and afterward played "Rob Roy" at Castle Garden. His first appearance as the "Wizard of the North" was at Tripler Hall. He revisited this country several times, and in the early part of the War played at the Winter Garden Theatre. Prof. Anderson introduced the Indian basket trick into England at the Egyptian Hall, London, where he achieved great success. As a conjurer he was probably unsurpassed, though he never acquired a reputation as an actor.

During the year beginning Dec. 1, 1872, and ending Nov. 30, 1873, thirty-eight places of amusement in London produced 184 new pieces, of which 71 were dramas, 25 farces, 15 pantomimes, 14 comedies, 10 operettas, 9 extravaganzas, 8 comediettas, 7 burlesques, 4 opera-bouffes, 3 operas, 2 comedy dramas, 2 historical dramas, and 1 each as follows: Fairy opera bouffe, operatic extravaganza, farcical comedy, comic drama, serio-comic drama, "a social problem," "an eccentricity," "an absurdity," "a pantomimical eccentricity" a tragic play, an interlude, and a play. Of these the most noticeable were Gilbert's "Wicked World," produced at the Haymarket on the 4th of January; Wilkie Collins' "New Magdalen," at the Olympic on May 19, and his "Man and Wife" at the Prince of Wales' on the 22d of February; Col. Alfred Bate Richards' "Cromwell" at the Queen's on Dec. 21, 1872; and Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir" on Nov. 15; H. J. Byron's comic drama of "Old Soldiers" at the Strand on Jan. 25; the "Black Crook," a fairy opera bouffe, by J. and H. Paulton, at the Alhambra, Dec. 23, 1872; and F. C. Burnand's extravaganza of "La Belle Helene" at the same house on Aug. 16, the two pieces holding the stage at that house until the 26th ult.

MUSIC.

The great event of the present week will be the musical festival, arranged by the Apollo Club of this city, in connection with Theodore Thomas' orchestra, the Germania Mannerchor, Miss Clara Doria, and Mr. M. W. Whitney. With the details of the concerts our readers are already familiar, and it only remains for us to reproduce the programmes:

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

PART I.

Overture, Euryanthe .... Weber
Aria, Non piu Andrai, (Le Nozze di Figaro) .... Mozart
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Andante, Marsch Tempo, } Symphony No. 5, Lenore .... Raff
Die Allmacht (the Omnipotence) .... Schubert
(Adapted for chorus of men's voices and orchestra, by Liszt.)
The Germania Mannerchor, the Apollo Club, and Theodore Thomas' orchestra.
Tenor solo by Alexander Bischoff.
Selections, Flying Dutchman .... Wagner

PART II.

Gipsy Life .... Schumann
Chorus for mixed voices.
The Apollo Club and Theodore Thomas' orchestra.
Serenade, No. 3, D minor .... Volkman
For string orchestra.
Cavatina .... Halevy
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Scherzo, La Reine Mab, ou la Fee des Songes .... Berlioz
March and chorus, Ruins of Athens .... Beethoven
Chorus for mixed voices.
The Apollo Club and Theodore Thomas' orchestra.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

PART I.

Overture—"Nachklaenge von Ossian." .... Gade
Arietta—"In questa tomba oscura." .... Beethoven
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Concerto for violoncello .... Davidoff
Mr. Louis Lubeck.
Aria, Dove sono, "Le nozze de Figaro" .... Mozart
Miss Clara Doria.
Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2 .... Liszt

PART II.

Overture—"Tannhauser." .... Wagner
Song—"The Two Grenadiers." .... Schumann
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Theme and variations—, Scherzo—, Finale— } Septett op 20 .... Beethoven
German songs { Klaenge aus der Kinderwelt, (Sounds from Childhood,) } Taubert
a. The Boy after the Bird.
b. The Sparrow and the Thrasher.
Miss Clara Doria.
Overture, Le Carnaval Romain .... Berlioz

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 18.

PART I.

Overture, King Stephen .... Beethoven
Recitative, "And God said let the waters." Aria, "Rolling in Foaming Billows." } Creation .... Haydn
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Concerto (For two violins) .... Spohr
Messrs. Arnold and Jacobson, and orchestra.
Andante, Finale, } Symphony in C .... Schubert

PART II.

Overture, William Tell .... Rossini
Quartette: For horns .... Marschner
Messrs. Schmitz, Piever, Kusteraacher and Kahser.
Aria, "Loving smile of sister kind (Faust)" .... Gounod
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Waltz .... Strauss
Traeumerei .... Schumann
Amaryllis, Air composed by Louis XIII.
Hungarian Suite, (new) .... Hoffmann
1. Der Kroenungssaal, 2. Romanze, 3. In der Puszta.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18.

"Paradise and the Peri," and the joint appearance of Theodore Thomas' Orchestra, the Apollo Club, Miss Clara Doria, Mr. Myron W. Whitney, and the following solo talent of the city: Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Mrs. O. L. Fox, Miss Ella A. White, Mrs. T. E. Stacey, Miss Anna Lewis, Mr. Fritz Foltz, Mr. E. W. Reuling, Mr. L. A. Phelps.

PART I.

Symphony, No. 5, C minor .... Beethoven
Allegro con brio. Andante con moto. Scherzo. Finale.
Aria—"Shall I in Mamre's Fertile Plains" (Joshua) .... Handel
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
a Romanza, b Tarantelle, } For violin .... { Wagner, Vieuxtemps
Mr. Bernhard Listemann.

PART II.

"Paradise and Peri" .... Schumann

Concerning Miss Doria, we are glad to be able to reproduce the following brief notice from *Dwight's Journal of Music*, which is everywhere recognized as the authoritative critic of this country:

> The difficult and important part of *Donna Elvira* was better filled by Miss Doria than we have seen or heard it for a long while. With a clear, telling voice, well trained and flexible, and evidently with a better basis of general musical culture than most singers show, she sang the music in good style, well in character, and with consistent impersonation.

The Monday night programme is one of extraordinary merit, as it embraces such fine numbers as the Leonore Symphony, which has been the rage in New York and Boston this season; Schubert's grand and majestic "Omnipotence;" the quaint and picturesque "Gipsy Life," by Schumann, and the great "March and Chorus" from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens."

MR. BALATKA'S BENEFIT.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given this evening at the North Side Turner Hall for the benefit of Mr. Hans Balatka, in which Miss Van Wordragen, Mr. E. Schultze, Mr. S. Huessen, Mr. Diem (violoncello), the combined chorus of the Liederkranz and Orpheus Societies, and a full orchestra will take part. The programme is as follows:

1. Concert Overture .... Andre
2. Introduction to "King Manfred" .... Reinecke
3. Scena and aria from "Stradella" .... Flotow
Mr. Huessen.
4. "L'Amore," solo for 'cello .... Servais
Mr. J. Diem.
5. Third finale to "Sicilian Vespers" .... Verdi
Chorus and Orchestra.
6. Overture to "Tannhauser" .... Wagner
7. "Di Quella Pira" .... Verdi
Mr. E. Schultze.
8. "O Mio Fernando" .... Donizetti
Miss Van Wordragen.
9. Fackeltanz No. 2 .... Meyerbeer

THE BEETHOVEN CONCERT.

The full programme for the Beethoven Concert at the Chicago Musical College, which takes place next Friday evening, will be as follows:

1. Overture to "Prometheus" .... Beethoven
Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Meyer.
2. "The Wanderer" .... Schubert
Mr. A. Schwarz.
3. Trio—Op. 1, No. 3 .... Beethoven
Miss Crocker, Messrs. Meyer and Boeckmann.
4. "On Song's Bright Pinions" .... Mendelssohn
Miss Carrie Lawson.
5. Sonata—Op. 53 .... Beethoven
Mr. Phelps.
6. Trio—Op. 1, No. 1 .... Beethoven
Mrs. Burnham and Messrs. Meyer and Boeckmann.
7. "Adelaide" .... Beethoven
Mr. Phelps.
8. Sonate .... Beethoven
Miss Delia Brown and Mr. Meyer.
9. Sonate—Op. 31, No. 3 .... Beethoven
Miss Clara Murdoch.
10. Aria—"Fidelio" .... Beethoven
Mr. James Gill.
11. Trio—Op. 1, No. 2 .... Beethoven
Messrs. Baird, Meyer, and Boeckmann.
12. Quartette—"Fidelio" .... Beethoven
Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Ulmann, Messrs. Phelps and Gill.

TURNER HALL.

The programme for the regular Turner Hall concert this afternoon is as follows:

1. March .... Graner
2. Overture to "Stradella" .... Flotow
3. Second Finale from "Lucia di Lammermoor" .... Donizetti
4. Overture to "Zampa" .... Herold
5. "Memories of Youth," solo for horn .... Bach
J. Neff.
6. Waltz—"Life and Joy" .... Gungl
7. Potpourri from "Trovatore" .... Neumann
8. Potpourri from "The Masked Ball" .... Unger
9. "Thunder and Lightning Polka" .... Faust
10. Quadrille—"Indra" .... Strauss

CINDERELLA.

The following is the cast of Cinderella, which will be given by the children at Standard Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 20:

Cinderella	Blanche Bassett
Lady Disdain	Ida Sherman
Charlotte	Jessie Foote
Amabella	Nellie Leach
Fantasia	Carrie Howard
Golden Wings	Josie Davis
Silver Wings	Sadie Wallace
Queen	Christina Nicholas
Maids of Honor	Betty Hitt and Carrie Brinkworth
Prince Amour	Sammie Price
King	Albert Morton
Lord Easygoing	Walter Gerould
Bully Tin	George Gage
Lord Chamberlain	Walter Price
Lord Salisbury	Walter Brinkworth
Lady Pea Blossom	Minnie Severns
Lady Althea	Bella Goodridge
Lady Ambrosia	Flora Colby
Lady Grey	Hattie Hutchinson
Lady Clifford	Nellie Lester
Lady Mayflower	Mattie Updyke
Lady Mortimer	Bessie Shepherd
Lady Isabella	Katie Wallace
Lady Toosttle	Baby Wallace
Lord Willoughby	Alex. Marsh
Lord Fitzwater	Fred Burrows
Lord Alamode	Wallace Price
Lord Hastings	Eddie Keith
Lord Lovel	Eugene Morton
Lord Rivers	George Seaverns
Lord Dazzling	Dan Eisendrath
Lord Lively	Harry Leach
Lord Caraway	Geordie Wallace

This will be followed by "The Pas-de-Nina," by Miss Mary R. Kellogg; the piano solo, by Miss Zo Swisshelm; the "La Cachucha," by Miss Emma Gates; "My Redeemer Liveth," solo by Mrs. Myron F. Tarbie; and "Le Fricassie," by Miss Minnie Stubbs and Master Alva Bournique; and a bass solo by B. F. Tilden will conclude the entertainment.

The orchestra for the occasion is furnished by Johnny Hand, and the singing is by the quartette consisting of Messrs. Bird, Williams, Hale, and Tilden. The musical part of the programme will be changed for the matinee to be given Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. At that time, Mrs. Tarbie will sing, and Miss Gates will dance the Highland fling.

The vesper service at the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, this evening, will be unusually interesting. The programme includes Thayer's organ voluntary, "La Meditation," by Mr. Capwell; Abt's "Far O'er the Stars is Rest," by Miss Stoddard, Mrs. Hawes, and Messrs. Lyndon and Coulston; Curschmann's trio, "Protect Us Through the Coming Night;" "Sabbath Day," male quartette; "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," solo by Mr. E. M. Kerr; and Kreutzer's "Chapel," by Messrs. Saxton, Lyndon, Coulston, and Kerr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the pleasant musical events of the past week was a "musical" given at Mr. Sherwood's, No. 1 Langley avenue, for the benefit of St. Mark's Church. Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Doolittle, Miss MacDougall, Mrs. Rea, Mr. Loring, Mr. Doolittle, and Prof. Becker had the principal numbers of the programme. The latter gentleman, who is a musician of many years' standing, both in the East and the West, created hearty applause both by his violin and guitar-playing. A novel feature was some solos by ex-Senator Doolittle and Dr. C. V. Dyer, who were impressed into service, and sang the music of other days in the manner of other days.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Heman Allen, the well-known violin teacher, gave an exhibition of his pupils at Reed's Temple of Music. Among those who participated were Morris and Bertha Rothschild, Harry Seaverns, Mary Du Vernet, Edwin Sherman, Miss Davy, Julia James, J. D. Kingsland, Lizzie Blackman, Abbott Cooke, Waldemar Nichols, Lucy Nichols, Nellie Kingsland, Mattie Smalley, Charles Blodgett, Kitty Conant. The programme was an unusually excellent one as well as the performance, and was a credit to Mr. Allen's abilities as a teacher. On Tuesday evening last a musical entertainment was given at the Ashlar Lodge Rooms, in which Messrs. Cupwell, Bird, Philipps, Hale, Tilden, and Liebling, and Mrs. Schoonhoven and Miss Van Wordragen took part.

A charming and largely-attended musical entertainment was given by Mrs. Henry W. Fuller, at her residence, No. 202 Colfax avenue, on Friday evening, in which Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Ullmann, Mrs. Prof. Mitchell, Miss La Fayette, Mrs. Scofield, Mrs. Charles Peters, Mrs. Hart, and Mrs. Fuller, and Mr. Phelps and Mr. Brittan took part. Mrs. Hart is a new singer, a brilliant and powerful soprano, who has lately come here from Nashville, and, as she has made Chicago her home, she will prove a valuable acquisition to our resident talent.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The February number of *Benham's Musical Review* contains many original articles of great interest. Among the more prominent articles are, "Gleanings from the Musical History of Germany," translated from the German, by A. R. Parsons, translator of Wagner's "Beethoven," a series of rare interest and value to musical students; a well-written sketch of the lamented Parepa-Rosa; "Gleanings from Musical History;" an editorial "How Not to Sing," a sharp hit at some of the more prominent follies in vogue among vocal students; original poems, one entitled "Euphrosyne Parepa-Rosa;" editorials, art news, correspondence, etc.

We have received the following new music from Ditson & Co., Boston, through the courtesy of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, of this city: "Looking Forward," song by Sullivan; "Hopeless," song by Virginia Gabriel; "Prayer of the Angels," morceau for piano, by H. Maylatti; "The Flower Gatherers," Glover's duo, arranged for piano by William Smallwood; "Breath Again those Sweet Words, Darling," song by C. D. Blake; "The Skipper's Wife," song by Louisa Gray; "O, Cease my Wandering Soul, on Restless Wings Driven," hymn with organ accompaniment, by Fred Eversmann, Jr.; "Trubel and Jubel Quadrille," for piano, by Carl Faust; "O, Call Me to Thy Life Again," by Squires, one of Mrs. Long's songs; "The Thorn," by Shield, one of Mr. Varley's songs; "Fairy Gondola Barcarole," for piano, by Barcowitz; "Come Again, Bright Days of Yore," song by C. D. Blake; "When in the Stilly Hour of Night," song by Franz Abt; "Pace a Quest' Alma," terzetto by Campana; "Floweret of the Dale," song by Molloy; "Schroon Lake Waltz," by T. B. Simonson; "The King and his Tambour's Daughter," ballad in waltz form by Prof. Wisner; "Low at thy Feet," sacred song by Miss Lindsay; "Chant de Guerre," by Gottschalk; "Christmas Bells," for piano, by G. D. Wilson; "I Saw Two Maids at Kirk," song by F. J. Lippitt; "Come Unto Me," sacred song by Coenen; "At Rest," ballad by Virginia Gabriel; "Embarrassment," song by Abt; "Sing Adieu Softly, My Sister," song by O. V. Waterman; "The Gate of Paradise," by C. Jerome Hopkins.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Offenbach has just returned from Nice, whither he went to get cured of a bad attack of gout.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe commenced, on the 9th inst., a week's engagement at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

Richard Wagner and Johannes Brahms have been created Knights of the "Maximilian Order" by his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

Some of the Michigan choir soprano singers have struck. They have been rewarded hitherto with Bohemian glass bottles, and now they demand greenbacks.

The new American basso, Signor Giulio Perkins, is declared by the *Athenæum* to possess a very fine voice, his compass being as low as that of Standigl or Formes.

Miss Rose Hersee is to be married to Arthur Howell, formerly Thomas' principal double-bass player, and now a baritone singer in Carl Rosa's English opera company.

A curious composition has been executed by the Orfeo Society in Florence—a new work by Signor Maglioni, written for orchestra, military band, chorus, and twenty pianos for four hands each.

A Paris letter says that M. Gounod's wrongs in England have awakened the interest of the French Society of Artists to such an extent that they mean to agitate in favor of a new International law of copyright.

A new singer has made her appearance at Monaco in the person of Mlle. Lucie Bloch, sister of Mlle. Rozine, of the French Opera. Her first effort in public was at the Casino, when she sang with her sister in Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

A selection from Weber's works was executed at the ninth Gewandhaus Concert at Leipzig, to celebrate the anniversary of his birth, on the 18th of December. Madame Peschka-Leutner was the vocalist.

The Aime Opera-Bouffe Troupe will give three performances at the Lyceum Theatre, N. Y., on March 4, 6, and 7, and will then proceed to Boston. The company are now in Mexico City, whence they sail for New York direct on Feb. 17.

The most staggering blow the Philadelphia Centennial puppet-show has yet received comes in the form of a report that arrangements are making for a musical monstrosity, of the Boston Jubilee type, wherewith visitors are to be driven to distraction.

The Italian opera season in New York will just fill Lent, lasting six weeks. As the date originally fixed for the opening happens to be Ash-Wednesday, Mr. Strakosch has postponed the performance until Friday the 20th, when "Lucia" will be sung by Nilsson and Capoul.

Havana correspondents say that the middle notes of Mme. Lucca's voice are as rich and melodious as ever; her lower register is acquiring more strength and fullness, but her upper notes are disappearing in the most rapid manner, and often resemble a discordant screech rather than a sweet sound.

Figaro of Jan. 17 says:

> By a printed circular sent to me, I learn, or, rather, am told, that a certain composer (we will defeat the object of the would-be puffer by not mentioning names) was recalled *eighty-two* times after the first performance of his opera at Milan. We hear a great deal of nonsense upon the matter of recalls, but can any man in his senses believe this last effort of fancy? Supposing each recall took four minutes,—no large computation,—the Signor would be appearing and reappearing before the public for 328 minutes, or for five hours and nearly a half. If any man will seriously believe that an audience of tolerable sanity would spend five and a half hours simply in looking at a man, even if he be a very Adonis—well, his friends should put him under proper restraint.

In a late interview with Richard Wagner, as reported in the Leipsic *Musical Gazette*, that composer is represented as living quietly at Bairouth, and superintending the construction of his magnificent opera-house. He denies that there is any misunderstanding between him and King Louis of Bavaria, and exhibited a gift of $300,000 which that music-mad potentate had just sent to him to expend upon his undertaking. Wagner intends to present his opera-house to the German nation in 1876, on condition that once a year, for two weeks, deserving operas of young German composers be performed there in imposing style. What Wagner understands by "imposing style" may be inferred from the fact that the orchestra will comprise 300 musicians, in which there will be seventy-five violins and twenty-five trombones; Joachim will lead the violins and Liszt will preside at the organ, which Wagner declares to be more powerful and melodious than that at Ulm. More first-class musicians and singers have applied already for gratuitous co-operation than can be accepted.

The following account of the suit between Mr. Maretzek and Mme. Lucca, in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, is taken from an English paper:

> In May, 1872, the plaintiff (Maretzek), being then in England, entered into a written agreement with Mme. Lucca for her singing in a series of operatic performances in America. The principal stipulations were that Mme. Lucca should perform at the Academy of Music three nights a week for a total number of 100 performances, at a salary of £200 a night, and she was also to receive one-half of the gross receipts taken in respect of each performance beyond $4,000; and Mr. Maretzek was to deposit with Messrs. Seligman the sum of £3,000 in the name of Mme. Lucca, to be paid to her on demand, subject to certain conditions. The sum of £3,000 was subsequently duly deposited by Mr. Maretzek with Messrs. Seligman. Mme. Lucca's engagement not turning out so successful as had been anticipated, the terms of the above-mentioned agreement were, with her consent, modified by a second agreement, dated Dec. 28, 1872, by which she agreed to take £100 a night instead of £200, and one-half of the receipts over $3,000 instead of $4,000. The last of the 100 performances was given on the 17th of May, 1873. Mme. Lucca then, on the ground, as she alleged, that Mr. Maretzek had not completely performed his part of the contract, gave Messrs. Seligman notice that she claimed and intended to draw upon the £3,000 in their hands, and she subsequently drew a bill of exchange upon them for the amount. They refused, however, to accept the bill, whereupon Mme. Lucca commenced an action upon it against Messrs. Seligman. The plaintiff was not made a party to the action, and he therefore filed a bill to restrain it on the ground that Mme. Lucca's claim could not be successfully resisted in his absence. He now moved for an injunction accordingly. After some discussion, an order was taken by consent of Messrs. Seligman undertaking to pay £3,100 into court within a week to answer Mme. Lucca's claim and costs of suit, to stay all proceedings in the action. If the bill should be dismissed for want of prosecution, the money in court to be paid to Mme. Lucca. On Messrs. Seligman paying in the £3,100 they were to be dismissed with costs.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

Death of a Member of the London House.

From the New York Times.

There is a romance clustering around the name of Rothschild which makes the death of one of the family a matter of more than common interest.

Between forty and fifty years ago, there was an humble house on the

GHETTO OF FRANKFORT,

whose humble windows were always seen, on one particular night within the annual circle, to wear a glitter of light, which, as it was cast from the old Jewish lamps, threw a ghastly glimmer on the decayed and dust-eaten dwellings around it. On this night, the eve of the Jewish New Year's, the five members of the house of Rothschild—the sons of Frankfort, Vienna, Paris, and Naples—came, no matter from what ends of the earth, to gather with filial devotion round a weird, withered old lady, who still clung to the old spot from which the family had started. The house, we believe, stands, but its stairs are silent. The mother is, of course, dead. The five sons have departed. The death of the last, Baron James, some few years since, excited great regret in Paris, where his Oriental splendor of living and sumptuousness of hospitality made him a feature of its life. In monetary genius, and in elevation of character and mind, he was the

STAR OF THE HOUSE

of Rothschild. Indeed, his courtly bearing and polished cultivation of mind made his relations with the leading sovereigns of Europe wear more the character of a diplomatist than of a financier.

The older branch has fallen. And now death has begun to knock at the door of the younger branches. Some years since, prior to his father's death, the eldest son of Baron James, who will be remembered in social circles as a visitor for some time in New York about fifteen years ago, died, having merely passed into manhood. And the other day we published the news of the death of Baron Meyer De Rothschild, a member of the London Rothschilds.

Meyer was the second son of Nathan, the

FOUNDER OF THE LONDON HOUSE,

a man of remarkable craft, energy, and intensity of purpose. During Napoleon's blockade, while carrying on business at Manchester, he amassed an enormous fortune through smuggled trade. He knew of the victory of Waterloo some hours before it reached the British Government. What gold may not have arisen at the touch of this enchanted wand! There were no wires in those days to carry a breathing from Brussels to Exchange. The energetic enterprise of Nathan in this instance created the greatness of the London house, as did John Walters create that of the London *Times*.

There is no question that, with the death of Baron James, the genius of the house of Rothschild has departed. Constant intermarriage with cousins, and the absence of that intellectual vigor which the infusion of fresh, new blood imparts, has its effect on men as on animals, and the younger branches of the family are

FAR INFERIOR TO THE ELDER.

They are prudent,—a rose-colored name for mean,—and, like old Isaac of York, can higgle for a price; but the money genius, the insight into the financial future, and the boldness to back that insight which belonged to the elder, is nowhere to be found among the junior members of the house; and the same spirit permeates their representatives in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and all over the European Continent. In 1847,—the period of the Irish famine,—though the Corn bills of both continents passed through their hands, giving them ample opportunities for preparation, they were unable to breast the financial storm, but flew before it, selling all their securities, and causing the great fall in consols of that year.

Their transactions, too, are of an inferior character. Except with Austria, they are not, as in the days of old Nathan and his sons, the props of thrones. Most of the great Government transactions of this country, which offer the vastest field for the future, have been conducted of late years through the house of Baring Brothers, of London, and Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington.

Meyer Rothschild, just dead, always contented himself with holding a second position to his brother Lionel, both in business and society, and never came to the foreground. He generally confined himself to the office of the firm, in New Court, and governed from the desk. He resided with his brother in Piccadilly, close to Apsley House, the town palace of "the Duke," where their ordinary life, like those of all wealthy Jews, was surrounded with every appliance of luxury, and where they entertained always with a graceful, often with a splendid, hospitality. The turf and field are their favorite pastime. Their stable, which has been the special care of Meyer Rothschild, is at Leatherhead—John Scott's—where now for upward of twenty years they have cultivated what Disraeli describes as "England's noblest pastime." Lionel Rothschild has been rewarded by that "blue ribbon of the turf," for which Lord George Bentinck, at moments in his brief but excited political life, longed for beyond the highest reward which politics could bestow. Lionel might have won it even far earlier with Orestes, in 1853, had not a foul grain or two been introduced into the horse's oats the night before the race. His hunting-box has been at Mentmore, some 40 miles from London, on the Northwestern Rail, where are kept up a splendid stud and a noble park,—these also having been entirely under the mastership of Meyer Rothschild.

Both Lionel and Meyer were in Parliament. They never, however, took an active interest in politics. They entered the political arena to assist in crowning the temple of freedom by the emancipation of their race, and wiping away the last persecuting spot from the statute-book of England. They are now both removed from the scene, Lionel having lost his election in London. Mr. Disraeli, whom they look to naturally with pride, and for whom they entertain a very warm friendship, was frequently, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the habit of consulting them on questions of finance. But they belonged to the silent benches.

The Jews were once regarded as a race who lived exclusively among themselves, and the terror of *Shylock*, when he heard that his child had run off with a young Venetian Christian, was regarded as a true picture of their thought. But all this has passed away. The beautiful saying of the Hebrew woman who, when the prophet, to whom she had often been kind and hospitable on his way to Jerusalem, said: "What is to be done for thee? Would'st thou be spoken for to the King or the Captain of the host?" answered, "I dwell among my own people," is forgotten. The sister of Lionel and Meyer Rothschild was married to the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, of the ducal house of Grafton, and a child of Sir Anthony was recently wedded to a member of another noble house. Jews sit on the Bench, and in every profession in England they may be found in the first places. And we should not wonder if, under the rule of the incoming First Minister, Disraeli, in the elevation of Lionel Rothschild to the Peerage, the coronet symbolically will take the place of the yellow cap of the Ghetto.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
REDUCTION IN RATES!
Steerage Passage from Liverpool, Queenstown, &c., to Chicago,
$42.00.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.
Egypt .... Feb. 21 | Spain .... March 14
Greece .... Feb. 28 | Canada .... March 21
Italy .... March 7 | Egypt .... March 28
For London (direct).
HOLLAND, Bragg .... Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 p. m.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
ANDES, chartered, Jan. 24. | GLAMORGAN .... Feb. 28.
DELTA .... Feb. 7. | PEMBROKE .... Mar. 14.
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin .... $75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin .... [illegible] currency.
Steerage .... 30 currency.
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff .... $32.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

GUION LINE.
FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,
Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown,
Carrying the United States Mail.
SAFETY AND COMFORT.
Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO., FIFTH-AV.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.
From New York every Wednesday.
From Boston every Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships Republic, Baltic, Adriatic, Britannic, Oceanic, Celtic, etc., sail from New York on Saturdays and Liverpool on Thursdays. Rates as low as any first-class line. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards. Office, 37 South Clark-st., Chicago. ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

DENTISTRY.

Boston Dental Association,
O. E. SNYDER, Dentist, Manager,
Northwest Corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.
Full Upper or Lower Sets Best Gum Teeth .. $12
Plain Teeth $10
No charge for extracting teeth when we insert new teeth. Filling at greatly reduced rates. We use the best materials, and warrant all work first-class.
Please bring this advertisement with you.

DR. H. R. PHILLIPS
Dentist,
169 South Clark-st., bet Madison and Monroe.
Artificial Sets .... $10 to $20
Gold Fillings, from .... $2 to $4
Silver Fillings, from .... $1 to $2
Teeth Extracted without pain .... 50 cents.
All Work Warranted.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:20 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* [illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* [illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* [illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* [illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 [illegible]	* [illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* [illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	‡11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Madison & Elroy Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.
Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & Sa Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Special New York Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:40 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	§ [illegible]
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ [illegible]

FIRM CHANGES.

CHANGE OF FIRMS.
MR. JAMES C. FRASER is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
(Signed) SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & CO.
Liverpool, 1st January, 1874.
MR. JAMES C. FRASER, having become a partner in the firm of Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co., of Liverpool, his interest in the firm of James C. Fraser & Co. is now represented by Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co.
(Signed) JAMES C. FRASER.
(Signed) JAMES P. MOLLISON.
Yokohama, 1st January, 1874.
We have this day admitted Mr. EVAN J. FRASER to be a partner in our firm.
(Signed) JAMES C. FRASER & CO.
Yokohama, 1st January, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership between St. John Dusse is this day dissolved by mortgage sale.
Leontine Cardinal Dusse will carry on the business in the same location.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
Royal Havana Lottery.
$450,000 distributed in prizes every 17 days. Whole Tickets reduced to $20; fractional parts in proportion. Circulars of information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.
Steam Flouring Mill for Sale.
Brick Building, within 100 feet of Railroad Depot, 3 run of stones, best machinery, in perfect running order, 2 grain houses, good winter wheat section, large jobbing trade on railroad; in fine, a first-class opening. Address SENSENEY, MALOON & CO., Brunswick, Missouri.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.....$2.50
Tri-Weekly.....6.00 | Weekly.....2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-MORROW'S AMUSEMENTS.

McCORMICK HALL—North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Concert by the Apollo Club, Germania Maennerchor, and the Theodore Thomas Orchestra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Afternoon: Benefit to C. L. Graves. Engagement of Oliver Doud Byron. "Across the Continent."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Lucille Western. "East Lynne."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Stoddart Combination Company. "The Secret Marriage" and "Americans in Paris."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Bidwell & McDonough's Troupe. "The Black Crook."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Dubufe's Painting of the "Prodigal Son." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Burlesque of "Mazeppa." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—"Tennessee" Slave-Cabin Concert.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Lecture by Thomas Nast. Subject: "Caricaturing."

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—No. 146 South Clark street. Science and Art.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, February 15, 1874.

THE SPHERE OF WOMAN.

The "Personal Recollections of Mary Somerville" is the most interesting and improving work that has issued from the press in many years. It is not alone nor chiefly through her remarkable achievements in science that it rivets attention and excites admiration. Mrs. Somerville won the applause of La Place and Herschel in the field of mathematics, and of Humboldt and Whewell in that of physics. Medals were struck in her honor by the principal learned societies of the world. Her works became text-books in Cambridge University, and during her long life she enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of three generations of the distinguished savans, litterateurs, artists, and statesmen of Europe and America, and in her 93d year she fell asleep, as it were, over a treatise on Quaternions—and never awoke. Nothing remained to be added to her wreath.

These achievements, however, are not the most marvelous or fascinating parts of the life of Mrs. Somerville. She was the mother of five children, three of whom reached years of maturity, and whose education she superintended with scrupulous care. She performed all the social duties devolving upon a woman of distinction. She educated herself in those branches of learning in which she excelled after marriage—having been denied the facilities for such training in her younger days. She painted admirably, and "kept up her music" to the last. She learned three modern languages, and carried on a voluminous correspondence with her friends and with learned men and societies. She was an excellent housekeeper, cook, and nurse, and she never allowed science to interfere with her domestic duties, and never lost her temper when these duties interrupted, as they often did, her scientific studies and labors. The honors which were showered upon her she received with a modesty amounting to timidity. She took part in public efforts for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and after her 80th year entered enthusiastically into the cause of Italian unity and independence. She wrote her autobiography—a volume of 370 pages of personal, historical, literary, and scientific reminiscences, giving, in addition to the events of her own life, glimpses of the home circles of Sir Walter Scott, Sir John Herschel, Sir James Mackintosh, Lafayette, Arago, La Place, Cuvier, and a multitude of others whom the world is interested in knowing about.

The life of Mrs. Somerville is at once an encomium and a sarcasm upon her sex. By her achievements she proved that women can do whatever men can do in the higher walks of intellectual endeavor. At the same time she proved that the "sphere" assigned to woman by natural laws is no hindrance to the pursuit of knowledge, and offers no insuperable obstacle to the most important undertakings for the advancement of science. Her domestic life with her second husband was a happy one, but presents no features to draw it out of the average domestic life of women. The Somervilles were not rich. They lost all their property soon after their marriage, and were dependent upon Dr. Somerville's salary as a hospital physician, and upon a pension of £300, granted by the British Government as a recognition of Mrs. Somerville's attainments as a mathematician. These resources, and the sums obtained from the publication of her works, which were not large, owing to the abstruse nature of the topics upon which she wrote, required the exercise of economy. No adventitious circumstances came in to give her an advantage over the majority of women of the "middle class" in English society. Any girl who receives an academic education, and whose marriage is a happy one, has as fair a start in the world as Mary Somerville had. The cares of a household are shown by her example to be not stumbling-blocks, but rather the cushions and upholstery of a great career. Every woman cannot be like Mrs. Somerville, as every man cannot be a Shakspeare or a Newton. But the work she did teaches us that the sphere of woman—the every-day life, with its humdrum of bread and butter and its music of prattling children—is full of opportunities for the noblest achievements and the greatest usefulness to the world.

When this grand character had entered upon the 93d year of her honorable age, looking still forward to the high mission wherewith she had been called, she wrote these words, which fitly close the memorials she left to her children and friends:

> The Blue Peter has been long dying at my foremast, and now that I am in my 93d year I must soon expect the signal for sailing. It is a solemn voyage, but it does not disturb my tranquillity. Deeply sensible of my utter unworthiness, and profoundly grateful for the innumerable blessings I have received, I trust in the infinite mercy of my Almighty Creator.

A North Carolina court has just pronounced a decision which is of extreme importance, as it touches a universal evil which has never before been brought into litigation. The defendant in this suit is William Linklaw. William is a pious man, who attends church regularly, although the other church-goers have long wished that William would stay at home. William is also a singer,—a robust singer, with a long Roman nose, through which he sings. William sings not for the purpose of exhibiting himself, but because he thinks it is his duty; but, unfortunately, William has no idea of time. When the congregation gets half through, he is only quarter through. When they get through, he is only half through, and, as his voice is boisterous and his nose is long, it disturbs the elders and makes the young people giggle, so that the cause makes slow progress. The congregation complained of William, but he was indifferent, and sang right on. The minister finally grew wrathy, and vowed he wouldn't preach any more if the singing brother was not suppressed. The congregation remonstrated with him, but he claimed he must sing. They then told him that he sang out of time, whereupon the godly William informed his persecutors that he was not singing for time, but for eternity. The congregation then sued William, and the jury declared him guilty of disturbing public worship, whereupon William appealed his case. The Court has confirmed the finding of the jury, and has shut William up, bodily and musically. The Linklaws the country over should take warning and sing small hereafter.

THE TAX-GRAB LAW.

We have evidence of the way in which the Tax-Grab law of 1869 works in the exhibit of taxes levied in McLean County, and the manner in which they are disposed of after collection. The whole value of the taxable property in McLean County is $36,574,840. The taxes in McLean County are as follows: State purposes, including schools, 3 6-10 mills; county tax, 1 7-10 mills; special county tax, 2 4-10 mills; county railroad tax, 1 mill; total, 8 7-10 mills. There is, in addition, $98,500 district school tax and $26,085 township railroad tax, which, with the taxes in Bloomington, make an aggregate of $677,314, equal to 18 mills on the dollar.

The State levy of 2 7-10 mills for State revenue amounts to $98,500. In 1868 the total assessed value of taxables in McLean County was $10,440,686. The tax of 1873, on this valuation, is $28,188. This latter sum will alone be paid into the State Treasury,—the balance of the State tax, $70,372, being diverted to pay the interest and principal of the railroad-aid bonds voted by the county and towns. The county and towns owe $625,000 of these bonds, the annual interest on which is $62,500. The result is that Jo Daviess, Kane, Cook, Stephenson, Lake, Winnebago, Kendall, DeKalb, Will, and other counties are this year taxed an extra $70,000 to pay the interest on the bonds due from the townships in McLean County, and to furnish a surplus of about $8,000 to compensate office-holders for paying out the money to the bondholders. Under the law of 1869 McLean County is refunded $70,000 out of her $98,000 State taxes; and an extra tax is levied on the counties named to make good the deficiency. The rate of tax actually collected in McLean County for State purposes for 1873 is less than 8-10 of one mill; the rate collected all through the State from counties and towns which owe no such debt is 2 7-10 mills, or more than three times as great as in McLean County. The difference is the rate of extra tax levied on those counties which owe no such debt to pay the debt of counties which do owe such debts.

THE QUINCY BANK-ROBBERY.

The robbery of the bank at Quincy on Friday morning was one of the boldest exploits of the kind ever executed. The success of the robbery was wonderful under the extraordinary condition of circumstances. The banking office was located in the centre of the city, very near the police station. It is to be supposed that the upper part of the building was occupied. Nevertheless, the burglars were able to remove a portion of the flooring in the second story, dig out the brick-work of the arch of the vault, and cut off the rivets of the boiler-plate lining of the vault. This work must have occupied several nights of arduous labor, requiring the use of many tools, and of course of lights. During the day the work done in the previous night must have been skillfully hidden, so as to escape the notice of all persons passing through the upper halls. If this work were done in a room it would not have been so astonishing; but the bank-vault was under the hall in the second story, and the work must have been done from first to last in the open hallway.

On the night of the robbery the iron cover of the vault had to be cut out and the robbery completed. Once in the vault, the burglars had before them two safes, both assumed to be burglar-proof. One of these contained nearly $100,000 in money, and half as much more in bonds and special deposits. In the necessarily brief time they had at their disposal they were able to load the safe with powder, and by one or more blasts force its door off the hinges.

How they managed to get the charge or charges of powder into the safe is not explained. Whether it was done by the use of small wedges, opening a space for the insertion at first of small and then increasing charges of powder, until at last they could get in a load sufficient for the work intended, or whether it was done by drilling a hole through the iron, is yet to be explained. All that is known is, that the safe-door was blown open by a charge of powder. The other safe was found with a charge which had not been exploded, the burglars, perhaps, feeling satisfied with what they had already obtained, and being pressed for time.

While it will, of course, be of interest to safe-makers to understand the process by which this safe was blown open, the public will begin to doubt whether it is possible to provide any certain protection in the way of vaults and safes against the skill and perseverance of burglars. We assume that this safe was a first-class one, and was represented and believed to be burglar-proof. Until this affair we suppose that it has been so considered, just as all other safes are considered burglar-proof until some one breaks into or blows the doors off them. There has been a struggle for a number of years between the safe-makers and the burglars. Each time a safe proves unable to resist the burglar there is an improvement made, intended to counteract the burglar's skill; but, in time, the thief proves victorious. In the race between the safe-maker and the burglar, the burglar just now is a little ahead. There are safes that have never yet been opened by burglars, but that does not prove that they cannot be. They have to be tried, and by competent men, under suitable circumstances, and they can only be tested in that manner. The bank officers at Quincy unquestionably had a safe of a pattern that had never been opened by burglars, but they were one no longer. Who, therefore, can say that his safe is burglar-proof?

The most forcible lesson conveyed by the Quincy robbery is the necessity of watchmen. It does not appear that any watch was kept in the bank after business hours. Consequently, there was no one to hear the blows of the hammers or the noise necessarily made in removing the bricks and mortar. Even the explosion was undiscovered until some hours after the money was gone. If the bank had been provided with a watchman the burglars would probably never have made their attempt upon it. Even a good dog would have given them more trouble than the brick vault they had to go through.

THE INDIAN RAID.

The atrocities already committed by the Sioux and other Indian tribes should concentrate the public opinion of the country upon the vicious policy to which these murders must be justly charged. Many people contend—and with some show of reason—that Indian wars are always caused by the cruelty and treachery of the white man. But it should be known that in most, perhaps nearly all, cases these white men are members of the Indian ring at Washington and the agents of the Government. From information in our possession we are satisfied that the present raid is due to the starvation of the Indians, brought about by the direct and indirect agency of Government contractors and traders.

Last season contracts were made to supply the Sioux, Arrapahoes, and Cheyennes with a large amount of beef, flour, and other provisions, deemed amply sufficient to last them till spring. The contractors and agents, by encouraging waste on the part of the Indians, have rendered it necessary, in order to keep them from starving, to make another appropriation before the middle of March, when the supply will be entirely exhausted. For several weeks they have been on short allowance, and hence the raid. They had been led to believe that there was a great abundance of provisions for them, and hence, if an Indian wanted an empty sack for any purpose, he threw his flour on the ground and went to the agency for another supply. By such means the agents and contractors have wasted the bounty of the country, that they and the Indian ring at Washington might divide the profits of another appropriation by Congress and another contract.

Three measures of Indian reform are needed. First, let Indians who leave their reservations be severely punished. The theory is that they can go away only when the Agent permits, but the fact is that they leave when they wish, and are punished, if at all, only by being driven back. This is wrong. They should be driven back, and should then pay the penalty for their crime. If a war-party were clapped into jail with unfailing regularity as soon as caught, a war-party would soon be a rarity. Second, hold the wards of the nation individually responsible for their crimes. Wherever and whenever a white man is killed, hang his murderers. As matters are now there is no chance that the savages who butchered and then mutilated Lieut. Robinson, almost in sight of his young wife, will ever suffer therefor. Third, put the Indians under the care of the War Department. The army standard of honor is higher than the civilian; there will, therefore, be less risk of peculation. Again, the governing power will then be strong. The Indian, like all barbarians, reverences nothing but physical strength. What are the commands of an Agent compared with those of a man who has but to speak to bring musketry and artillery into play? And, again, the army, which has to suppress uprisings, would then know when to expect them, and would not be taken unawares, as it evidently has been now. Until we make the Indian individually accountable for his crimes, and until we put him in charge of some power honest enough to give him his dues and strong enough to awe and subdue him, we may expect to read, year after year, the sickening story of men burned alive or slowly hacked to pieces, of children dashed against rocks or roasted on spits, and of women outraged and murdered. The army-officers dislike Indian wars; the Indian Agents care nothing about them, their precious skins not being exposed. Let those who have to deal with the Indian in war deal with him in peace as well, and we shall have less fighting, less marauding, and far less expense hereafter. The moral strength of the Indian ring at Washington is said to be about $5,000,000. This is the power which keeps the Indian Bureau in the Interior Department, and which has defeated every bill for transferring it to the War-Office during the past ten years.

A FLORID GRANGER.

The National Grange, whose programme for bringing in the Millennium has already been commemorated in THE TRIBUNE, closed its session at St. Louis on Friday with a gush of pathos and bathos which has rarely been equaled in the whole range of sentimental literature, from Laurence Sterne's soliloquy over the dead ass down to the latest effusion of Joaquin Miller. If Mr. Wardlaw, the florid Master of the State Grange of Florida, does not go down to posterity as the genius of gush, then it will not be Wardlaw's fault. Wardlaw is from the land of oranges and alligators, and the swee'ness of the one and the tears of the other—for if a crocodile can weep we presume an alligator can do as much—pervade and trickle through his speech, which was bestowed upon the Patrons as a tender benediction. Wardlaw commences his speech fresh, smiling, and serene. He says:

> When Florida is called upon to place a beautiful wreath upon the still more beautiful brow of some lovely sister, Florida not only responds with alacrity, but esteems it a pleasure—a high and honored privilege.

This little gleam of sunlight is inspiring. Wardlaw does not tell us which sister Florida is going to crown, or whether the National Grange is the lovely sister with the beautiful brow; but the general sentiment of the remark is nevertheless a credit to the tender heart and delicate sensibilities of Wardlaw. But we regret to say that Wardlaw is as fickle as an April shower. No sooner does he open to us this sunny vista of magnolias and orange groves, with the fair Florida wandering about with a beautiful wreath, searching for a beautiful sister with a still more beautiful brow, than he clouds it all over. The heavens become dark. The magnolia's perfume grows heavier. The alligator on the bank heaves a sigh, and sullenly slides down into the lagoon with a plash. The orange blossoms drop, one after the other, upon the moist ground. The landscape dissolves in mist, and then it commences to rain as it never rained, even in the onion-patches of Weatherefield:

> But, to say farewell, to bid adieu to brothers and sisters, to the pleasurable emotions with which we have been surrounded during the Convention, is truly unpleasant—is terribly embarrassing—touches a tender chord. I have never experienced the same emotion that the heart feels most when the lips move not but the eye speaks a gentle good-bye.

Why did Wardlaw content himself with touching one tender chord? Why did he not sweep all the strings of his Babylonian harp as he sat under the willows and wept? While Ceres sniffled, and Pomona sobbed, and the Shepherdesses wiped their eyes with their crooks, why did he not sing the rest of the sweet song and tell them that "Farewell, farewell has a lonesome sound and always brings a sigh," and that "Adieu, adieu, may do for the gay," etc.?

First sunny, then sad, Wardlaw next strays off in a fine fit of devotional didactics, and, referring to the closing proceedings, is strongly reminded "of the important necessity of being prepared to meet where parting is no more." Why the adjournment of the Grange should remind him of this necessity, especially as they had but just declared their purpose to meet again at Charleston, we don't know. Possibly Wardlaw didn't know himself. After this new outburst of grief Wardlaw dips a little into the classics, and says:

> When Virgil bids adieu to his beloved in those beautiful, touching, prophetic words, "Vale, vale, formosa puella," we repeat but to admire. When Napoleon Bonaparte looked upon his lovely Josephine, and turned from her in consummation of the darkest deed on his life, afterwards to be banished to lonely exile, the reminiscence but tends to give us pain.

Here we protest against Wardlaw's efforts to add to our pangs by lugging in Virgil and Bonaparte. Virgil had no special beloved. He was everlastingly bidding adieu to "beautiful girls." So were Horace, Anacreon, Tom Moore, and all the rest of them. It is a harmless little conceit of the profession to make people believe that they are always surrounded with "formosæ puellæ," to whom they are always saying good-bye. There is nothing in the practice which should bring a feeling of pain to the most sympathetic Patron of Husbandry, and, as far as the story of Josephine is concerned, any anxiety on her account should be strictly withheld until the facts are officially determined and settled by the historian. But Wardlaw's use of Virgil and Josephine was not for the purpose of eliciting any expressions of condolence for those dead-and-gone lovers. He is getting ready for more rain. It is his crowning effort—the climax of his grand crescendo. Virgil and Josephine have no more to do with it than Dio Lewis and Joan of Arc. They are only the thin threads which string together the themes in this potpourri of pathos, and he immediately jumps from Josephine to the following outburst of transcendent agony:

> Sad though the thought,—though solemn the truth,—some of us will never meet again.

"'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true;" but why should the pitiless Wardlaw harrow the Grangers with this trite and melancholy maxim? Why agonize the lovely breast of Pomona, and flood the beautiful eyes of Ceres, and rend the hearts of the Shepherdesses, and agitate the feelings of the Patrons with a fact which is just as liable to happen when political conventions, Boards of Trade, Legislatures, and all other assemblages, adjourn?

Although Wardlaw subsequently declares that the National Grange "caps the last arch that shades the bridge of the unfortunate bloody chasm," and although he gives a Vermonter the Patron Grip, whatever that is, he makes no effort to relieve his hearers from their sorrow or rescue them from the flood of tears into which he has plunged them. It rains all the time. The sun does not come out again. The report says: "A deep silence reigned over the Convention," and then it abruptly closes. We presume, however, that the other Masters were home weeping, and, for aught we know, they may be weeping still as they recall the watery Wardlaw from the land of the alligator and the orange.

BRAIN AND BODY.

Dr. Brown-Sequard has supplemented the works of Bain and Maudsley on the connection of mental and physical forces by an interesting lecture. It seems that two essential elements—cells and fibres—form the human frame. Action takes place through both. An irritation in any part of the nervous system can start or stop the brain's activity. The irritation of the optic nerve may produce catalepsy. A boy in London went into violent convulsions one morning on getting out of bed. When he was put back the convulsions ceased. This happened three times. A surgeon was then called, and it was found that the lad had thrust a tiny piece of glass under the nail of his great toe. Whenever the toe was pressed upon the fit returned. There have been equally curious cases of the arrest of activity. A man whose spinal cord was affected had such convulsions when he tried to dress that it was sometimes impossible for him to do so. His negro servant noticed one day that the convulsions ceased when he pressed his master's big toe. Ever afterwards he kept him still during the toilet by keeping his own hand or foot constantly on the toe. Galvanizing a particular nerve will stop breathing at once. The will can produce the same effect. The full powers of the will are not yet known. Dr. Brown-Sequard knew a surgeon who would say, on entering a hospital: "If any man coughs while I am here he will get no food to-day." The coughing always ceased. Sneezing can be stopped by pressing on the upper lip. Coughing is supposed to be subject to the same rule. The will, if exerted sufficiently, irritates the particular nerve that checks the cough.

The two halves of the brain probably have the same functions. There is a curious case on record of a lady who died while apparently in perfect health. It was discovered that the left side of her brain had been diseased for a long time. The other half had done the work of the whole. Homeopathists will rejoice to hear that, while a blow on the head is apt to produce insanity, a lunatic who had his head broken by one of his fellows recovered his senses straightway. In this case the shock probably dislodged some foreign substance that had irritated the brain into madness. In proof of the independence of the two halves we may cite a common occurrence which the lecturer did not touch upon. It sometimes happens that a person who is talking seems to dimly remember having had precisely the same conversation before. It is probable that, when this occurs, one lobe of the brain works the merest trifle more quickly than the other. By the time the latter has grasped a sentence the former has just begun to remember it. Our practice of using the right side of the body much more than the left is believed to interfere with full mental development. The left side of the brain loses force by it. If children were taught to use right and left hand indiscriminately they might perhaps "gain two brains."

It has been long believed that the mind plays upon certain fibres to produce certain results, as a musician does upon piano-keys, and that a sensation in any part of the body is transmitted to the brain by a peculiar fibre. This is probably not the case, for brain and body are connected by too few fibres to allow of many independent lines of communication. When through sickness nine-tenths of these fibres had been destroyed sensations were still transmitted "almost as perfectly as in health." What may be called the localization theory, or phrenology, is probably also untrue. This theory assigns the different faculties to different parts of the head. Speech and sight, for instance, have been declared to belong to particular portions of the brain-matter. The *data* are not sufficient, however, to warrant such an induction. Some supposed facts relied upon to support it have been disproved. A French physiologist declared that his experiments showed that the vital force was resident in the *medulla oblongata*, which Des Cartes considered to be the seat of the will; but Dr. Brown-Sequard has deprived many animals of this part and yet they have lived. This, by the way, is an incidental argument against the claim that the garrote causes instantaneous death, because it drives a steel rod into the *medulla oblongata*.

The lecturer's caution is noteworthy. The preface to nearly every statement is "probably" or "perhaps." The lesson of the lecture is, in brief, that there is a very close and complicated connection between body and brain, and that its real nature is still undiscovered.

AN HOUR AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Among the strange and unique sights which attract the eye of the stranger in London, one of the oddest is the apparition, in the neighborhood of Newgate street, of a boy dressed in a monastic garb of

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

It is raining, yet he is bareheaded, and he wears a long, flowing, dark-blue coat, like a monk's tunic, confined at the waist by a leather belt, which, with yellow breeches, shoes, and yellow stockings, complete his quaint costume. Who is he? Is he the ghost of some boy of the sixteenth century, or is he a living, flesh-and-blood urchin of the nineteenth, arrayed in the garb of a by-gone time? We need not be ashamed to confess our inability to solve this problem, for it is one which puzzled even so acute and ingenious a thinker as Sydney Smith. The witty Canon of St. Paul's brooded long over the origin of the

BLUE-COAT BOY,—

for it is by this name he is yclept,—and finally hazarded the theory that he was a Quaker in the chrysalis state.

"Look at the circumstances," he urged in a discussion with the Countess of Morley: "at a very early age, young Quakers disappear,—at a very early age, the Coat-Boys are seen; at the age of 17 or 18, young Quakers are again seen,—at the same age, the Coat-Boys disappear; who has ever heard of a Coat-Man? The thing is utterly unknown in natural history. That such a fact should have escaped our naturalists is truly astonishing. . . . Dissection would throw great light on the question; and, if our friend ——— would receive two boys into his house about the time of their changing their coats, great service would be rendered to the cause. I have ascertained that the Blue-Coat infants are fed with

DRAB-COLORED PAP,

which looks very suspicious." To these daring speculations Lady Morley replied with reasonings equally shrewd and hard to answer. The possible correctness of Sydney's theory she admitted; but there was a grave difficulty: "The Blue-Coat is an indigenous animal,—not so the Quaker. . . . I have seen and talked much with Sir R. Ker Porter on this interesting subject. He has traveled over the whole habitable globe, and has penetrated with a scientific and scrutinizing eye into regions unexplored by civilized man, and yet *he* has never seen a Quaker baby. He has lived for years in Philadelphia (the national nest of Quakers); he has roamed up and down Broadways, and lengthways in every nook and corner of Pennsylvania, and yet he never saw a Quaker baby; and, what is new and most striking, never did he see a Quaker lady in a situation which gave hope that a Quaker baby might be seen hereafter. This is a stunning fact, and involves the question in such impenetrable mystery as will, I fear, defy even your sagacity, acuteness, and industry to elucidate."

How the question was settled,—whether Sydney continued to maintain that there never was such a thing as a Quaker baby, that "they are always born broad brimmed and in full quake,"—we know not; and therefore, in lieu of other authority, we will accept

TRADITIONARY HISTORY

of the Blue-Coats. According to this, Christ's Hospital, or the Blue-Coat School, was founded in 1553 by Edward VI., just before his death. "I do know," said the dying King, then but 16 years old, "that there be those who love to learn, even as I their King, and yet who cannot, for they be poor. Therefore will I do that this day which shall keep my memory green." The buildings were provided on the site of the monastery of the Gray-Friars, of which a few arches, a part of a cloister, are all that remains; and the queer costume of the boys, which they intensely dislike, was adopted at the time. The flat caps supplied to them are so small that the boys rarely wear them, and go bareheaded. In 1672, Charles II. founded the Mathematical School for forty boys, called King's Boys," to which twelve more have been added; and they are distinguished by a badge on the shoulder. The school now has an income of £40,000 a-year, and it feeds, clothes, and educates

TWELVE HUNDRED CHILDREN,

of whom 500, including the younger children and girls, are kept in a branch school at Hertford, for the sake of pure air. Four boys annually are sent from it to the Universities. On New Year's Day, the "King's Boys" are presented at Court; on Easter-Monday, all the boys walk in procession to the Royal Exchange; on Easter-Tuesday, they visit the Lord Mayor; and on St. Matthew's Day, they deliver orations in their hall before the Mayor, Corporation, and Governors. Like many other noble charities in England, this has been wrested from its original purpose, and many pupils gain admission upon other pleas than poverty.

It was through the kindness of Messrs. Trubner & Co., the celebrated publishers and booksellers, whose shop on Ludgate Hill, London, is within a stone's throw of Christ's Hospital, that we found an "Open Sesame" to the famous school. While indulging our bibliomaniac propensities there one day, we were so lucky as to be introduced to Dr. Burns, Professor of Modern Languages in the school, who kindly invited us to visit it the next day. Christ's Hospital! What is the scholar or literary man whose pulse does not quicken at the mention of these words? What a

CROWD OF PLEASANT MEMORIES

they conjure up! Who, that has skimmed but the surface of modern English literature, has not read Charles Lamb's charming "Recollections" of that school? Christ's Hospital! where not only the loving *Cartaginelus*, as he was afterwards called, but Coleridge, "the inspired charity-boy," and Camden, and Leigh Hunt, and scores of other worthies, were inducted into the mysteries of the three R's, "Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic,"—how did our heart leap up at the prospect of seeing the very benches which they hacked, the very spots where they quailed under the eagle glance and thunder tones of Boyer! Accepting Dr. B.'s invitation, we next day proceeded to Newgate street, and, passing the gloomy prison, turned into a cross-street, where, about noon, we entered the boy-King's school. Entering a corridor, we notice on the wall numerous tablets placed there in honor of the graduates of the school who have become its benefactors. Not a few of England's "solid men" of business, who were educated here, have left handsome legacies to the institution. The buildings consist of several large structures of brick, fronting paved courts, which serve as playgrounds for the boys in sunny weather, while the corridors shield them from the rain in wet weather. Following the lead of Dr. Burns, we visit a school-room, where the hard seats and benches, with deep gashes testifying to the excellence of English cutlery, remind us of the pine planks upon which we tried our Rogers in the old red school-house of our boyhood. Was there ever a schoolboy who did not

MAKE HIS MARK

with his jack-knife, whatever his failures in recitation?

The eulogists of "modern improvements" will find but little to admire in these venerable piles, except the swimming-room,—the water of which is tempered at pleasure,—the admirable bathing-rooms, of which the boys are required to make use at prescribed times,—and the clean and airy hospital, where boys who are unwell, or have met with an injury in their sports, are cared for by skillful surgeons and tender nurses. Visiting these apartments, we next glance at the dormitories, with their multitude of iron bedsteads and the monitor's room in the corner; and then return to the playground, whose memory is busy calling up the history of the Blue-Coats whose names have been blazoned high on the scroll of fame. Can it be, we musingly ask ourselves, that the spider-legged, spectral-looking "Elia" once trod these courts, and trembled in yon rooms under the master's frown? Did Horne Tooke here begin the "Diversions of Purley," and Wesley shout in his boyish games as he never did afterwards in the Methodist class-room? Did the thoughtful Addison and the careless, impulsive Dicky Steele here kick the football, and little Barrow begin the pugilistic feats which he afterwards repeated with such effect in his struggle with an Algerine corsair? Was it here that the youthful Blackstone tested in boyish games the strength of the British Constitution; and was it from this school that Mitchell, the translator of Aristophanes, was translated to Cambridge? All these names are on the muster-rolls of the Blue-Coat School, and many others

HARDLY LESS BRILLIANT.

We think of these, and of the Bedlam cells to which naughty boys in Elia's time were consigned; little fellows of 7 years shut up all night in these dungeons, where they could just lie at length upon straw and a blanket; with only a peep of light by day, let in from a prison-orifice at the top; and permitted to come forth only twice a week, and then to be flogged by the beadle. We think of the fierce master, Boyer, and his two wigs,—the one serene, smiling, fresh-powdered, and betokening a mild day,—the other, an old, discolored, unkempt, angry caxon, denoting frequent and bloody execution, we see him shaking his knotty fist at a poor, trembling child, and saying, "Sirrah, do you *presume to set your wits at me?*"—then, flinging back into his lair, and after a few moments bounding forth again, and singling out a lad with the exclamation, "Od's my life, sirrah, I have a great mind to whip you," which imperfect sense he speedily "pieces out, as if it has been

SOME DEVIL'S LITANY,

with the expletory yell, 'and *I will, too.*'" We see the "gentle Elia" in another room, where the thunders rolled innocuous, listening to the *Undanies*, and catching glimpses of Tartarus; we hear Coleridge, hardly yet in his teens, unfolding the mysteries of Plotinus, or reciting Homer or Pindar in his Greek, to the wonderment of the visitors; we see the poor scholar who conveyed to his room his fragments of coarse meat, which he was supposed to sell to beggars, for which he was excommunicated by the other boys as a *pug-eater*, until the kind steward found that he carried home the scraps, which he denied himself, to his starving parents. We think of the silver medal which the noble lad received for this from the Governors of the school; and then, perhaps, our thoughts revert to another boy,

THE PITY HERO,

afterwards seen a culprit in the bulks, who actually branded a boy who had offended him, with a red-hot iron,—and who nearly starved forty younger lads, by exacting from them, daily, one-half of their bread to pamper a young ass, which he had contrived to smuggle in, and keep upon the leads of the ward, as the dormitories were called, till the foolish beast, waxing fat, and kicking in the fullness of bread, betrayed him by braying. All these, and many other recollections, comic or touching, are related by Lamb and Coleridge in their own inimitable style, but hardly seemed so us, when we were 4,000 miles away, as they do now, realities. It was here, too, that the following

LUDICROUS SCENE

occurred, narrated by some graduate, to omit which, in an account of this famous school, would be like blotting Moses' experiences from the Vicar of Wakefield:

Among the scholars when Lamb and Coleridge attended, was a poor clergyman's son, by the name of Simon Jennings. On account of his dismal and gloomy nature, his playmates had nicknamed him Pontius Pilate. One morning he went up to the master, Dr. Boyer, and said, in his usual whimpering manner, "Please, Dr. Boyer, the boys all call me Pontius Pilate." If there was one thing which old Boyer hated more than a false quantity in Greek and Latin, it was a boy's nicknaming. Rushing down among the scholars from his pedestal of state, with cane in hand, he cried, with his usual voice of thunder: "Listen, boys; the next time I hear any of you say 'Pontius Pilate,' I'll cane you as long as this cane will last. You are to say 'Simon Jennings,' and not 'Pontius Pilate.' Remember that, if you value your hides." Having said this, Jupiter Tonans remounted Olympus, the clouds still hanging on his brow. Next day, when the same class were reciting the Catechism, a boy of remarkably dull and literal turn of mind had come to repeat the creed. He had got as far as "suffered under," and was about popping out the next word, when Boyer's prohibition unluckily flashed upon his obtuse mind. After a moment's hesitation he blurted out,

"SUFFERED UNDER SIMON JENNINGS,

was cried". The rest of the word was never uttered. For Boyer had already sprung like a tiger upon him, and the cane was descending upon his unfortunate shoulders like a Norwegian hailstorm or an Alpine avalanche. When the irate Doctor had discharged his cane-storm upon him, he cried: "What do you mean, you booby, by such blasphemy?" "I only did as you told me," replied the near-minded Christ-Churchian. "Did as I told you?" roared old Boyer, now wound up to something above the boiling point. "What do you mean?" As he said this, he again instinctively grasped his cane more furiously. "Doctor, you said we were always to call 'Pontius Pilate' 'Simon Jennings.' Didn't he, Sam?" appealed the unfortunate culprit to Coleridge, who was next to him. Sam said nought; but old Boyer, who saw what a dunce he had to deal with, cried, "Boy, you are a fool. Where are your brains?" Poor Dr. Boyer for a second time was floored; for the scholar said, with an earnestness which proved its truth, but to the intense horror of the learned potentate, "In my stomach, sir." The Doctor always respected that boy's stupidity ever after, as though half afraid that a stray blow might be unpleasant.

BUT, WHOOP!

our musings are interrupted by shouts, and away bounds a football, followed by an avalanche of boys, screaming, pushing, kicking, jostling, and tumbling headlong, very much like boys in America, and showing, by their earnestness, impetuosity, and energy, that they belong to the nineteenth century, and not to the sixteenth. But what a plague their long coats are, and how strange that the Governors do not see the grotesqueness and inconvenience of these old monkish costumes! To play their games the boys tuck up their coat-tails, and so, we suppose, will have to do for years to come, till John Bull can see that modern garments may be substituted without impairing the stability of the British Constitution.

But, hark! a burst of martial music is heard; the boys have dropped the footballs, and, under the direction of a drill-master, are marshaled in platoons, each displaying its number on a flag. After a series of evolutions, they march, 700 strong, with a boy-band of thirty performers at their head, up the grand staircase to the Gothic hall.

TO DINNER.

This magnificent hall, which was completed in 1829, is 187 feet long, is lighted by large stained glass windows, has an organ-gallery at one end, and the walls are hung with portraits of the founder and benefactors of the institution. We take seats on a platform on the west side of the hall; a bell is touched, and a boy at the organ plays an anthem, while 700 children's voices mingle in the chant of thanksgiving. Another bell, and down sit the boys, off come the covers, and Blue-Coats wait on Blue-Coats, until all have quieted their barking stomachs with a plentiful supply of meat, potatoes, bread, and, above all, beer. In Elia's day, the provision made for the "inner man," or rather inner boy, was very step-motherly. The dinner, on several days, consisted only of milk-"porritch," blue and tasteless, with rice-milk and peasa-soup that was decidedly coarse and choking. The attenuated small-beer was poured from leathern leaks, and tasted of the vessel it had been kept in. After their plain repast, the boys themselves clear the tables, and, after a few minutes' chat with them, we leave the hall, with many thanks to Dr. Burns for his courtesies, and a feeling that henceforth the writings of *Cartaginelus* and "the Highgate Sage" will have for us

AN ADDED CHARM.

If it is possible for us to hang with profounder interest over their bewitching pages. Meanwhile, if any of our readers care to see the famous old school as it has been for three centuries, they must cross the ocean soon, for these venerable piles are speedily to be swept away, to make room for the ruthless locomotives of the Mid-London Railway.

THE AUCTION BLOCK.

First Sale of a Man in Chicago.

Richard Harper, the Official Loafer of Chicago.

He Is Put Up for Sale and Bid Off to the Colored Town-Crier.

Subsequently He Sells His Body to Dr. Brainard for Dissection

But Finally Becomes One of the Leaders in the Temperance Movement.

Last month THE TRIBUNE published an interesting letter from Zerbina Eastman, Esq., giving an account of the sale of a colored man in Chicago in 1842, under what was then known as the "Black Laws" of this State. A few days ago, a reporter of this paper happened to meet Judge Caton, who was a citizen of Chicago during its early days, and, in the course of conversation, asked him if he had seen this letter of Mr. Eastman. "Yes," said the Judge, "and, if Mr. Eastman had lived in Chicago at a sufficiently early day, he could have antedated this important event eight years."

Reporter—How so?

Judge Caton—He could then have given an account of what was really the first sale of a human being in Chicago.

Reporter—What was it?

Judge Caton—In 1834 or 1835 there were two well-known characters in Chicago; one was a white man named

RICHARD HARPER.

He was well educated, and was understood to be of a respectable family of Maryland, but had become d

AUCTION BLOCK.

...le of a Man in Chicago.

...Harper, the Official Loafer of Chicago.

...Up for Sale and Bid Off ...Colored Town-Crier.

...ly He Sells His Body to Dr. ...ainard for Dissection

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...What was it?

...—In 1834 or 1835 there were two ...characters in Chicago; one was a ...amed

RICHARD HARPER.

...educated, and was understood to be ...ble family of Maryland, but had be...ated, and had enlisted as a common ...e United States Army, and was sta...reen Bay, I think. He proved to be ...le a drunkard that the officers could ...with him, and at last, by the judg...ourt-martial, he was drummed out of

HABITS OF LIFE.

...fter made his appearance in Chicago, ...speedily became acquainted with ...and, by begging and choring, man... a little food and a great deal of ...as for lodging, a pile of shavings ...hay, in-doors or out, answered his ...r he was not particular about any of ...s of life except whisky, while as to ...most particular about quantity. ...noted character was

GEORGE WHITE,

...y black negro, with a voice which ...answered in place of a fog-whistle. ...a sort of town-crier, and, when ...auctions and the like, his voice ...stinctly heard from Wolf Point to ...born. George was intelligent and ...always ready to turn an honest penny ...cticable way, and was ambitious

HARPER OFFERED FOR SALE.

...ome one complained of Harper as a ...There was a lawyer here at the time ...of Casey, who was a man of brilliant ...was very much addicted to his cups. He ...yed to prosecute Harper for the va... After the prosecution was commenced, ...paired to Mr. Spring's office to retain ...end, or at least to consult him on the ...The client opened the conference

...Spring, can one vagrant sell another ...der the laws of Illinois?" Judge Spring ...stonation and expression of Harper ...ked this question were absolutely in... and quite beyond description, and it ...m greatly, and probably but few who ...te with him but have heard him re...

...lt of the trial was that Harper was de... a vagrant, and as such he was con... be sold by a Justice of the Peace for ...The sale was proclaimed by George ...unusual gusto, as he paraded down ...et and back, and then around the ...Constable (James Reed, the chi... was the officer), mounted a box at ...of South Water and Franklin ...d, in the presence of nearly ...en in the village, offered the ...r sale. Although he expatiated ...r's learning, intelligence, and power... and especially the handy knack he ...ing whisky where it could not allure ...from the paths of sobriety, he could ...till at last George White bid a quar... he would take the man for better ...e and without warranty, and, as there ...r bid, he was finally knocked down ...for even at that day all men stood ...the law to purchase at such a sale.

CARRYING OFF THE PURCHASE.

...sale was over, George ordered his ...ith characteristic pomposity, to fol... but before he could get his hand on ...r broke and ran at a speed which ...s defied the pursuit of the purchaser ...crowd inconveniently got in his ...pretending to hurry him on.

NO REFORMATION.

...was from necessity sober at the time, ...sted in his looks, which I shall never ...most poignant mortification at ...ction, and really excited much ...the close, for he was a man of more ...ry talent and education, and, but for ...rance, was fully the peer of anyone

...was taken care of in seclusion for ...and without liquor, and hopes were ...ained that the degrading transaction ...im so deeply that it would produce ...t reformation. But alas! he no soon... the street again, than his old habit ...d he was, if possible, worse than ...So far as I know, this was the first ...n in Chicago.

...orter—What became of Harper, ...e?

...on—The latter end of the story is as ...the beginning. He hung about the ...ome years, living as of old, and I re... put down on the census of Chicago ..."a loafer." He was always drunk ...ld get whisky, and ready to do any... cure it, but with a constitution that ...down, notwithstanding all his ex...ations, and dissipation.

SELLING HIS BODY.

...cold winter's night, he found his way ...inard's office and begged for half ...to get something to eat, for ...he was nearly starved. ...told him he would give him the ...e felt sure if he did he would go ...k immediately, and then he would ...streets and freeze to death before ...He straightened himself up with ...assured the Doctor that he quite ...od his case, and that he proposed ...be alive and well in the morning, ...him in the end.

...hope of disgusting him with the ...roposition, the Doctor proposed ...him a dollar for a deed ...ody for dissection when he ...assuring him that before the next ...ould be studying the effect which an ...isky had on the human tissues. To ...Harper closed with the proposition ...deed was drawn with all due for... executed by the grantor with a ...Harper was right. Although he got ...ight, he was as sound as ever in the ...l continued to live some time after ...as he had done before, cursing in ...as in English the boys who teased ...n half drunk he was vain of his

APPEARANCE IN A NEW PART.

...disappeared from among us, and no ...w or where he went. And at last ...forgotten in the excitement of the ...till the world was aroused by the ...the original Washington Society in ...1839, by seven reformed drunkards, ...nce started a temperance movement ...with the rapidity and fervor of a ...ver the whole country. Harper was ...even.

...ter—And since then?

...n—Since then I have heard nothing ...I understand he died some years

...s: "M. Capoul was a linendraper's ...Paris, Madame Nilsson was a common ...g girl in Stockholm, Mr. Santley ...nt's clerk at Liverpool, Signor Cam... nobody, and Signor Aramburo very ...n Italy. Mr. Sims Reeves was the ...h clerk in Kent, and M. Devilliers ...n Boulogne."

MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Expense of Entertainments for Children.

Juvenile Parties Costing from $500 to $1,600.

Evil Effects of Transforming Boys and Girls into Miniature Men and Women.

Much as the extravagance which is indulged in in connection with the entertainments given by adults to their acquaintances of mature years, is to be deprecated, it is of comparatively little consequence when contrasted with the relative amount of expenditure which is bestowed upon

SUPPOSED AMUSEMENT OF CHILDREN.

We say supposed amusement, because the child in whom natural vitality and enthusiasm have not been spoiled by artificial stimulants will find greater enjoyment in sunlight, air, not over-fine clothes, and possibly a good romp, than in all the miniature imitations of grown people's parties and manners which can be arranged for them. So long as they are boys and girls to each other,—the difference of sex never obtruding itself as a difference of sex (except inasmuch as the male, being usually the stronger, is naturally the protector of the weaker human creature),—simple, unartificial gatherings are the kind which amuse them. It is only when the artificial stimulus which is administered to them in the way of entertainments that are fac-similes in miniature of those of their parents or elders, has developed them into beaux and belles, sometimes at an almost infantile age, that such gatherings are enjoyed. Then do we see the happy faces of children, with perhaps a sudden gust of passion, a furious quarrel, with as sudden and energetic reconciliation? By no means. These are

MINIATURE MEN AND WOMEN,

with all the passions and petty envy and malice of the mature social ephemera. Viewed in this light, is it not something even worse than extravagance to waste hundreds of dollars in making happy children into miserable little puppets?

Setting aside, however, any moral view of the question, and looking at it merely in a financial light, let us see what it costs to entertain these children not yet emancipated from the nursery. Commencing with the invitations, then: Mrs. Smith decides that she will give

A JUVENILE PARTY

for the benefit of Master Augustus, aged 11, and Miss Katie, aged 9. This will include all the young lady's and gentleman's friends, ranging from the ages of 2 to 13. There will be about a hundred of them. It shall be a lawn party in the month of June. Possibly a fancy-dress affair is decided upon. Mrs. Smith has a large lawn attached to her country-house. When she first came back from Europe, she gave dejeuners to her friends; but as, in this busy Western world, especially so far toward the Occident as Chicago, few gentlemen had the leisure to attend them, they soon fell into tabby-parties, and were gradually tabooed. The tabbies found it difficult to talk even scandal, except of the weakest sort, without a sufficiency of the male element present to add a stronger flavor of suggestion. Clubs being rather a failure here, they did not catch the spice of diluted club-gossip to keep them on the qui-vive; and so necessarily such entertainments died of their own inanity. It was quite possible, however, to get together all the babies, masculine and feminine.

Actuated by this thought, and determined that the whole thing should be done in style,

THE INVITATIONS

are first thought of. These consisted a year ago of three cards; but, next season, the rule will be to send the invitation engraved in script on a single sheet of heavy English note-paper, something after the following style:

Mrs. Smith requests the pleasure of Miss Maggie Brown's company at a Fancy-Dress Juvenile Reception to be given by Master and Miss Smith, on Thursday, June 10, 9990 United States avenue.
From 5 until 11 o'clock.
{Croquet,
{Dancing. R. S. V. P.

These are ordered from the engraver's, and cost, at the lowest estimate, from $30 to $50. Next Mrs. Smith bethinks her of

THE SUPPER.

It costs just as much for these little people as for their elders. The same viands are served, with the probable result that the young gourmands will consume much larger quantities than the older gourmets, and lay the foundation of a very active dyspepsia, which shall entertain them later in life. For her 100 little guests, then, Mrs. Smith must pay from $150 to $200 for their supper.

Though it is to be a Lawn-Party, still there must be

FLORAL DECORATIONS

for the house; and, as it will not do to rob their own vines or bushes, these must be provided by the florist. From $100 to $200 is spent in beautifying the interior of the house, $50 to $100 in table-decorations, and from $50 to $300 for additional floral arches and various ornaments for the grounds. A boutonniere is also presented to each little visitor on his or her arrival. We find, then, that from $200 to $600 is the sum that must be spent at the florist's.

Next, there are awnings and marquees to be thought of. A large one for the collation, and another for dancing, will add an additional $50, while one or two more for a sheltered rest will take another $15. The grounds and marquees are also to be lighted. A calcium-light will cost from $5 to $10, while the necessary colored lights and Chinese lanterns will be $25 more. An extension of gas-lights into the marquees will be $50 at least.

Next, there is

THE CHILDREN'S COSTUMES

to be thought of. Master Augustus shall go as "Louis Quatorze." His suit will have to be made for him, and will cost about $75, as it can only be made of the finest material. Miss Katie's will, however, be much more expensive. She is to personify "Snow." A white silk dress is covered with marabout feathers, costing $200; a girdle with pendants of satin-spar, to simulate icicles, made to order, $50; a coronet of satin-spar and marabout, or her mother's diamonds, diamond ear-drops and bracelets; white kid-gloves, $1.50; silk hose, $3; white kid shoes, $5, with diamond buckles. Thus, independent of her jewels, we find this young lady's dress costing $259.50. A chatelaine of satin-spar beads, with marabout fan, and crystal vinaigrette, will cost from $15 upward,—not usually exceeding $50.

On arrival, each guest is furnished with a croquet-card, on which his or her name is engraved. These cost about $10. Later in the evening, at about 7 o'clock, a slight refection is served, or lemonade and cake are kept always in readiness in one of the tents. This may be estimated at $20. At 7:30 or 8 o'clock, dancing commences. The order of dancing, printed on tiny fans with pencil attached, costs about $15. At 9 o'clock, supper is served, and the menu is printed on white satin, a copy of which is given to each guest. These cost about $30.

The cost of giving such a party, then, to the young Smiths and their 100 little acquaintances,

MAY BE THUS SUMMED UP:

Cards—				
Invitation	$ 30.00 to	$50.00		
Croquet	10.00 to	15.00		
Order of dancing	10.00 to	20.00		
Menu	30.00 to	50.00—	$80.00 to	$145.00
Floral decorations			200.00 to	600.00
Marquees and awnings			50.00 to	75.00
Lights, including calcium, lanterns, and gas			80.00 to	150.00
Supper			150.00 to	200.00
Master Smith's dress as "Louis Quatorze," not including jewels				75.00
As a "Midshipman"			25.00	
Miss Smith's dress, as "Snow," not including jewels				309.50
As a "Flower-Girl" or "Vivandiere"			20.00	
Music			15.00 to	50.00
Minimum cost			$620.00	
Maximum cost				$1,604.50

Of course, this is extravagance, but it is of modern extravagance we are writing and not of the ordinary, necessary social amenities of life. That the lesser sum is a fair estimate of the cost of a Lawn Party given to a child, we have found to be the case by inquiry; and that the latter sum has also been reached,

IS ALSO A FACT.

To all thinking minds this seems simply scandalous. A few may be able to afford it; the many certainly are not. Of course, one knows that all expenditure of money which falls within a person's income is productive of some good, inasmuch as it gives work to various branches of art or mechanism; but the effect of much of this expenditure is bad. While the one person can afford to be thus lavish, the ninety-nine cannot. While it may be quite within Mrs. Smith's means to spend $1,000 or $1,500 in giving the juniors of her family a party, Miss Maggie Brown's mother might find it altogether out of the question to spend $500. Still, she feels anxious that Maggie should appear as an associate of the little Smiths; so the young lady is sent to their party, attired as a "Flower-Girl"; but $20 has been expended upon her dress. Though they do not keep a carriage, Maggie must be sent in one, and it must also call for her; so this adds another $6. If Miss Maggie is invited and goes to but one party a week, this will cost no inconsiderable sum at the end of a year. Children speedily learn from their elders that it does not answer to wear a dress too often, and soon grow clamorous for many changes. The carriage-hire alone, for the year, would be $312. It is not likely that any young Miss will go so often; but a dozen such parties in the season would be sufficiently expensive, to say nothing of the demoralization attendant thereupon.

Miss Maggie Brown's mother feels that she must return the civilities that her daughter has received; so, having no lawn, she gives

AN IN-DOOR RECEPTION.

She limits her expenditure to invitation-cards and orders of dancing; and the number of guests to 50, as being more within the necessary bounds with which she must content herself. The supper is accordingly less expensive. Her outlay is about as follows:

Invitation cards		$ 20.00
Orders of dancing		10.00
Supper		75.00
Miss Maggie's dress, Paris muslin and Valenciennes lace	$100.00	
Sash	10.00	
Gloves	1.50	
Hose	2.50	
Slippers	2.50	
Bouquet	1.00	
Fan, mouchoir, etc	10.00—	127.50
Music		10.00
Floral decoration		100.00
		$342.50

Miss Maggie's quiet, unostentatious Reception, we find, costs her father nearly $400. This, when the money-market is tight, and the banks refuse to discount freely, is not a pleasant subject for consideration. How much less so to the father, who, anxious for the welfare of his children, both morally and physically, sees in how deleterious a way this money he could so illy spare has been wasted. The children are

NONE THE HAPPIER,

and become blase before they reach their teens. Lawn-parties are the pleasantest things in the world for children, if rationally given. Archery and croquet also have their charms; fancy-dress may be admitted, and dancing allowed; and it can all be done in a pleasant way at a trifling cost. Sensible people generally prefer children to marionettes; but, in modern society, with its tendency to lavish expenditure, the latter seem to abound.

Another place where woman's vanity displays itself is at

DANCING-SCHOOL.

Nothing can be prettier than to see children dance gracefully; nothing more absurd than the manner in which they are decked out to perform at some of these assemblies. Point-lace, satin, and diamonds are not proper adjuncts to the pure loveliness of the little ones. Why not add the powder, rouge, and patches at once, that at 8 the young lady may be a finished coquette; at 18, already faded; at 28, blase; while at 38, if she lives to that age, her blanched hair and ruined health are exponents of the premature decay consequent upon the unnatural forcing process gratuitously bestowed upon her infancy? The fond mother of a little girl of 4 years dresses her in pink satin, and orders for her from Paris a Point-lace dress worth $500. Kid gloves are forced on the chubby hands, and diamond drops appended to the ears. Rings, chains, and bracelets are added; and, to crown the whole, the child is told how much her dress costs, and that it is handsomer than that of any of her associates,—the seeds thus being sown in infancy of that deification of dress and worship of mere wealth which have already become the prevailing religion of America. Many people, realizing perhaps that it would be desirable to send their children to the man considered as being the best teacher in his art, are prevented from so doing, not on account of his charges, but because, as a sensible woman once said, "I cannot afford, even if I thought it wise, to dress my children in silk, satin, and lace; and, if I send them simply clad in white muslin, they are snubbed by the overdressed ones, irritated, and made to set an undue value upon dress." This, to a great extent, also applies to ordinary school-attire. Children are sent in silks, and allowed to wear ornaments not at all fitting place or age, until the question of

"WHEREWITHAL SHALL WE BE CLOTHED?"

becomes the leading one in their mind.

Here, at least, there is room for wide reform and inestimable retrenchment. Keep the little ones children as long as may be. It is much easier, no doubt, if one has plenty of money, to order a party after the general plan suited to adults; but, with a little more personal trouble, a much more charming and amusing fete might be arranged, and the babies be back in their nurseries at a desirable hour. Upon this let every father insist: that the rising generation shall not be ruined by premature luxury and dissipation. Let every mother take it to heart if she would have "her children rise up and call her blessed." Let at least that one ulcer of extravagance be eradicated. Keep the little ones

BOYS AND GIRLS,

instead of making them beaux and belles; and, if the ready thousands must be expended, take the children to see some of Nature's show-places,—the immediate consequence of which will be a healthful excitement, and the after-results a pleasant memory while life shall last. Cut off the extravagant dress and unwholesome parties altogether.

"SUNNY ITALY."

Extract from a private letter dated
FLORENCE, Dec. 30, 1873.

If we could exchange "Sunny Italy," with its chilly air, great rooms, small fire-places, and smoky chimneys, for the genuine comfort of cold weather in Wisconsin or Chicago, I know one fellow who would be willing to give up his chance of seeing Rome, even though he is so near to it.

I have gotten so surfeited with the treasures of art that it is with positive dismay that I hear of some magnificent gallery or splendid church which one is morally bound to visit.

No tourist has so well described my feelings about a majority of the "Old Masters" as Mark Twain; and, when you go out of a sunny street into a great cavern of a church, where the pavement freezes through the soles of your shoes in about five minutes, and the cold settles about the roots of your hair in a minute and a half, you are not in a condition to admire some abominable Pagan picture of the Last Judgment, unless indeed the flames in the lower left hand corner of the picture could have some power to warm the great barn where it hangs. One needs, for the galleries of Italy: First, a warm skull-cap (for churches); second, a very heavy overcoat, lined with fur; third, a pair of mittens; fourth, a pair of Arctic over-shoes; fifth, thicker flannels than you would wear anywhere else on the face of the earth.

Mild Winters.

The mildness of the present season, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, though unusual, bears no comparison to that of some winters "long gone by." In 1172 the temperature was so nigh that leaves came out on the trees in January, and birds hatched their broods in February. In 1289 the winter was equally mild, and the maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and corn-flowers at Christmas and on Twelfth Day. In 1421 the trees flowered in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April. Cherries ripened in the same month, and grapes appeared in May. In 1572, the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1172; in 1585, the same thing was repeated, and it is added that the corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France neither snow nor frost throughout the winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617 and 1659; finally, in 1662, even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted, and trees blossomed in February. Coming to later dates, the winter of 1846-47, when it thundered at Paris on the 28th of January, and that of 1866, the year of the great inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as exceptionally mild.

Newman in Japan.

A painful incident, of which we learn the particulars by private letter from Japan, shows how little the Oriental mind appreciates the dignity of a Republican President. The Rev. J. P. Newman, in the course of his tour of inspection among the consulates of the world, took a walk one day in Yeddo, and, passing a Criminal Court during the progress of a trial, attempted to enter. In this he was repulsed, so he wrote upon his card, "Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, Chaplain of the United States Senate, and special friend of President Grant," and sent it to the authorities inside. The card was taken in with great ceremony, and soon an answer came back expressing the agonizing grief of the Court that there was no one present of sufficiently high rank to receive the visit of such an august American.

LITERATURE.

Art in Scandinavia and Russia.

AN ART-TOUR TO NORTHERN CAPITALS OF EUROPE. By J. BEAVINGTON ATKINSON. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Taine, in a small, thin volume on "Art in the Netherlands," has given a clearer, firmer idea of the genius of the Dutch nation, than Motley has done in the whole of his voluminous histories. Taine has seized on the spirit of the people, and by his magic talent, made it visible. He has rendered its distinctive phases and tendencies intelligible, and, in order to do this, has discovered the sources of its origin, the causes which gave it birth, the influences which molded, imbued, and directed it. Above all, he has studied the soil and the sky, which stamp an indelible impress on national character, and he has gone back over the entire course of Teutonic history, that he might know how instincts were implanted which have been gradually transformed into habits, and have governed the motive, the accomplishment, and the destiny of the Netherlands.

Somewhat after the same manner, but with much less brilliant effect, the present writer has studied the Art of Scandinavia and Russia. He lacks the grasp, the acumen, the splendor, of Taine's genius; but he has, nevertheless, excellent qualifications for his task. He has a practical knowledge of art, an intelligent acquaintance with the various galleries and schools of Europe, a freedom from prejudice, and an honest desire to get at the truth. From an elevated point of view, which embraces the circumstances and influences that control and modify the artistic temperament, expression, and facilities, he has regarded the past and present condition and the future prospect of painting, sculpture, and architecture, among the Northern European nations. He has not the seer's insight, which pierces to the centre as well as the circumference, and reveals reasons and principles, and resolves them into a philosophy. Yet he is a wise and candid guide in paths out of the beaten course of travel, and points out a great deal that is novel and illustrative in the character, scenery, climate, civilization, and Art-culture of countries seldom penetrated. Let us skip lightly along the way he slowly traveled, and jot down a few of the points he carefully delineated.

Denmark lies first on the route, and the collections of Art and Science in its beautiful capital are subjected to a thorough inspection. These are more systematically arranged than in any other Continental city, and are expressly educational in character. The Museum of Antiquity contains a total of 40,000 specimens, of exceeding interest and value, presenting a full and continuous history of the country for many centuries. The Royal Library comprises upwards of 400,000 volumes and 15,000 manuscripts. These, with minor museums of a kindred nature, furnish abundant support for the intellectual life of the people. The Royal Gallery of Art numbers 701 works of a fair average.

The national development in Art and Literature has not been vigorous or luxuriant. There is abounding talent, but not of the highest character. The Kingdom is diminutive, its population being less than that of London, and its pecuniary resources are meagre. Its museums and galleries are not enlarging, and art and literary products find a scanty market. Sculpture, which had a grand exponent in Thorwaldsen, is in advance of painting and architecture. Indeed, this last has never existed as a fine art in Denmark. Landscape has succeeded better than figure painting, for the reason that it needs less severe study. As a natural consequence of their maritime situation, Danish artists have handled marine subjects with superior skill, and, in international competitions, have taken a first rank,—England alone being able to rival them. Sorenson, Melby, and Neumann, since Stanfield and Turner, stand first among the painters of the ocean.

Passing into Norway, we find Art in its infancy, though showing elements of strength and vitality. Architecture and sculpture are almost equally unknown, and painters are comparatively few. Only three or four have extended their reputation beyond their country's frontiers. They excel in landscape,—surpassing in this department the artists of Sweden, Denmark, and Russia. But little can be expected in the way of Art from a nation whose land is sterile, only one-hundredth part being under culture; whose inhabitants scarcely exceed a million, and the majority of whom are compelled to an endless struggle with churlish Nature for the bare means of subsistence.

A considerable number of eminent scholars and artists have given Sweden repute among other nations. Linnæus, the naturalist; Berzelius, the chemist; Swedenborg, the mystic; Frederika Bremer, the novelist; Jenny Lind and Christine Nilsson, the vocalists,—not to mention a respectable list of sculptors and painters,—have poured lustre upon her history. A good deal of mental activity has prevailed among the people, especially in the present generation. She has accomplished nothing in architecture, but in sculpture has displayed singular talent. Strenuous and not unsuccessful efforts have been made to establish a native School of Art; and a National Museum and Gallery was completed in Stockholm in 1863, and furnished with large but commonplace collections. Swedish artists have taken up the study of Nature in earnest,—a most hopeful indication. Drawn from the working classes themselves, it would seem to be their province to depict peasant-life, which presents novel and picturesque subjects for painting. Sweden, like the rest of Scandinavia, affords fine sketching-ground. Its scenery is wild, rugged, and sombre; but its sunsets are of peculiar splendor, its fields are rich with bloom in summer, and shifting atmospheric phenomena give an infinite variety of light and shade. Under skillful treatment, the grandeur of Nature may be softened by beauty, its coldness warmed by color, and many new and charming effects reproduced upon canvas. In surveying the condition of Art throughout Scandinavia, it must be acknowledged less interesting and valuable in itself than as a manifestation of race, climate, and nationality.

It is difficult to realize that Russia—an Empire lying on the remote boundary of Europe, and not yet more than half emerged from Asiatic barbarism—should have an Art-history worth contemplating. The chasm between refinement on the one hand and savagery on the other, is hard to overleap. The extreme between the enlightenment of the higher circles of Russian society and the ignorance of the Russian hordes bewilders the understanding. When Ferdinand Hiller first went to St. Petersburg, he exclaimed in astonishment, "Why, I can't play here! Half those I meet have a command of the piano equal to mine." And such is the general surprise at the discovery that, in the wealth of her Art-resources and the extent of her Art-culture, Russia is rapidly rising to a level with the oldest civilizations of Europe. Boundless ambition and opulence have enabled her to annihilate time and perform unparalleled prodigies in her strife for a foremost place among modern nations. She is not yet old enough to have cultivated a sturdy growth of native Art, but she has imported the finest exotics that could be purchased, and put under a forcing process every discoverable gem of home-genius. She has established at St. Petersburg, in the Imperial Hermitage, galleries and museums yielding in size and value to none on the Continent, and, in some departments, surpassing all others. Among the 1,500 pictures included in the catalogue there are numbered many of the noblest examples of ancient and modern Art. The Dutch paintings are not excelled, except by Holland and Dresden; the representatives of the Spanish school distance all competition, save by Spain itself; and the portraits by Vandyck and the sketches of Rubens are only exceeded in England and Bavaria. The mineralogical collection is the richest in the world; and the same may be said of the collection of classical jewelry.

On a scale commensurate with these Art-collections, the Imperial Art-Academy is endowed. It was founded in 1757, and has provision for the education and partial maintenance of 300 pupils. A branch-Academy is also sustained in Rome. A "Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts" has for many years been in active existence. It supports students at the Academy, sends young artists on foreign travel with ample supplies, gives commissions, and purchases pictures. With such fostering care and encouragement, it is not surprising that there have sprung up scores of Russian artists of notable talent and proficiency. In the production of works in the highest departments of Art, they have already acquired a supremacy over England. With this brilliant Art-record in the brief past, what may not be predicted of Russia's future Art-history? A distinct national school has scarcely yet been established; but, with her exhaustless materials and unlimited enterprise, the day is not far distant when Russia will compare with other nations in Arts as she now does in area and empire.

Having already monopolized so much space, there is little left in which to tell of the Imperial manufactory of mosaics at St. Petersburg. Founded by the Emperor Nicholas, in 1851, it now accomplishes work equaling in beauty of execution the most famous establishments of the kind in Europe. No expense is spared to procure the finest material, and to finish exquisite mosaics. The number of tints employed is said to exceed those used in the Pope's factory, by several thousand. The cost of mosaics is so great as to render them an Imperial luxury. A single work often occupies a number of artisans for years, weighs several tons, and demands an outlay of thousands of pounds.

Moscow rates far below St. Petersburg in its Art-treasures and Art-attainments; yet here Government is diligently at work stimulating artistic taste and talent. Situated under a warmer sky, and nearer the centre of the old Byzantine civilization, the city presents a strange and picturesque combination of Orientalism with Europeanism. There is not much to instruct the mind of the architect, yet brilliant coloring and fantastic outline meet the eye at every turn, and strongly stir the imagination. In studying the advantages for Art-education in Moscow, everything points to the conclusion that the city may eventually nourish and sustain the chief Art-school of Russia. In fact, its nucleus now exists in the Stragonoff School, organized in 1825, for the instruction of the people in the elements of design. Upwards of 500 pupils are annually taught in its classes, which are open to both sexes. In the recent International Expositions of Europe, Russia has displayed a remarkable advance in Art-education, and developed promising germs of a national style. Her material resources are vast, her empire extends over a sixth part of the territory of the globe, her population amounts to 70,000,000, and her revenue to £50,000,000 sterling. With intellectual forces in proportion and effective operation, Russia is achieving a career in development and acquirement that challenges the world's wonder and admiration.

Man.

AN OUTLINE STUDY OF MAN; OR, THE BODY AND MIND IN ONE SYSTEM. With illustrative diagrams, and a Method for Blackboard-Teaching.—By MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL.D. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

If Comte is right in his well-known view that there are three stages of philosophizing, and that Theology and Metaphysics are merely the temporary and provisional methods of a finally completed and perfected Science, it is quite certain that his doctrine is not for this age, but that it must be realized, if realized at all, in some far-distant time. The promise of an ultimately-perfected Science does not yet appear,—at least not to the ordinary observer. Meantime, there seems to be not only no abatement, but rather increase, of interest in the study both of Theology and Metaphysics; and Science, instead of supplanting these, is rather indebted to them for some of its recent and much-trumpeted achievements; or, shall we say, conjectures. Nothing can be more metaphysical than the latest scientific theory which defines matter to be simple points of force. And what shall we say of Herbert Spencer's doctrine of an unknowable and absolute Power, which he makes the reality of all phenomena, if we do not call it theological? If we say, with Stewart, that the object of Metaphysics is to "trace the various branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the constitution of the human mind;" and if, by Theology, we are to understand that knowledge of God, and of our duty to Him, which we derive from express revelation, we may be very sure that these are no merely temporary methods of Science, which it will supersede, but that they will, in all the future, as they have done in the past, enlist in their service the strongest and best-trained minds. The history of metaphysical and theological inquiry is the history of human reason in active exercise. The same instinctive feeling which makes the strong man glory in his strength, and the runner in his speed, has in all ages led men into those fields of inquiry which are suggested by the words Theology and Metaphysics.

But it is within the last few years, especially, that many of the issues from the press have given emphatic indorsement to Pope's line, that

The proper study of mankind is Man.

Among works of this class may be mentioned, as perhaps the most notable and valuable, "The Human Intellect," by President Porter, and "Autology; or, The Completed Science of Mind," by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton. But these works are so voluminous, and they aim to be so exhaustive in their discussions, that many, probably on that account, would refrain from the attempt to master them.

The "Outline Study of Man" is a less ponderous and formidable volume. The author is a modern Diogenes, who, having gone forth to seek a man, has given us the result of his search in the work before us. And yet he is very unlike the ancient seeker, for he is not a cynic; he takes with him in his quest a clearer and brighter light, and he finds a man by *constructing* him, as he of the tub could never have done. Those who are acquainted with any of Dr. Hopkins' previously-published writings, especially his "Law of Love, and Love as a Law," will come to this volume expecting to find in it exact definitions, nice discriminations, admirable method, constructive talent of a high order, showing itself in perfect clearness of arrangement, and an absence of that philosophical or technical nomenclature by which many authors confuse and bewilder their readers more than they instruct and enlighten them. Nor will they be disappointed, for to this volume any fair-minded critic would readily and heartily concede all these excellences. Of his own work the author says, in the preface, that its "method is constructive, and so, except as a positive and progressive system must be, not critical or controversial. It gives a *Law of Construction* for the universe so far as we know it, by which the whole, including man, is brought into one system. It gives a *Law of Conduct* for man that grows out of the construction; and also a *Law of Limitation* that enables us, as is shown in the Law of Love, to carry the Law of Conduct into the details of life."

In pursuing the method thus described, the author first seeks to find man's place. All beings and objects are divided into two great classes: Organized and Unorganized. Again, all organized bodies are divided into two classes: Vegetables and Animals. In this latter class Man is found, and his place is found to be higher than all others in the class. Or, by another process, the place of Man is reached thus: "In the beginning the earth was without form and void." Gravitation must have brought this chaos into such a condition that it might serve the purpose of a world. But Gravitation only brings particles of matter together; it does not unite them. This is done by the Attraction of Cohesion. Cohesion, however, brings about an indiscriminate mixture of different kinds of matter. Hence we need another and a higher power to produce those varieties and combinations of matter which now exist. That power is Chemical Affinity. These several laws are also the condition of the manifestation and force which is next above them, and which is Vegetable Life. After this comes Animal Life, and then Man. Though thus marking the work of creation by these successive and upward steps, yet the author holds to no doctrine of Development, or Evolution. "Everything is carried up, and then something is added; it is not developed from what is below, or caused by it, but added to it till we reach Man at the top." Man's place in the creation is thus ascertained and fixed, and now the work of *constructing* Man begins. He is made up of body and mind, the lower existing for the higher, and the higher conditioned upon the lower. The body is regarded as the subject of two sciences,—Anatomy and Physiology; and the former is viewed as the condition of the latter. By a separate consideration of the various systems in the body,—as the digestive, circulatory, and respiratory,—we are shown how it is, like external Nature, built up in unity, with one system conditioned upon another throughout.

But we cannot carry further our sketch of the plan of this work, nor illustrate more fully the author's method. We have already said enough to show the admirable clearness of arrangement which marks the volume throughout. At every step of the discussion, the author shows a thorough mastery of the work which he has taken in hand. On that portion of the work which is devoted to the mind and its various faculties and powers, he does not, in all respects, follow the same order of arrangement as that which usually obtains in works upon Mental Science; but he shows himself able, in every instance, to give a reason for the faith that is in him, and which has led him to differ from other thinkers. A chart at the close of the volume gives the reader, at a glance, a conspectus of the whole work.

We have expressed, thus far, such an unqualified commendation of this work that we feel ourselves entitled to point out, with regret, what seems to us an important omission. "An Outline Study of Man," which embraces an examination both of the body and the mind, ought, as it seems to us, to give some attention to the connection between these two, and to the reciprocal influences which they exert upon each other. We are shown how each acts by virtue of its own independent powers; but the question, how each acts upon the other, is passed without notice. A consideration of that question might not properly belong to a work on Physiology exclusively, nor to a work devoted wholly to Mental Science; but, where body and mind are, as here, brought under our view, we should have been glad if some attention had been given to this question. That, in the consideration of it, we are not left wholly to conjecture, the recent work of Bain proves; and that we, as yet, know but little upon this subject, makes it all the more desirable that men like Dr. Hopkins should undertake to increase the sum of our knowledge.

"Ouida."

BEBEE; OR, TWO LITTLE WOODEN SHOES. By "OUIDA." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

When we take up one of "Ouida's" books, we are sure that we have a masterpiece in hand, glowing with splendid and captivating attributes; and we are quite as sure that it will have some giant wrong between man and woman for its subject, and depict it in so harsh and ruthless a manner as to hurt our moral sense and irritate us against the work and the author. There is a sad history written on "Ouida's" heart. She has suffered some grievous fate, which has poisoned the fountain of her life; and she avenges herself by infusing its venom into everything she writes. She presents the sorrowful spectacle of a woman endowed with uncommon talents, using them, with a spiteful delight, to defame and degrade both man and womankind. The sentence which Ruskin pronounces upon the pictures of Dore: "Bad, with an awful power!" involuntarily rises up against the books of "Ouida," although, applied to them, it may be charged with exaggeration.

There is a likeness between the genius, and most probably the career, of this unique Englishwoman and the greatest writer of the present century in France. Their names may never have been coupled before; but, had "Ouida" been of the same nationality as George Sand, her works would have been held in much higher esteem. As it is, their origin creates a strong prejudice against them. We cannot accord to a woman trained amid English customs of propriety the license which we allow to one who has been nurtured in the lax morality of the French school. "Ouida" should have had her home in Paris. Her cynicism, her biting sarcasms, her disbelief in goodness, her mockery of the semblance of honesty and generosity, would have been in keeping there, and applauded as piquant adjuncts to her brilliancy.

"Bebee" is a fair sample of "Ouida's" ability, with fewer caustic jeers and taunts than usual in her books, but with a current of bitterness saturating every page. The language is wonderful. The choicest words fit into the smoothest sentences that flow one after the other in an unbroken succession, with the rhythm and euphony of poetry. Only measure is wanting to transform them into heroic verse. There is a great chain in such elegant diction, and "Ouida" is complete mistress of it. She also has the art of exciting a breathless interest in her story, of peopling it with life-like characters, and of leading them on to an intensely-pathetic catastrophe.

The scene of "Bebee" is located in Flanders; and the life, the manners, the features of the country are described with graphic and exact fidelity. Bebee, the girlish heroine of the story, is an exquisite character, stainless and steadfast in purity. She falls in the way of a human devil,—one of "Ouida's" favorite instruments of action,—and for a cruel period hovers like a dove under the serpent's spell. We witness her prolonged trial and torture, but mercifully not her fall. Bebee is not vitiated, but relentlessly killed, and the painful drama closes on an indirect but absolute murder of unmitigated atrocity.

There is an improvement in the morality of "Ouida's" late novels, objectionable as many of their traits still remain. Readers who admire her gifts, but deplore their evil direction, may cherish a hope that eventually she will see the mischief of her course, and devote herself to the elevation of virtue with as much spirit as she has in the past to its degradation.

Iceland.

SIX WEEKS IN THE SADDLE: A PAINTER'S JOURNAL IN ICELAND. By S. E. WALLER. London: Macmillan & Co.

Mr. Waller had read the Icelandic saga, "Burnt Njal," and was fired with a desire to visit the scenes of the tragedy, and bring back in his portfolio sketches of what was most wild and picturesque. Straightway he took passage in a little Danish steamer that plies regularly between Copenhagen and Reykjavik, and, after a week's rough voyage, was landed at the Capital of the remote Arctic island. Hiring a guide and buying saddle-horses,—there is not a wheeled vehicle of any sort in Iceland,—he immediately started for the point of his destination. His traveling-kit embraced little more than his painting materials, a flask of whisky, and the regulation tooth-brush and pocket-comb. He relied upon the hospitality of the natives for sustenance for himself and train, and, during his journey of 500 miles and back, was supplied with the best the land afforded, and not a farthing of recompense accepted. This was noble hospitality, so far as intent was concerned; but it kept him on a starvation-diet. The most sumptuous fare that could generally be provided was fish dried to a parchment, black bread needing to be split with a hatchet, rancid butter or tallow, cheese, and milk. Churches, which are invariably used as barns when not in requisition for religious services, were often his shelter at night, and boards and blanket his uneasy bed.

Not much incident varied his travel. It was a daily ride over bogs or lava-beds, through a bleak and barren country, now tame and now bold and wild. Once in his entire course, he saw an ash-tree which had reached an altitude of 30 feet. With this single exception, the foliage of the island was limited to sparse growths of willow and birch, not exceeding 4 or 5 feet in height. The herbage consists of rare and scant patches of grass, which the inhabitants guard with vigilant care, cutting it, where in sufficient quantities, for the use of their cattle in winter. Horses are turned loose to find nourishment grazing dry stubble, or to perish.

Yet this desolate and destitute island is a frequent resort for English sportsmen. Fish and wild fowl abound, and these, with strange and exceptional scenery, attract the adventurer. Our tourist met numerous parties encamped, and equipped with every appliance for sport and essential for comfort, pursuing amusement in this out-of-the-way place,—a volcanic desert in the Frigid Zone.

Mr. Waller is a good traveler, enduring every sort of discomfort with imperturbable good humor. He has omitted a description of the Geysers and Mt. Hecla, with which the intelligent reader is supposed to be familiar, and given a readable account of that which was peculiar to his experience.

Saxe Holm's Stories.

SAXE HOLM'S STORIES. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

It is safe to say the half-dozen stories comprised in the above volume are among the most original and powerful that have been contributed by an American writer to their department of fiction. "Esther Wynn's Love-Letters," which opened the series as they appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*, instantly arrested attention by its vivid, poetic imagination, its fine, delicate touches of feeling, and its passionate fire. It was followed by "Droxy Miller's Dowry," a story of similar force, but more subdued and cool in tone, and with a wonderful incarnation of pure, beautiful, spiritual womanhood moving through it, the central, inspiring motive and figure.

A sequel, "The Elder's Wife," did what sequels seldom do, sustained the primary conception and carried it to a lofty conclusion. It presented successive portraits of woman as bride, wife, mother, and teacher, which have scarcely their parallel for loveliness and sanctity. They show, better than the most elaborate disquisitions could, what refining and purifying influences every good woman may diffuse through her household and over a community,—every woman who lives in close communion with Truth and Nature, and looks for the law of her conduct to the instincts of a fresh, untrammeled, and upright heart.

Another of these stories, which has embodied the highest moral lesson, is "How One Woman Kept Her Husband." It is as efficient a counteractive to the disorganizing and demoralizing social theory which would cherish and consecrate selfishness, and loose all bonds the moment they fetter impulses, as could be desired. It is highly ideal, and still not out of the bounds of the real. The wife's subtle, tenacious, victorious struggle for the retention of her husband's love was almost superhuman. Yet it furnishes an example, like that of the Savior's Divine virtues, unapproachably perfect, but not inimitable. It touches with immense impressiveness the one true way of reclaiming wandering affections; to lure them back tenderly, patiently, though it cost the expenditure of the entire physical, moral, and mental forces.

A volume of stories like these is worth a whole library of sermons. It reaches, by the charm of fiction, a multitude of readers which didactic essays cannot encounter. Its author needs no pulpit, no platform, from which to address mankind and exhort them to wiser and holier living. In the privacy of her closet, under the shelter of a nom de plume, in the guise of romance, she has sent out to the world a series of homilies on the great topics of the hour, which strike direct to the heart, and leave an impress there by the might of their genius and truth.

Life-Boat Work.

STORM WARRIORS; OR, LIFE-BOAT WORK ON THE GOODWIN SANDS. By the Rev. JOHN GILMORE, M. A., Rector of Holy Trinity, Ramsgate. London: Macmillan & Co.

Nowhere on the earth is there a grander and more heroic service being done by man for his brother-man than in the life-boat work on the coast of England. It involves every element of hardship and danger, and is accomplished by unparalleled toil, exposure, and suffering. It is well that a chronicler, inspired by the noble theme, should now and then transcribe some of the valiant deeds achieved, to show to the world what intrepid and unselfish souls animate a body of humble, hard-handed, and poorly-rewarded seamen, engaged in the life-work of rescuing shipwrecked mariners.

The "Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck" was founded in 1825. It has at present a storm-fleet of 233 life-boats, stationed at the most perilous places on the coast, and kept constantly ready for service. Since its foundation, the Society has, by its various instrumentalities, saved 22,000 lives. Since 1841, the life-boats of the port of Newcastle alone have rescued 466 persons from 62 stranded vessels. The statement that, in the year 1850, there were 681 wrecks on the shores of England, and a loss of about 784 lives, exhibits the importance of an extensive and efficient enterprise in aid of disabled shipping and imperiled sailors. The first model of the life-boats now in use was launched in 1852. Its capacity to defy broken surfs and raging waves was quickly proved, and a fleet constructed and manned for active and continual exercise. The mariners now suffering shipwreck on the sands or rocks of the English coast have the blessed confidence that dauntless courage and tireless effort, supported by the most potent means, will effect their preservation, if it be possible to human powers.

Mr. Gilmore has portrayed, in the eloquent language of truth, a few of the remarkable rescues which the Ramsgate life-boat has effected on the Goodwin Sands,—a fatal reef just outside the harbor. He has told the tales as they were recounted to him by the heroes, "quiet, broad-chested, steadfast-eyed men," who have it deeply written in upon their hearts that *"They have a call to save life."* Never were more thrilling, breathless adventures recited. They swell the heart with wonder and veneration at a modest and fearless chivalry which exalts humanity to the height of sublimity.

Parlor Dramas.

DRAMATIC STORIES FOR HOUSE AND SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT. By LAVINIA HOWE PHELPS. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This book comprises a series of twenty-six short dramas, suitable for private dramatic representations by persons of various ages, generally including children. The private drama is already popular, and needs yet more general cultivation. It is exceedingly well adapted to afford intellectual, moral, and social entertainment, and, at the same time, to stimulate to a study of character and of life. One difficulty in the way of the spread of the home and social drama has been the lack of plays that were brief without lack of force, and moral without insipidity. Mrs. Phelps has long been favorably known, to the Eastern public more particularly, as a writer for children. In the present work she has succeeded at least in making every story sufficiently interesting to hold the attention of the reader until it is ended. The severer critic will say that her children are not so perfectly childlike as they might be; but, on the other hand, if they were, their language might not have force enough to sustain a dramatic piece. We think Mrs. Phelps has nearly found the happy medium, and that those who put her pieces on the mimic parlor-stage will find them exceedingly entertaining to themselves and friends.

Chicago's Water-System.

THE TUNNELS AND WATER-SYSTEM OF CHICAGO: UNDER THE LAKE AND UNDER THE RIVER. Illustrated by WALLIS. Chicago: J. M. Wing & Co.

This is a timely and valuable work. Our water-system and tunnels under the river have always been the admiration of strangers, and intelligent people everywhere have been anxious to know the means by which our city secured for itself the use of the pure, sparkling waters of Lake Michigan. The work before us gives the history of the whole subject, the difficulties overcome in the construction of our tunnels, and the means by which the several works were constructed. The book is elaborately illustrated, so that all can readily understand the text. It is a very valuable contribution to the history of the city.

Books Received.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH INSTITUTIONS. By PHILIP V. SMITH, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF ENGLAND. By Lord CAMPBELL, Author of "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England." In Four Volumes. Vol. II. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THE YOUNG MAGDALEN, AND OTHER POEMS. By FRANCIS S. SMITH. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

MRS. ARMINGTON'S; OR, THE SUPERIOR SEX. By D. THEW WRIGHT. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

THE MARTYRED CHURCH. By WILLIAM F. GILL. Boston: Shepard & Gill.

COMPARATIVE POLITICS. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, HON. D. C. L., Late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. New York: Macmillan & Co.

EUROPE VIEWED THROUGH AMERICAN SPECTACLES. By CHARLES CARROLL FULTON, Editor of the Baltimore *American*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Periodicals Received.

British Quarterly Review—January. Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. Contents: "The Ballad: Its Nature and Literary Affinities;" "Modern Scientific Inquiry and Religious Thought;" "Inductive Theology;" "Masson's Milton and His Times;" "Mind and the Science of Energy;" "Revision of the Text of the New Testament;" "Mr. Bright's Return to the Ministry;" "Henry Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist;" "Mr. Mill's Autobiography;" "Contemporary Literature."

Penn Monthly for February. Penn Monthly Association, Philadelphia. Contents: "The Month;" "The Communism of the Old World;" "Kriemhild's Revenge;" "The Succession of Life in North America;" "The Public School System of Philadelphia;" "Aftermath;" "New Books."

Our Monthly for January. Alfred Martien, Philadelphia. Contents: "Footprints in Brazil" (Illustrated), *Argonaut*; "Princeton; or, How a College Grew," D. S. Gregory, D. D.; "How Do I Know What Is the Bible?" Tryon Edwards, D. D.; "An Undertaker's Story," Mrs. Margaret Hosmer; "A Sunday in Paris" (Illustrated), *English Clergyman*; "A Sonnet," H. S. Quincy; "The Law of Compensation," William J. Orton, M. D.; "An Invasion and Its Results" (Illustrated), Mabel Berriman; "Four Orders of Suns," R. A. Proctor, B. A.; "The Cranberry Marsh," W. McM.; "I Am Tired" (Poetry), C. S. B.; "The Lost Child," *Day of Rest*; "Our Young People;" "Our Miscellany;" "Our Scientific Summary;" "Our Book-Table."

Current numbers of *Littell's Living Age* and *Every Saturday*. Both of these are publishing a serial entitled "Far from the Madding Crowd," relative to which the London *Spectator* says: "If it is not written by George Eliot, then there is a new light among novelists." An editorial department has been added to *Every Saturday*, and that periodical intends to publish, from time to time, original American novels, the first of which will be "His Two Wives," by Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames.

American Historical Record for January. John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia.

American Naturalist for February. Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.

Wisconsin Lumberman for February. *Wisconsin Lumberman* Publishing Company, Milwaukee.

Literary Items.

J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, will soon issue the "Life of Theodore Parker," by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham; "Fables in Song," by Robert Lord Lytton ("Owen Meredith"); "The Son of Vulcan," by the author of "Ready-Money Mortiboy;" and Jules Verne's new book, "The Mysterious Island." Roberts Bros., Boston, will before long issue the "Record of a School," by A. Bronson Alcott; a complete edition of the poems of the painter William Blake, edited by the poet Rossetti; a new volume of devotional poetry by Christina Rossetti; a new edition of Margaret Fuller's works; two new books by Arthur Helps,—one a novel, and the other a book about animals. Little & Brown, Boston, are soon to publish the tenth and concluding volume of Bancroft's "History of the United States," which brings down the narration to the end of the Revolution. The same firm have just issued the first two volumes of "The History of the Birds of North America," and the third volume will follow in March. This work is edited by Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute; Dr. T. M. Brewer, of Boston; and Robert Ridgway, of Illinois.

—Eight editions of Dr. Clarke's book have gone into the market, and there is a call for more "Sex in Education."

—Miss M. G. Hogg, a daughter of the Ettrick Shepherd, is the author of a recently-published book of stories entitled "Dr. Dunbar."

—Mrs. Agassiz's life of her husband is nearly ready for the press. She had been at work upon it for years.

—The long-expected "Early History of Property," by M. Emile de Laveleye, is in press in Paris.

—M. H. Taine is engaged upon a history of the French Revolution, which has for the past three years exclusively occupied his time. The first part is now approaching completion.

—Senor Castelar's "Life of Byron" is now being translated for speedy publication in English, by Mrs. Arnold, of London.

—Peter & Coates have in preparation Lord Derby's translation of the "Iliad," edited by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie.

—The German authorities in Alsace have had a new first reader prepared, for the express purpose of teaching the young idea to shoot German-fashion—instead, we suppose, of at Germans.

—The simultaneous publication of Miss Braddon's "Taken at the Flood" by eight provincial English journals has been such a success that they have made arrangements for another novel from the same author.

—A curious book is being published by two French firms and Messrs. Trubner & Co., of London. It is a manual of the Chinese mandarin language, compiled after Ollendorff's method. The object of this publication is to teach Chinese to all who speak English.

—Ex-President Woolsey's parting addresses to his graduating classes at Yale will form the staple of his book, "Helpful Thoughts for Young Men," soon to be issued by Lothrop.

—Gen. James Grant Wilson has devoted his literary leisure lately to "Sketches of Illustrious Soldiers," embracing twenty-eight great warriors, from the Chevalier Bayard and the Constable de Bourbon down to Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Lee. The work will be published by the Putnams.

—Mr. Gladstone will have in the February number of the *Contemporary Review* a translation from Homer, in verse, of "The Shield of Achilles." A variety of notes will accompany the poem.

—Freytag's series of novels, "Our Ancestors," has reached its third volume in Germany, with "Der Nest der Zaunkoenige," whose hero, Immo, is of the time of the Emperor Henry II. These are what might be called sociological novels.

—Mr. Robert Buchanan says of his great countryman, Thomas Carlyle, that his influence has been thoroughly noxious, and that he has supported every kind of tyranny and three great lies—"the lie of the South, the lie of Jamaica, and the lie of the German War."

—Dr. McCosh has nearly completed a "History of Scottish Philosophy," which will be published late in the year by the Carters. It will be largely biographical in character, embracing the lives of above a hundred Scottish thinkers.

—A London literary paper says of George Eliot's habits of composition: "It is said that on her manuscript she toils tremendously, working on an average six hours a day, and rarely accomplishing in that time more than 300 or 400 words. Her labors are so exhausting that she devotes all the remainder of the time to recreation and rest."

—A Boston letter to a California paper reports that the *Globe* newspaper proposes to try for better luck as an evening journal, and that, next summer, Mr. Howells is to give way, as editor of the *Atlantic*, to Mr. H. E. Scudder, a literary partner in the publishing firm of Houghton & Co.

—Bayard Taylor's new volume, summarizing the travels of Marco Polo, Vigne, and Shaw, in "Central Asia," will contain also a supplementary chapter giving a rapid review of the Russian campaign against Khiva.

—The London *Graphic* is to publish Victor Hugo's new novel, "In the Year '93," in installments, and the issue of the completed work has been deferred some months in consequence of the arrangement.

—It is stated that 3,463 different books and pamphlets have been published in England in the year 1873, the highest number reached in any other year being 659. Some of these are American importations, but the number excludes all new editions, and gives a rate of publication, excluding Sundays, of about ten and a half a day. The pamphlets are extremely few, only 170, that kind of publication having been killed by the newspaper; and the works of fiction stand foremost, 881. Next comes theology, with 770 works; and next, 588 books of art, or books so illustrated as to be books of art. After these follow histories, books of poetry, and 288 works of travel, geography, or geographical research.

TEA-TASTING.

Professional tea-tasting calls into action all the senses, some of which are thus developed to a degree of perfection seldom attained in any other art. An interesting sight to the uninitiated would be the sanctum of a professional *chaser*, or

TEA-TASTER.

The long rows of apparently innumerable little sample-boxes and bottles; the large, revolving, round table, and many tiny, pure-white tea-cups; the delicate little scales, with grain-weights, that vibrate with the gentlest breath; a silver spoon, the magic wand of the profession; the glass tumbler; the bright copper tea-kettle, puffing forth the steam of boiling water,—all remind you of tea-making. Be seated, and watch the movements of the *chaser*. Dozens of tea-samples are placed around the inner edge of the table (these selected from among hundreds); as many tea-cups are placed before them; just twenty grains in weight of each sample (carefully averaged as regards the size of the leaf of the tea) is placed in each little cup; just one gill of water, while boiling, is poured in each, and the taster counts the minutes; now he sits down and scans the liquid tea as the vapor rises from all the samples. In meditation deep, he is lost to the outer world. He then agitates each little pool, as if to call up some tiny nymph. His penetrating eyes scan the various shades, from light to dark. He now inhales their etherial odors. The twitching of certain muscles shows the effect of appreciation or dislike. Thus he continues unto the end,

DEEP IN CONTEMPLATION.

Thunder, lightning, artillery, cannot arouse him; he is lost to all other thoughts; it is tea, and tea alone, that absorbs his whole attention.

The rounds are gone once more. From the little spoon he sips the steaming liquor. He does not drink it quickly, but as though he feared it would burn, or that he would lose its delicious flavor. He twirls it around in his mouth, as it were; extracts its quality; then expels it. Each infusion shares the same criticism; and with intense thought he sums up all the characteristics. The result fixes the value; each sample shows its worth from the figure he has made. Thus all the teas of commerce are valued by these experts.

OBSERVE THE LIST OF PRICES:

Only ¼ cent difference in price between some, and as much as $1 between others. Who would have thought there was so great a difference in value? The widest range at the present day in the value of tea is from 20 cents to $1.50 per pound; in many instances varying but little in value from one to the next up to the highest. (These are wholesale prices.) As an article of merchandise in this country, tea has been sold as high as $3 per pound (wholesale). In China it is said to sell as high as $50 for the finest of spring-pickings or Mandarin tea,—a perfectly-white Pekoe leaf, which is seldom or ever exported from that country,—except to Russia. The writer has seen a similar description of this tea, which had been grown in India, in the Upper Assam Tea Company's plantation, and which was sold at the Commercial Sale-Rooms, in London, England, for

$8.50 PER POUND, GOLD.

This tea was exported from London to St. Petersburg,—the Russians, after the higher classes of Chinese, being the consumers of the finest grades of tea grown, and which is sent to them overland by caravans.

The question arises, Wherein is the difference in value? So far as the great mass of the people are concerned, we answer, Where? As with the dainty and most costly breakfast of the Egyptian Queen, consisting of a simple olive with its envelopes, or a bottle of wine bought in Knickerbocker times at 60 cents, and laid away in some rusty old cellar till now, when some modern Mark Antony, with more money than brains, will give $40 for the coveted liquor; so with tea. One that is sound and pure, costing now

ABOUT 60 CENTS AT WHOLESALE,

should be good enough for general use, taking from it all mystification and fancied worth. But the fault of our tea is more in the improper selection of it by the ignorant, and the selfishness and meanness of the unprincipled adulterators of it, than in any deficiency of quality or amount of tea imported to this country for the low price above stated. Ask the professional tea-taster (there are but few in this country,—say a dozen men, all told, among the thousands who deal in tea); ask him if those fancy prices do not savor more of fancy than of real value.

HOMER THE YOUNGER.

RELIGIONS.

Max Mueller's Lecture in Westminster Abbey.

The Non-Missionary Religions: Judaism, Brahmanism, and Zoroastrianism.

The Missionary Religions: Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity.

The Decisive Battle for the Dominion of the World to Be Fought Between the Latter.

"True Christianity Lives, Not in Our Belief, but in Our Love."

Prof. Max Mueller's recent lecture in Westminster Abbey, which has created such a profound sensation in England, is reprinted in full by the Boston *Index* from a pamphlet-edition of the lecture furnished by the author to that paper. It is as follows:

The number of religions which have attained stability and permanence in the history of the world is very small. If we leave out of consideration those vague and varying forms of faith and worship which we find among uncivilized and unsettled races, among races ignorant of reading and writing, who have neither a literature, nor laws, nor even hymns and prayers handed down by oral teaching from father to son, from mother to daughter, we see that the number of the real historical religions of mankind amounts to no more than eight. The Semitic races have produced three—the Jewish, the Christian, the Mohammedan; the Aryan, or Indo-European races, an equal number—the Brahman, the Buddhist, and the Parsi. Add to these the two religious systems of China, that of Confucius and Lao-tse, and you have before you what may be called the eight distinct languages or utterances of the faith of mankind from the beginning of the world to the present day; you have before you in broad outlines the religious map of the whole world.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RELIGIONS.

All these religions, however, have a history, a history more deeply interesting than the history of language, of literature, of arts, of politics. Religions are not unchangeable; on the contrary, they are always growing and changing; and if they cease to grow and cease to change, they cease to live. Some of these religions stand by themselves, totally independent of all the rest; others are closely united, or have influenced each other during the various stages of their growth and decay. They must therefore be studied together, if we wish to understand their real character, their growth, their decay, and their resuscitations. Thus, Mohammedanism would be unintelligible without Christianity; Christianity without Judaism; and there are similar bonds that hold together the great religions of India and Persia—the faith of the Brahman, the Buddhist, and the Parsi. After a careful study of the origin and growth of these religions, and after a critical examination of the sacred books on which all of them profess to be founded, it becomes possible to subject them all to a scientific classification, in the same manner as languages, apparently unconnected and mutually unintelligible, have been scientifically arranged and classified; and by a comparison of those points, which all or some of them share in common, as well as by a determination of those which are peculiar to each, a new science has been called into life, a science which concerns us all, and in which all who truly care for religion must sooner or later take their part—the science of religion.

MISSIONARY AND NON-MISSIONARY RELIGIONS.

Among the various classifications which have been applied to the religions of the world, there is one that interests us more immediately to-night, I mean the division into non-missionary and missionary religions. This is by no means as might be supposed, a classification based on an unimportant or merely accidental characteristic; on the contrary, it rests on what is the very heart-blood in every system of human faith. Among the six religions of the Aryan and Semitic world, there are three that are opposed to all missionary enterprise—Judaism, Brahmanism, and Zoroastrianism; and three that have a missionary character from their very beginning—Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity.

JUDAISM.

The Jews, particularly in ancient times, never thought of spreading their religion. Their religion was to them a treasure, a privilege, a blessing, something to distinguish them, as the chosen people of God, from all the rest of the world. A Jew must be of the seed of Abraham; and when in later times, owing chiefly to political circumstances, the Jews had to admit strangers to some of the privileges of their theocracy, they looked upon them, not as souls that had been gained, saved, born again into a new brotherhood, but as strangers, as proselytes; which means men who have come to them as aliens, not to be trusted, as their saying was, until the twenty-fourth generation.

BRAHMANISM.

A very similar feeling prevented the Brahmans from ever attempting to proselytize those who did not by birth belong to the spiritual aristocracy of their country. Their wish was rather to keep the light to themselves, to repel intruders; they went so far as to punish those who happened to be near enough to hear even the sound of their prayers, or to witness their sacrifices.

ZOROASTRIANISM.

The Parsi, too, does not wish for converts to his religion; he is proud of his faith, as of his blood; and though he believes in the final victory of truth and light, though he says to every man, "Be bright as the sun, pure as the moon," he himself does very little to drive away spiritual darkness from the face of the earth, by letting the light that is within him shine before the world.

MISSIONARY RELIGIONS.

But now let us look at the other cluster of religions, at Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. However they may differ from each other in some of their most essential doctrines, this they share in common—they all have faith in themselves, they all have life and vigor, they want to convince, they mean to conquer. From the very earliest dawn of their existence these three religions were missionary; their very founders, or their first apostles, recognized the new duty of spreading the truth, of refuting error, of bringing the whole world to acknowledge the paramount, if not the divine, authority of their doctrines. That is what gives to them all a common expression, and lifts them high above the level of the other religions of the world.

BUDDHISM.

Let us begin with Buddhism. We know, indeed, very little of its origin and earliest growth, for the earliest beginnings of all religions withdraw themselves by necessity from the eye of the historian. But we have something like contemporary evidence of the Great Council, held at Pataliputra, 246 B. C., in which the sacred canon of the Buddhist scriptures was settled, and at the end of which missionaries were chosen and sent forth to preach the new doctrine, not only in India, but far beyond the frontiers of that vast country. We possess inscriptions containing the edicts of the King who was to Buddhism what Constantine was to Christianity, who broke with the traditions of the old religion of the Brahmans, and recognized the doctrines of Buddha as the State religion of India. We possess the description of that Buddhist Council, which was to India what the Council of Nicea, 570 years later, was to Europe; and we can still read there the simple story, how the Chief Elder, who had presided over the Council, an old man, too weak to travel by land, and carried from his hermitage to the Council in a boat—how that man, when the Council was over, began to reflect on the future, and found that the time had come to establish the religion of Buddha in foreign countries. He therefore dispatched some of the most eminent priests to Cashmere, Cabul, and farther west, to the colonies founded by the Greeks in Bactria, to Alexandria on the Caucasus, and other cities. He sent others northward to Nepaul, and to the inhabited portions of the Himalayan Mountains. Another mission proceeded to the Dekhan, to the people of Mysore, to the Mahrattas, perhaps to Goa; nay, even Birma and Ceylon are mentioned as among the earliest missionary stations of Buddhist priests. We still possess accounts of their manner of preaching. When threatened by infuriated crowds, one of those Buddhist missionaries said calmly, "Even if the gods were united with men, they would not frighten me away." And when he had brought the people to listen, he dismissed them with the simple prayer, "Do not hereafter give way to pride and anger; care for the happiness of all living beings, and abstain from violence. Extend your good-will to all mankind; let there be peace among the dwellers on earth."

No doubt, the accounts of the successes achieved by those early missionaries are exaggerated, and their fights with snakes and dragons and evil spirits remind us sometimes of the legendary accounts of the achievements of such men as St. Patrick in Ireland, or St. Boniface in Germany. But the fact that missionaries were sent out to convert the world seems beyond the reach of doubt; and this fact represents to us at that time a new thought, new, not only in the history of India, but in the history of the whole world. The recognition of a duty to preach the truth to every man, woman, and child, was an idea opposed to the deepest instincts of Brahmanism; and when, at the end of the chapter on the first missions, we read the simple words of the old chronicler, "Who would demur, if the salvation of the world is at stake?" we feel at once that we move in a new world, we see the dawn of a new day, the opening of vaster horizons,—we feel, for the first time in the history of the world, the beating of the great heart of humanity.

MOHAMMEDANISM.

The Koran breathes a different spirit; it does not invite, it rather compels, the world to come in. Yet there are passages, particularly in the earlier portions, which show that Mohammed, too, had realized the idea of humanity, and of a religion of humanity; nay, that at first he wished to unite his own religion with that of the Jews and Christians, comprehending all under the common name of Islam. Islam meant originally humility or devotion; and all who humbled themselves before God, and were filled with real reverence, were called Moslim. "The Islam," says Mohammed, "is the true worship of God. When men dispute with you, say, 'I am a Moslim.' Ask those who have sacred books, and ask the heathen: 'Are you Moslim?' If they are, they are on the right path; but if they turn away, then you have no other task but to deliver the message, to preach to them the Islam."

CHRISTIANITY.

As to our own religion, its very soul is missionary, progressive, world-embracing; it would cease to exist if it ceased to be missionary—if it disregarded the parting words of its Founder: "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things I have commanded; and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

It is this missionary character peculiar to these three religions, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity, which binds them together, and lifts them to a higher sphere. Their differences, no doubt, are great; on some points they are opposed to each other like day and night. But they could not be what they are; they could not have achieved what they have achieved, unless the spirit of truth and the spirit of love had been alive in the hearts of their founders, their first messengers and missionaries.

THE FATE OF NON-MISSIONARY RELIGION.

And now, let us look again at the religions in which the missionary spirit has been at work, and compare them with those in which any attempt to convince others by argument, to save souls, to bear witness to the truth, is treated with pity or scorn. *The former are alive, the latter are dying or dead.*

ZOROASTRIANISM.

The religion of Zoroaster,—the religion of Cyrus, of Darius, and Xerxes—which, but for the battles of Marathon and Salamis, might have become the religion of the civilized world, is now professed by only 100,000 souls—that is, by about a ten-thousandth part of the inhabitants of the world. During the last two centuries their number has steadily decreased from 400,000 to 100,000, and another century will probably exhaust what is still left of the worshipers of the Wise Spirit, Ahuramazda.

JUDAISM.

The Jews are about thirty times the number of the Parsis, and they therefore represent a more appreciative portion of mankind. Though it is not likely that they will ever increase in number, yet such is their physical vigor and their intellectual tenacity, such also their pride of race and their faith in Jehovah, that we can hardly imagine that their patriarchal religion and their ancient customs will soon vanish from the face of the earth.

BRAHMANISM.

But though the religions of the Parsis and Jews might justly seem to have paid the penalty of their anti-missionary spirit, how, it will be said, can the same be maintained with regard to the religion of the Brahmans? That religion is still professed by at least 110,000,000 of human souls, and, to judge from the last census, even that enormous number falls much short of the real truth. And yet I do not shrink from saying that their religion is dying or dead. And why? Because it cannot stand the light of day. The worship of Siva, of Vishnu, and the other popular deities, is of the same, nay, in many cases of a more degraded and savage character than the worship of Jupiter, Apollo, and Minerva; it belongs to a stratum of thought which is long buried beneath our feet; it may live on, like the lion and the tiger, but the mere air of free thought and civilized life will extinguish it. A religion may linger on for a long time, it may be accepted by the large masses of the people, because it is there, and there is nothing better. But when a religion has ceased to produce defenders of the faith, prophets, champions, martyrs, it has ceased to live; and in this sense Brahmanism has ceased to live for more than a thousand years.

It is true there are millions of children, women, and men in India who fall down before the stone image of Vishnu, with his four arms, riding on a creature half bird, half man, or sleeping on the serpent; who worship Siva, a monster with three eyes, riding naked on a bull, with a necklace of skulls for his ornament. There are human beings who still believe in a god of war, Kartikeya, with six faces, riding on a peacock, and holding bow and arrow in his hands; and who invoke a god of success, Ganesa, with four hands and an elephant's head, sitting on a rat. Nay, it is true that, in the broad daylight of the nineteenth century, the figure of the goddess Kali is carried through the streets of her own city, Calcutta, her wild disheveled hair reaching to her feet, with a necklace of human heads, her tongue protruded from her mouth, her girdle stained with blood. All this is true; but ask any Hindu, who can read and write and think, whether these are the gods he believes in, and he will smile at your credulity. How long this living death of national religion in India may last, no one can tell; for our purposes, however, for gaining an idea of the issue of the great religious struggle of the future, that religion too is dead and gone.

THE THREE LIVING RELIGIONS.

The three religions which are alive, and between which the decisive battle for the dominion of the world will have to be fought, are the three missionary religions, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. Though religious statistics are perhaps the most uncertain of all, yet it is well to have a general conception of the forces of our enemies; and it is well to know that, though the number of Christians is double the number of Mohammedans, the Buddhist religion still occupies the first place in the religious census of mankind.

Buddhism rules supreme in Central, Northern, Eastern, and Southern Asia, and it gradually absorbs whatever there is left of aboriginal heathenism in that vast and populous area.

Mohammedanism claims as its own Arabia, Persia, great parts of India, Asia Minor, Turkey, and Egypt; and its greatest conquests by missionary efforts are made among the heathen population of Africa.

Christianity reigns in Europe and America, and it is conquering the native races of Polynesia and Melanesia, while its missionary outposts are scattered all over the world.

Between these three powers, then, the religious battle of the future, the Holy War of mankind, will have to be fought, and is being fought at the present moment, though apparently with little effect. To convert a Mohammedan is difficult; to convert a Buddhist, more difficult still; to convert a Christian, let us hope, well nigh impossible.

OBJECTS OF MISSIONS.

What, then, it may be asked is the use of missionaries? Why should we spend millions on foreign missions when there are children in our cities who are allowed to grow up in ignorance? Why should we deprive ourselves of some of the noblest, boldest, most ardent and devoted spirits, and send them into the wilderness, while so many laborers are wanted in the vineyard at home?

It is right to ask these questions; and we ought not to blame those political economists who tell us that every convert costs us £200, and that at the present rate of progress it would take more than 200,000 years to evangelize the world. There is nothing at all startling in these figures. Every child born in Europe is as much a heathen as the child of a Melanesian cannibal; and it costs us more than £200 to turn a child into a Christian man. The other calculation is totally erroneous; for an intellectual harvest must not be calculated by adding simply grain to grain, but by counting each grain as a living seed, that will bring forth fruit a hundred and a thousand fold.

PATERNAL MISSIONS.

If we want to know what work there is for the missionary to do, what results we may expect from it, we must distinguish between two kinds of work: the one is parental, the other controversial. Among uncivilized races the work of the missionary is the work of a parent; whether his pupils are young in years or old, he has to treat them with a parent's love, to teach them with a parent's authority; he has to win them, not to argue with them. I know this kind of missionary work is often despised; it is called more religious kidnapping; and it is said that missionary success obtained by such means prove nothing for the truth of Christianity; that the child handed over to a Mohammedan would grow up a Mohammedan, as much as a child taken by a Christian missionary becomes a Christian. All this is true; missionary success obtained by such means proves nothing for the truth of our creeds; but it proves—what is far more important—Christian love. Read only the "Life of Patteson," the Bishop of Melanesia; follow him in his vessel, sailing from island to island, begging for children, carrying them off as a mother her new-born child, nursing them, washing and combing them, clothing them, feeding them, teaching them in his Episcopal Palace, in which he himself is everything, nurse and housemaid, and cook, schoolmaster, physician, and Bishop—read there how that man who tore himself away from his aged father, from his friends, from his favorite studies and pursuits, had the most loving of hearts for these children,—how indignantly he repelled for them the name of savages, how he trusted them, respected them, honored them, and, when they were formed and established, took them back to their island homes, there to be a leaven for future ages. Yes, read the life, the work, the death of that man, a death in very truth, a ransom for the sins of others—and then say whether you would like to suppress a profession that can call forth such self-denial, such heroism, such sanctity, such love. It has been my privilege to have known some of the finest and noblest spirits which England has produced during this century, but there is none to whose memory I look up with greater reverence, none of whose friendship I feel more deeply humbled, than by that of that true saint, that true martyr, that truly parental missionary.

The work of the parental missionary is clear, and its success undeniable, not only in Polynesia and Melanesia, but in many parts of India (think only of the bright light of Tinnevelly), in Africa, in China, in America, in Syria, in Turkey, aye, in the very heart of London.

CONTROVERSIAL MISSIONS.

The case is different with the controversial missionary, who has to attack the faith of men brought up in other religions, in religions which contain much truth, though mixed up with much error. Here the difficulties are immense, the results very discouraging. Nor need we wonder at this. We know, each of us, but too well, how little argument avails in theological discussion; how often it produces the very opposite result of what we expected; confirming rather than shaking opinions no less erroneous, no less indefensible, than many articles of the Mohammedan or Buddhist faith.

And even when argument proves successful, when it forces a verdict from an unwilling judge, how often has the result been disappointing; because in tearing up the rotten stem on which the tree rested, its tenderest fibres have been injured, its roots unsettled, its life destroyed.

We have little ground to expect that these controversial weapons will carry the day in the struggle between the three great religions of the world.

INDIRECT INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

But there is a third kind of missionary activity, which has produced the most important results, and through which alone, I believe, the final victory will be gained. Whenever two religions are brought into contact, when members of each live together in peace, abstaining from all direct attempts at conversion, whether by force or by argument, though conscious all the time of the fact that they and their religion are on their trial, and that they are being watched, that they are responsible for all they say and do, the effect has always been the greatest blessing to both. It calls out all the best elements in each, and at the same time keeps under all that is felt to be of doubtful value, of uncertain truth. Whenever this has happened in the history of the world, it has generally led either to the reform of both systems, or to the foundation of a new religion.

INFLUENCE OF MOHAMMEDANISM ON BRAHMANISM.

When, after the conquest of India, the violent measures for the conversion of the Hindus to Mohammedanism had ceased, and Mohammedans and Brahmans lived together in the enjoyment of perfect equality, the result was a purified Mohammedanism, and a purified Brahmanism. The worshipers of Vishnu, Siva, and other deities, became ashamed of these mythological gods; and were led to admit that there was, either over and above these individual deities, or instead of them, a higher divine power (the Para-Brahma), the true source of all being, the only and almighty ruler of the world. That religious movement assumed its most important development at the beginning of the twelfth century, when Ramanuja founded the reformed sect of the worshipers of Vishnu; and again, in the fourteenth century, when his fifth successor, Ramananda, imparted a still more liberal character to that powerful sect. Not only did he abolish many of the restrictions of caste, many of the minute ceremonial observances in eating, drinking, and bathing, but he replaced the classical Sanscrit—which was unintelligible to the large masses of the people—by the living vernaculars, in which he preached a purer worship of God.

KABIR.

The most remarkable man of that time was a weaver, the pupil of Ramananda, known by the name of Kabir. He indeed deserved the name which the members of the reformed sect claimed for themselves, Avadhuta, which means one who has shaken off the dust of superstition. He broke entirely with the popular mythology and the customs of the ceremonial law, and addressed himself alike to Hindu and Mohammedan. According to him, there is but one God, the creator of the world, without beginning and end, of inconceivable purity, and irresistible strength. The pure man is the image of God, and after death attains community with God. The commandments of Kabir are few: Not to injure anything that has life, for life is of God; to speak the truth; to keep aloof from the world; to obey the teacher. His poetry is most beautiful, hardly surpassed in any other language.

NANAK, FOUNDER OF THE SIKH RELIGION.

Still more important in the history of India was the reform of Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion. He, too, worked entirely in the spirit of Kabir. Both labored to persuade the Hindus and Mohammedans that the truly essential parts of their creeds were the same, that they ought to discard the varieties of practical detail, and the corruptions of their teachers, for the worship of the One Only Supreme, whether he was termed Allah or Vishnu.

The effect of these religious reforms has been highly beneficial; it has cut into the very roots of idolatry, and has spread throughout India an intelligent and spiritual worship, which may at any time develop into a higher national creed.

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY ON BRAHMANISM.

The same effect which Mohammedism produced on Hinduism is now being produced in a much higher degree on the religious mind of India by the mere presence of Christianity. That silent influence began to tell many years ago, even at a time when no missionaries were allowed within the territory of the old East India Company.

RAM MOHUN ROY AND THE BRAHMA-SAMAJ.

Its first representative was Ram Mohun Roy, born just 100 years ago, in 1772, who died at Bristol in 1833, the founder of the Brahma-Samaj. A man so highly cultivated and so highly religious as he was, could not but feel humiliated at the spectacle which the popular religion of his country presented to his English friends. He drew their attention to the fact that there was a purer religion to be found in the old sacred writings of his people, the Vedas. He went so far as to claim for the Vedas a divine origin, and to attempt the foundation of a reformed faith on their authority. In this attempt he failed.

INSPIRATION OF THE VEDAS.

No doubt the Vedas and other works of the ancient poets and prophets of India contain treasures of truth which ought never to be forgotten, least of all by the sons of India. The late good Bishop Cotton, in his address to the students of a missionary institution at Calcutta, advised them to use a certain hymn of the Rig-Veda in their daily prayers. Nowhere do we find stronger arguments against idolatry, nowhere has the unity of the Deity been upheld more strenuously against the errors of polytheism than by some of the ancient sages of India. Even in the oldest of their sacred books, the Rig-Veda, composed 3,000 or 4,000 years ago,—where we find hymns addressed to the different deities of the sky, the air, the earth, the rivers,—the protest of the human heart against many gods breaks forth from time to time with no uncertain sound. One poet, after he has asked to whom sacrifice is due, answers, "To Him who is God above all gods." Another poet, after enumerating the names of many deities, affirms, without hesitation, that "these are all but the names of Him who is One." And even when the single deities are invoked, it is not difficult to see that, in the mind of the poet, each one of the names is meant to express the highest conception of Deity of which the human mind was *then* capable. The god of the sky is called Father and Mother and Friend; he is the Creator, the Upholder of the Universe; he rewards virtue and punishes sin; he listens to the prayers of those who love him.

But granting all this, we may well understand why an attempt to claim for these books a divine origin, and thus make them an artificial foundation for a new religion, failed.

DEBENDRANATH TAGORE.

The successor of Ram Mohun Roy, the present head of the Brahma-Samaj, the wise and excellent Debendranath Tagore, was for a time even more decided in holding to the Vedas as the sole foundation of the new faith. But this could not last. As soon as the true character of the Vedas, which but few people in India can understand, became known, partly through the efforts of native, partly of European scholars, the Indian reformers relinquished the claim of divine inspiration in favor of their Vedas, and were satisfied with a selection of passages from the works of the ancient sages of India, to express and embody the creed which the members of the Brahma-Samaj hold in common.

The work which these religious reformers have been doing in India is excellent, and those only who know what it is, in religious matters, to break with the past, to forsake the established custom of a nation, to oppose the rush of public opinion, to brave adverse criticism, to submit to social persecution, can form any idea of what those men have suffered, in bearing witness to the truth that was within them.

SCHISM IN THE BRAHMA-SAMAJ.

They could not reckon on any sympathy on the part of Christian missionaries; nor did their work attract much attention in Europe till very lately, when a schism broke out in the Brahma-Samaj between the old conservative party and a new party, led by Keshub Chunder Sen.

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

The former, though willing to surrender all that was clearly idolatrous in the ancient religion and customs of India, wished to retain all that might safely be retained; it did not wish to see the religion of India denationalized. The other party, inspired and led by Keshub Chunder Sen, went further in their zeal for religious purity. All that smacked of the old leaven was to be surrendered; not only caste, but even that sacred cord—the religious ribbon which makes and marks the Brahman, which is to remind him at every moment of his life, and whatever work he may be engaged in, of his God, of his ancestors, and of his children—even that was to be abandoned; and, instead of founding their creed exclusively on the utterances of the ancient sages of their own country, all that was best in the sacred books of the whole world was selected and formed into a new sacred Code.

The schism between these two parties is deeply to be deplored. But it is a sign of life. It augurs success rather than failure for the future. It is the same schism which St. Paul had to heal in the Church of Corinth, and he healed it with the words, so often misunderstood, "Knowledge puffeth up, but charity edifieth."

RELATION OF MISSIONARIES TO THE BRAHMA-SAMAJ.

In the eyes of our missionaries this religious reform in India has not found much favor; nor need we wonder at this. Their object is to transplant a full-grown tree. They do not deny the moral worth, the noble aspirations, the self-sacrificing zeal of these native reformers; but they fear that all this will but increase their dangerous influence and retard the progress of Christianity, by drawing some of the best minds of India, that might have been gained over to our religion, into a different current. They feel towards Keshub Chunder Sen as Athanasius might have felt towards Ulfilas, the Arian Bishop of the Goths; and yet, what would have become of Christianity in Europe but for those Gothic races, but for those Arian heretics, who were considered more dangerous than downright pagans?

BRAHMA-SAMAJ A TRANSITION TO A NEW CREED.

If we think of the future of India, and of the influence which that country has always exercised on the East, the movement of religious reform which is now going on appears to my mind the most momentous in this momentous century. If our missionaries feel constrained to repudiate it as their own work, history will be more just to them than they themselves. And, if not as the work of Christian missionaries, it will be recognized hereafter as the work of those missionary Christians who have lived in India, as examples of a true Christian life, who have approached the natives in a truly missionary spirit, in a spirit of truth and in the spirit of love; whose bright presence has thawed the ice, and brought out beneath it the old soil, ready to blossom into new life. These Indian puritans are not against us; for all the highest purposes of life they are with us, and we, I trust, with them. What would the early Christians have said to men, outside the pale of Christianity, who spoke of Christ, and his doctrine as some of these Indian reformers? Would they have said to them, "Unless you speak our language and think our thoughts, unless you respect our Creed and sign our Articles, we can have nothing in common with you?"

MISSIONARIES MUST NOT REQUIRE TOO MUCH.

O that Christians, and particularly missionaries, would lay to heart the words of a missionary Bishop! "I have for years thought," writes Bishop Patteson, "that we seek in our missions a great deal too much to make *English* Christians. . . . Evidently the heathen man is not treated fairly, if we encumber our message with unnecessary requirements. The ancient Church had its 'selection of fundamentals.' . . . Any one can see what mistakes we have made in India. . . . Few men think themselves into the state of the Eastern mind. . . . We seek to denationalize these races, as far as I can see; whereas we ought surely to change as little as possibly—only what is clearly incompatible with the simplest form of Christian teaching and practice. I do not mean that we are to compromise truth, . . . but do we not overlay it a good deal with human traditions?"

BISHOP PATTESON AND BISHOP COTTON.

If we had many such missionaries as Bishop Patteson and Bishop Cotton, if Christianity were not only preached, but lived in that spirit, it would then prove itself what it is—the religion of humanity at large, large enough itself to take in all shades and diversities of character and race.

And more than that—if this true missionary spirit, this spirit of truth and love, of forbearance, of trust, of toleration, of humility, were once to kindle the hearts of all those chivalrous ambassadors of Christ, the message of the Gospel which they have to deliver would then become as great a blessing to the giver as to the receiver. Even now, missionary-work unites, both at home and abroad, those who are widely separated by the barriers of theological sects.

MISSIONARY WORK A BOND OF UNION.

I might do so far more still. When we stand before a common enemy, we soon forget our own small feuds. But why? Often, I fear, from motives of prudence only and selfishness. Can we not, then, if we stand in spirit before a common friend—can we not, before the face of God, forget our small feuds, for very shame? If missionaries admit to their fold converts who can hardly understand the equivocal abstractions of our creeds and formulas, it is necessary to exclude those who understand them but too well to submit the wings of their free spirit to such galling chains? When we try to think of the majesty of God, what are all those formulas but the stammerings of children, which only a loving father can interpret and understand! The fundamentals of our religion are not in these poor creeds; true Christianity lives, not in our belief, but in our love—*in our love of God, and in our love of man, founded on our love of God.*

TRUE CHRISTIANITY.

That is the whole Law and the Prophets; that is the religion to be preached to the whole world; that is the Gospel which will conquer all other religions,—even Buddhism and Mohammedanism,—which will win the hearts of all men.

There can never be too much love, though there may be too much faith—particularly when it leads to the requirement of exactly the same measure of faith in others. Let those who wish for the true success of missionary work learn to throw in of the abundance of their faith; let them learn to demand less from others than from themselves. That is the best offering, the most valuable contribution which they can make to-day to the missionary cause.

Let missionaries preach the Gospel again as it was preached when it began the conquest of the Roman Empire and the Gothic nations; when it had to struggle with powers and principalities, with time-honored religions and triumphant philosophies, with pride of civilization and savagery of life—and yet came out victorious. At that time conversion was not a question to be settled by the acceptance or rejection of certain formulas or articles; a simple prayer was often enough: "God be merciful to me a sinner."

TWO KINDS OF FAITH.

There is one kind of faith that revels in words, there is another that can hardly find utterance; the former is like riches that come to us by inheritance; the latter is like the daily bread, which each of us has to win in the sweat of his brow. We cannot expect the former from new converts; we ought not to expect it or exact it, for fear that it might lead to hypocrisy or superstition. The mere believing of miracles, the mere repeating of formulas, requires no effort in converts brought up to believe in the Puranas of the Brahmans or the Buddhist Gatakas. They find it much easier to accept a legend than to love God, to repeat a creed than to forgive their enemies. In this respect they are exactly like ourselves. Let missionaries remember that the Christian faith at home is no longer what it was, and that it is impossible to have one creed to preach abroad, another to preach at home. Much that was formerly considered as essential is now neglected; much that was formerly neglected is now considered as essential. I think of the laity more than of the clergy; but what would the clergy be without the laity? There are many of our best men, men of the greatest power and influence in literature, science, art, politics, aye, even in the Church itself, who are no longer Christian in the old sense of the word. Some imagine they have ceased to be Christians altogether, because they feel that they cannot believe as much as others profess to believe. We cannot afford to lose these men, nor shall we lose them if we learn to be satisfied with what satisfied Christ and the Apostles, with what satisfies many a hard-working missionary. If Christianity is to retain its hold on Europe and America, if it is to conquer in the Holy War of the future, it must throw off its heavy armor, the helmet of brass and the coat of mail, and face the world like David, with his staff, his stones, and his sling. We want less of creeds, but more of trust; less of ceremony, but more of work; less of solemnity, but more of genial honesty; less of doctrine, but more of love. There is a faith, as small as a grain of mustard-seed, but that grain alone can move mountains, and more than that, it can move hearts. Whatever the world may say of us, of us of little faith, let us remember that there was One who accepted the offering of the poor widow. She threw in but two mites, but that was all she had, even all her living.

WOMAN IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The Heroines of the Great Writers—A General Lack of Strong Characterization.

We form our opinion of a nation from their literature. Their mode of life, characteristics, and morality are all mirrored in the works of their standard authors. Of no people is this so true as of the English. They have not the fine art of the French to conceal their defects with brilliant sophistry. No Englishman could have written "Camille;" he either gives us the grossness of "The New Magdalen," or the purity of "Christie Johnson." Any one who cannot cross the ocean has but to read Thackeray to have a mental image of the literary man, young swell, and old roue, Lord Steynes and Pendennises.

We think of an Englishman in connection with

ROAST BEEF AND MUTTON-CHOPS;

I always imagine Pickwick eating and drinking until his jolly face is all aglow with happiness. If Dickens had left the lunches and dinners out of his books, how hungry they would have been. Think of Betsey Prig and Sarah Gamp without their gin; or "the Temperance nights, ven they just laid a foundation o' tea to put the spirits a-top on!" A hungry man can read Dickens with the same pleasure that a newsboy looks at the pies in the baker's window. The great novelist was fond of the good things of the table, and disgusted Irving by his gormandizing.

Thackeray don't depend upon eating and drinking to give his books a relish; but his picture of Becky's breakfast is very tempting to a woman. Think of the gentle Becky having her chocolate brought to her bed every morning by her husband. Oh, immortal Thackeray! you did

MORE FOR WOMAN

by that little picture than you injured her by all your slurs and sarcasms. But Becky was ungrateful; and, after she had driven this model husband away, she was not as fastidious in her habits; for, when Jo Sedley called at her humble lodgings, she hid the brandy-bottle and dish of meat in the bed.

Thackeray says Steele was the first English writer who spoke of women with respect, or thought they were anything but dolls or idiots. Quite an admission for the man who says himself they are all fools or devils; but his admiration of Steele discloses more faith in the sex than he professes. After all, his women are as good as his men; he takes off all the glitter from human nature, and only the poor, shabby, every-day article is left.

Englishmen never draw

STRONG OR INDEPENDENT CHARACTERS

for their heroines. Perhaps they have had no model to copy from,—I hasten to put in before any one else can say so. But genius should be capable of overlooking the petty prejudices of the time, and discovering the possibilities of human nature. Women have been advancing for the last two hundred years, and yet no English author, excepting Shakspeare, has anticipated or acknowledged the fact, but each has always had his *one* ideal heroine. Coleridge says Desdemona is just the woman every man wishes for in a wife,—one whose wisdom is of the heart rather than the head. It is strange men never have anything to say about what kind of a man will make the best husband; they don't consider that of much importance. The wife has only to think like Desdemona when she says, "Be't as your fancies teach you. Whate'er you be, *I* am obedient."

Charlotte Bronte was the first English novelist to draw an independent and spirited heroine,

INTELLECTUAL, BUT WOMANLY,—

two traits an Englishman had never combined. It must have been the creation of her own brain, or what she knew herself and others capable of, more than the representative English woman of the time. Justin McCarthy, who is always just, says: "The statelist Oriental, the most stoical red Indian, could hardly be a more impassive creature than an average well-bred English woman." They seem to have very little individuality; we continually see the same faces in different dress. The young girls may be coquettish, prim, or kittenish; but the woman is always the same.

We think of Mrs. Bute Crawley, Mrs. Varden, and Mrs. Mackenzie as the representative British matron; always on the lookout for a good match for their properly-brought-up daughters. They don't seem to have the taste in dress or industry of the American; but take life easy and grow fat, which causes us to suspect that the rooms are sometimes dusty and the mistress' slippers down at the heel, like poor Mrs. Wragge's.

Sir Walter Scott gives us Di Vernon and Jennie Deans,—both strong, original characters. There appears to be more independence and originality about

SCOTCH WOMEN

than we see in the English. Scott found models for Jennie Deans and Ellen Douglas among his own Highlands; and Thackeray found Roses and Ethels in London society.

Swift was contemptuous and patronizing to women. Addison used them as a cat's paw to display his wit; he saw only their little follies, and was blind to their good qualities. Pope had a great deal of maudlin sentiment, but he was cold and selfish, and, like all such men, had very little honest respect for women. Some writer has said, "Show me what a man reads, and I will tell you what kind of a man he is." But a better test would be to know

WHAT HE THINKS OF WOMEN.

Dickens does not give us any such heroines as George Eliot; she paints them as they are, or ought to be; but he, like all men, paints them as he likes to have them. Dora and Belle are charming enough, and Agnes is goody-goody; but he burlesqued old women. Byron sneers at virtue and intellect alike. Shakspeare rises above the prejudices of the age; he does not, like other writers, continually give us our ideal of womanly perfections. There are no two female characters alike in all his plays; each has as distinctive a personality as the male. We know this from the fact that no actress, however great her genius, has been able to rise above mediocrity in more than two or three characters. Mrs. Siddons, who was so celebrated as Lady Macbeth, could not see anything in Juliet. One woman cannot play both any more than the same actor can be equally great in Hamlet and Macbeth. Portia is the first woman we read of to appear in a court of justice, and she is not described as less womanly for so doing. Beatrice is fully the equal of Benedick; and Juliet is an independent,

STRONG-MINDED GIRL;

she brings Romeo to terms when she says, "If that thy bent of love be honorable, thy purpose *marriage*, send me word to-morrow, by one that I'll procure to come to thee, where, and what time, thou wilt perform the rite." Lady Macbeth is the equal of her husband intellectually, with a clearer mind to devise and a stronger will to execute her purposes; she is not so unnerved by superstitious fears.

Carlyle does not consider women of much consequence; he would like the power of keeping her in, what he thinks, her place. But what does Carlyle like? Bulwer, who is either bombastic or sentimental, always has the old-fashioned heroine, animated dolls, subject to man's generosity or villainy. It is a curious fact that a man either don't give a woman credit for what she can do, or else he goes to the other extreme, and overrates her. The first is the result of a narrow mind and prejudice; the other of generosity and gallantry.

The Englishman is the

MOST UNGALLANT OF MEN.

He has not the good nature of the German or the politeness of the French. A lady is not treated with the respect and consideration in England she receives in America. There is no sentiment about true Britons; a pretty face doesn't melt them, or a lonely one excite their compassion. Becky Sharp was a great favorite with them after she had won a position for herself; but how most of them snubbed her while she was getting it!

John Stuart Mill was fortunate in marrying a wife who was

INTELLECTUALLY HIS EQUAL,

one who assisted him in all his literary labors. So complete was this union of thought and writing that he says, "It is of little consequence, in respect to the question of originality, which of them holds the pen." He did not allow her genius to pass as his; he was so generous and unselfish that he placed it above his own. Those who cannot understand such a man try to belittle him for that which is the best proof of his true greatness.

WOOD BRANSON.

THE SOUTH-PARK RAILROAD QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your article in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, favoring railroads crossing the South Parks, your argument, founded on the alleged *inaccessibility* of the lake-shore branch thereof, is easily refuted from the well-known fact that two prominent roads—the Illinois Central and Michigan Central—run in close proximity along the whole west line of this park, and on its entire east front is Lake Michigan for steamers. Hence the community at large have now what you so greatly desire: ample means of easy, convenient, and rapid transit to and from this park; and said facilities are so abundantly provided for at present as to be inexhaustible, so far as future generations may require in that direction. Multiplication of routes of communication so superabundant for present and future use cannot subserve the interests or requirements of the South Side pleasure-grounds.

Railroads desiring to reach the city from that quarter can very well adopt the route west of and near the park, or pass still farther west, like the Michigan Southern and the Fort Wayne, leaving the park-lands intact and undiminished. Let it be remembered that these lands were selected for park-purposes by popular verdict, for the important reason that no railroad did or could traverse them, and that, therefore, future throngs of visitors thereto might be secure in life and limb, and free from all apprehension from this source at all times and under all circumstances. Who or whose family would feel safe rambling in these pleasure-grounds when plowed through, ever and anon, by thundering trains, in charge of careless engineers and reckless conductors? Grant the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad such a franchise, and who can foresee the consequences and end of such action? The Canada Southern, South Atlantic, and other roads seeking Chicago from the South would make a similar application, with a similar result; and then adieu to a "public park, for the recreation, health, and benefit of the public, and free to all persons *forever*."

It is a noteworthy fact that not a single park of Chicago has a railroad running through it, and that each was located where it is in view of such absence. But, if any portion of the park-lands can be appropriated for railroad purposes, what is to prevent a diversion of another portion for manufacturing purposes, another for residences, and so on? Surely, such grants are not what was bargained for when the people voted to select these grounds for park-purposes exclusively, and to tax themselves endlessly for their improvement and maintenance, and to burden property benefited to the amount of $3,000,000 for their purchase. Would such burdens have been voluntarily assumed were it even supposed or imagined that these lands could ever be despoiled or disrupted by railroad-tracks, bearing huge freight and stock trains of questionable odors?

Fortunately for this and future generations, the South Park Board has no discretionary power in the premises,—cannot exercise any prerogative of this kind over the park-lands. The several park-acts clearly define their powers, and prescribe their duties most positively, as thus: "Which said land and premises, when acquired by said Commissioners, as provided by this act, shall be held, managed, and controlled by them and their successors, *as a public park*, for the recreation, health, and benefit of the public, and free to all persons forever, subject to such necessary rules and regulations as shall from time to time be adopted by said Commissioners and their successors for the well-ordering and government of the same." "Said Board shall have the full and exclusive power to govern, manage, and direct said park; to lay out and regulate the same; to pass ordinances for the regulation and government thereof." "And, generally, in regard to said park, they shall possess all the power and authority now by law conferred upon, or possessed by, the Common Council of the City of Chicago in respect to the public squares and places in said city," &c. These Commissioners are, therefore, mere trustees of the public for the management of a public estate for a specific purpose, and can act only in a fiduciary capacity. Holding the title of these park-lands as trustees and agents of and for the public, for the sole object of a public park, they have, or can have, no power or right whatever even to consider for a moment a proposition affecting the integrity or jurisdiction of this estate,—much less perpetuating an act of vandalism and usurpation, followed by swift removal for misdemeanor or malfeasance in office.

G. W. MILLER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1874.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

I bade him good-bye,
With a laughing eye,
In a careless, girlish way;
But I turned aside
In time to hide
The tear that was bound to stray.

Yes, I brushed it off
With a joyous laugh;
It had fallen by him unseen;
Yet he could not know,
Ere he turned to go,
What a foolish girl I had been.

He could not but know
Why I trembled so
'Neath the glance of his dark-blue eye;
But back to my heart,
From whence it would start,
I repressed the rebel sigh.

I hurried along
Through a motley throng;
But my eyes with tears were dim;
And my heart was sore,—
It would beat no more
With the hope I was dear to him.

For his words were cold,
And his parting told
Me the warm love-throbs to still;
But my passion wild,
Like a wayward child,
Would not yield to Reason's will.

I had loved him long,
Though I knew 'twas wrong,
For he gave me no look or word;
Yet, passing me by
With a careless eye,
The chords of my heart were stirred.

I've seen him smile
On the lovely, while
He has sometimes frowned on me;
Yet his name and face
I can ne'er erase
From the books of my memory.

I will keep them there,
And oft in prayer
His dear name I'll waft above;
And the angels alone,
When the night-winds moan,
Will hear of my hopeless love.

MARGARETTE.

A Newspaper-Reader.

The periodical press has lately lost a warm friend and patron in the person of a wealthy inhabitant of a French provincial town, who lately died there under circumstances as singular as those of his life. He lived alone in a secluded house, admitted no one to it but a charwoman, who cooked for him, and a newspaper agent, who sold him thirty or forty journals at a time. At length he did not appear to open the door to these habitues when they sought entrance. They accordingly applied to the police, who, being armed with the necessary powers, forced their way into the house of the eccentric owner, and broke in the door of the bedroom, the threshold of which no one had ever been allowed to cross. Here the poor man was found lying dead. The state of his room and of his clothing was simply indescribable, but the really uncommon feature of this squalid den was the amount of literary matter it contained. The bed could only be reached from the door by passing through a ravine, the sides of which were composed of thousands of newspapers and novels, their perusal having formed his sole occupation and delight.

Another Case of Blood Poison.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Feb. 6.

The readers of the *Pioneer* are familiar with the details of the sad and sudden death of Dr. Reiner, of Stillwater, which took place recently, from what is called "blood poison." Nearly a similar case has taken place in this city from the same cause. On Thursday of last week Dr. G. Stamm, of this city, made a post mortem examination of the body of a man named Schmetz. During the operation Dr. Stamm accidentally scratched his hand upon the point of one of the ribs of the body. The next day his hand and arm began to inflame and swelled to a frightful extent, and it was feared that amputation would have to be resorted to. The application of the most violent remedies, however, have been attended with beneficial results, and the Doctor is now considered out of danger.

THE BOSTON LIBRARY.

Sketch of a Noble Institution.

A Collection of Over 249,000 Volumes.

The Yearly Increase from 12,000 to 15,000 Volumes.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Feb. 10, 1874.

It is well known that the first question put to a stranger in Boston is, "Have you seen the big organ?" If that is satisfactorily answered, the conversation may pass on to Bunker Hill Monument, the State House, and the Commons; but it is sure to end with the Public Library. And here Bostonians may well become puffed up with pride. You are willing to pardon the excessive esteem in which they hold themselves and their possessions when you gaze in rapt admiration upon the wide shelves and lofty alcoves,

STUFFED FULL WITH BOOKS,—

some musty and worm-eaten, some in paper covers, and some in the gayest device of the latest fashionable publisher. You will do well to listen to your Bostonian as he recounts the way in which these treasures have been brought together, and the way in which they have been made most serviceable to the sick and poor. If you know a city far away which has a choice library of its own, and may like to hear of the workings of other libraries, you will, perhaps, take a note of what he tells you.

THE HISTORY

of the Public Library of Boston does not extend over a long period of time; but it is, perhaps, unexampled in its exhibit of the generosity of a literary community when its interest has once been aroused. It would seem strange that a city like Boston should have had no public library previous to 1852, but such is the fact. Various preliminary movements had been made before this time. In 1848, an act passed the State Legislature authorizing the City of Boston to establish and maintain a public library; several prominent citizens had made gifts of books and money, and the city had accepted some valuable books from the City of Paris; but in 1852 was constituted the first Board of Trustees, with Edward Everett as President. The first report of this Board must have been a moving document; for, on reading it, Mr. Joshua Bates, of the well-known London firm of Baring Brothers & Co., was prompted

TO GIVE $50,000

towards the noble object of supplying his native city with books. In 1854, a temporary reading-room and library were opened to the public; and, the following year, the corner-stone was laid for the building which now contains the city's literary treasures. This Library was opened in 1858, and the same year it added to its stores the library, rich in mathematical works, of the distinguished navigator, Dr. Bowditch. In 1860, it received the library of the Rev. Theodore Parker; and, in 1866, the ancient Prince Library, bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Prince, in 1758, to the Deacons of the Old South Church, was received on deposit. Mr. Ticknor, the historian of Spanish literature, died in 1871, after having bequeathed to the city his Spanish and Portuguese books, numbering nearly 4,000 volumes, many of which are exceedingly rare and curious. He also left $4,000 as a fund, the income from which is to be devoted to the increase of this special collection. A year ago the Barton Library was purchased at a merely nominal rate. It contains many rarities,—books that date as far back as 1486; books in black letter; original quartos of old plays; but it is peculiarly rich in Shakspeariana.

The Library now numbers

OVER 249,000 VOLUMES,

and its normal rate of yearly increase seems to be fixed at from 12,000 to 15,000 volumes. The money-value of the Central Library alone is estimated at $600,000; but, of course, no such sum could replace it if it should be destroyed, as many of its books, especially in the department of early American history, are entirely unique. Besides the important donations already enumerated, minor gifts of books and money have been constantly pouring in, and it will be seen that the city has been by no means niggardly in its appropriations. For this vast storehouse of learning our citizens are about equally indebted to the City Government and to private benefactors.

The Boston Library is not the largest in the country. The Library of Congress exceeds it in numbers, but does not approach it in extent of circulation. The Astor Library is no larger than the Bates Hall.

OUR LIBRARY CONSISTS NOW

of one central building, facing the Common, and four branches in the surrounding towns which have become a part of the city. It is a curious fact that the establishment of these branches diminished but very little the circulation of the Central Library, while their own success was very gratifying. The laws of books seem to reverse the laws of trade, since a supply was found necessary in order to create a demand.

The Central Library consists of a Reading-Room; the Lower Hall, which contains novels, juveniles, and the lighter class of books; and the Bates Hall, which contains a heavier kind of reading-matter. The difference in the books is not so marked as the difference in the people who frequent the two halls.

THE LOWER HALL

is filled with the lower classes; while the great body of the well-dressed, who are able to get their supply of novels from the circulating libraries at 2 cents a day, come only for the *editions de luxe* of the Bates Hall. At all times of the day the Lower Hall is full; but from 4 to 6, especially on Saturdays, it becomes densely crowded. The sexes are found in about equal numbers, but the number of people who have passed middle age is very small. Our Catholic fathers and mothers have not yet learned to care much for books; but, from appearances, their sons and daughters will become a more literary class. Working men and women, rough boys, and giggling school-girls are well represented; but what strikes a stranger most is the large number of small children. Boys about as high as a respectable pair of boots, pale, and thin, and old beyond their years, are eagerly conning the catalogues, or waiting for their names to be called from the desk. You cannot help longing to send them to the Common for one good game at snow-balling. You look into the reading-room, and find its hundred chairs filled, chiefly by men and boys; and then you ascend the broad stairs which lead to

THE BATES HALL.

The aroma of the true literary air penetrates your brain, and constrains you to an involuntary silence. Alcoves three stories high surround an open space, which rises to a frescoed ceiling. Gray-haired men and women in spectacles are reading or consulting catalogues; college students and young divines are poring over dusty volumes; while at yonder table sits the traditional Boston literary woman, with fair hair, somewhat disheveled, finely-cut features, and a supercilious nose. To-day she has had a volume of old and yellow newspapers brought to her from the basement, and she is taking rapid notes. Perhaps she is on the staff of the *Woman's Journal*.

Let us try to get some idea of the amount of reading which these people do. Everybody who lives in Boston can have, on application, a card which entitles him to the use of two books at a time. The holders of cards

NUMBER 56,000,

and they take out, on an average, 1,500 books every day. This number varies with the time of year, diminishing through the summer months, and regularly reaching a maximum in March. The Peace Jubilee, the small-pox, and the great fire, each caused a perceptible diminution. Of this enormous issue, only one book in 7,000 is not returned. Seven hundred readers look over 800 magazines every day. Any book which is not in the Library will be obtained on the application of a card-holder, and 1,600 volumes were added in this way last year. Nine hundred persons in a year consult the British Specifications of Patents, giving an average time of two hours to each examination.

The catalogue-system has been found

TOO CUMBROUS

for further use. It would take from five to ten years to make a complete catalogue, and, by the time it was finished, it would be, of course, very defective. For books added since 1866, its place has been supplied by printed cards, which are arranged alphabetically in drawers, and can be consulted with great ease. The ledger-system for recording loans has given place to the system in which the borrower fills up a printed slip with his name, address, and the number of his book; and the attendant retains it until the book is returned.

I have left no room to speak of the Fine-Art Department and the curiosities in books; so I must reserve these subjects for another time.

M. L[illegible]

E BOSTON LIBRARY.

of a Noble Institution.

ction of Over 249,000 Volumes.

rly Increase from 12,000 to 15,000 Volumes.

METHODISM IN ILLINOIS.

Chauncey Hobert, One of the Veterans of the Church.

Frontier Theological Training in the Olden Time.

A Salary of $64 a Year, and Sermons Three to Five Hours Long.

How a Hunter Was Converted --- The "President of the Tract Society."

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., February, 1874.

Chauncey Hobert was one of the noblest men developed in the old Illinois Conference. His father removed with his family from Vermont at an early day, while Chauncey and his twin-brother Norris were boys, and settled in the Military Tract, between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, then an almost unpeopled region. I think that their home was not far from

THE "BIG SPRING,"

where Daniel Boone spent the winter of 1797 or '9 on his way to the Missouri, and where he was so delighted with the country that he well-nigh changed his mind about crossing the Mississippi, and just escaped becoming a citizen of our State. Describing the country twenty years after, he said: "When I first knew it, there were more buffaloes than ever will be oxen, more wolves than dogs, and more deer than there will be sheep."

The buffaloes had disappeared before the family from the Green Mountains arrived, but there were wolves and deer in abundance, with now and then a panther and a wildcat; while not far off were the wigwams and the hunting-grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, where Black Hawk and the Prophet held sway. Growing up on the frontier, our friend Chauncey, although possessed of a keen and vigorous intellect, enjoyed but few literary advantages, but such as fell in his way he used, and with such energy as to lay the foundations for

RESPECTABLE ATTAINMENTS IN SCHOLARSHIP.

But the schools have not yet brought into this curriculum all it behooved a man to know, and many a wholesome lesson is to be learned in grove and prairie, in the corn-field and squatter's cabin, in the common round, the daily task; and he who has learned the use of his eyes and ears, and of the faculties behind them, has at first-hand the materials out of which books—the best books—are made, and may perhaps afford to dispense with libraries and colleges. A reading man is obliged to digest so much chaff that he might fear mental dyspepsia, were we not assured that "bran, shorts, and middlings" are excellent and most nutritious articles of diet. However that may be, he who gets his learning at the cost of self-denial and great exertion is apt to hoard and put it out at large interest, and, in the end, may be richer in knowledge and wisdom than a life-long bookworm.

The young Hoberts were trained in those plainly arts and sciences which are most valued in a new country: labor, courage, self-reliance, fertility of resource, the quick eye and ready hand, and in the homely duties and virtues which make a man's best estate. They were found by some of the pioneer Methodist preachers, who, in their journeyings, rarely missed a settlement, or even a lonely cabin; and the brothers became

MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.

The class-meeting has been the training-school for the Methodist pulpit, and as far as moral agencies go has contributed more than any other single cause to its efficiency. In the simple and hallowed exercise of this brotherly reunion, that most important office was accomplished: the harnessing of the tongue to the mind, while the heart gained more steadiness from spiritual fervor and baptismal emotion. "How do your Methodist preachers know so much?" said a divine of another denomination to Bishop Asbury. "We tell one another," was the old man's laconic answer. The class-room is the easy level on which the first, and oftentimes the most salutary and significant, theological education takes place; and in the light of God's word, and in the unfettered interchange of experiences, men come to read themselves, and thus the whole volume of human nature. Charles Wesley states the rationale:

> What we have felt and known,
> With confidence we tell;
> And publish to the sons of men
> The signs infallible.

The graduate of the class, if he be moved to preach, is furnished with a license to exhort, and, having made proof of his gifts, he is furnished with authority to preach, recommended to the Annual Conference, and received on trial as a traveling preacher. By these gradations, Chauncey and Norris Hobert entered the Conference

ABOUT FORTY YEARS AGO.

By reason of failing health, Norris has been laid aside from time to time from the active duties of the ministry; but Chauncey, more fortunate in the ownership of a tough and wiry frame, which defied heat, cold, rain, hunger,—every form of exposure, hardship, and fatigue,—has hardly known a day's respite from toil in that long period. His tall, large-boned form, set off by a head of noble proportions, with a broad, high brow and massive jaw, has done him good service in his long and arduous itineracy. When one thinks of it, the life of a Methodist traveling preacher is not a mode of existence to be coveted by those who seek ease and self-gratification. At first, Mr. Asbury changed the circuits of the preachers every three, six, or twelve months, and was of opinion that all, following his example, ought to remain bachelors, contents with their salary of $64 per annum,—which included all the stockings and other clothing that might be presented by their followers. This meagre pay was next advanced to $80, then to $100 a year; but no provision was made for a wife. Later she was taken into account, and an advance made her of $100; but nothing for a house, for fuel, lights, and table-expenses. At last, the Stewards of the circuit, whose functions were considered to be half temporal and half spiritual, were expected to assess the sum on which a preacher's family could

ESCAPE NAKEDNESS, FREEZING, AND STARVATION,

then collect and pay it. "Was your wife brought up to washing?" said a Steward, characteristic of the olden time, to the new preacher who had just come to the circuit. "No," said the man of the saddle-bags, with some asperity; but she has been brought down to it since she married a Methodist preacher." "I thank God for a free Gospel," said a saint of "The good old times," rich in this world's goods. "I have belonged to the Methodist Church forty years, and it has never cost me but 25 cents." "The Lord have mercy on your stingy old soul," was the fervent ejaculation of his pastor. "I thought you preached for souls, and not for money," said a sneering Steward when his preacher told him that he must have a part of his allowance to keep his family from want. "So I do," said the preacher, meekly; "but we must have some money to keep our souls and bodies together. We can't eat souls; and, if we could, it would take a great many the size of yours to furnish me a breakfast." The times have altered greatly, and for the better; insomuch that I suppose the Methodist preachers are now

THE BEST-PAID BODY

of Christian ministers in the country. But, forty years ago, the emoluments were not princely, and whoever joined the Conference must expect hard service and short rations.

I cannot think without delight of the uncomplaining, cheerful-tempered spirit of these men, of their toils and sacrifices; and no one of them has borne himself throughout more sweetly and heroically than Chauncey Hobert.

In the early settlement of this country, when the population was sparse and the worshipers were obliged to come a long way to church, they did not thank the preacher for sending them off with a short sermon. They had itching ears, which refused to be scratched with a brief homily; and I have not seldom heard discourses from three to five hours long. The people wanted, if not the worth of their money, at least the worth of their trouble, in quantity as well as quality. In those years, I have more than once come to love-feast at 8 o'clock in the morning; the love-feast was followed by the baptism of souls and those of riper years, and that by a sermon of illimitable proportions; then the doors of the church were opened for the admission of new members, and this was followed by the Sacrament of the Holy Communion; and then the blessing of peace was pronounced, at the close of this

SIX HOURS' CONTINUAL SERVICE,

at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In those days we only took breakfast and supper. Chauncey formed his style in those days, although his sermons were never swollen to such a vast bulk; yet, unfortunately, he has never been able to bring them down within the limits prescribed by the impatient short-eared hearers of to-day, who accord the palm of eloquence to the man who preaches from fifteen to thirty minutes. If he could only throw away the first third or half of his discourse, and begin with the fervent interest and animation which generally he acquires only after half or three-quarters of an hour, he would be a preacher of inimitable charm and power. As it is, few men are so instructive in the pulpit, with so rare a union of intellectual and spiritual excellence in their discourses.

To give an illustration of the kind of hearers sometimes found in the congregations of the preachers on the frontier, let me tell

THIS STORY.

A hunter, famed for his encounters with the Indians, and also with the rough men of the border, happened one day—after having settled a fist-dispute, in which he soundly pummeled his adversary—to drop in at a log-cabin where a backwoods circuit-rider was holding forth. Placing his rifle in the corner, he took his stand behind the door, without divesting himself of the coon-skin cap, the bullet-pouch and powder-horn, with which his person was ornamented, and listened with the utmost interest to the characteristic, homely sermon. The preacher used simple Saxon, and spoke of things which the people understood and felt. His pictures of the conduct and character of a sinner were so vividly from life that our hunter was satisfied that his holy beaten antagonist had been telling the preacher all about him. He therefore, in his wrath, swore inwardly that he would whip him worse than before, as soon as church was over. The sermon went on; the appeals were more pointed and powerful, and personal too as the hunter thought; until at last the preacher fervently exclaimed, "Sinner, where are you?"

"HERE I AM!"

said the convicted hunter, stepping forward in his deerskin hunting-shirt, leggings, and moccasins, while the great tears coursed each other down his weather-beaten cheeks. The preacher told him what he must do to be saved; and the frontiersman, shouldering his rifle, started on his long tramp for home. He tried to throw off the weight of his concern, but in vain. He tried to shoot it away, but his rifle missed fire, or else he missed the deer and turkeys. Reaching home after night, his kind-hearted wife soon discovered that there was something wrong, but could get nothing out of him save that "He felt mighty bad, and he was afeard that it was gone-day with him." She said, in much alarm, "John, why don't you go to the Doctor and get some stuff?" He answered, with a groan, "Oh, Nancy! no Doctor's stuff 'll do me any good." He could neither eat nor sleep, and before day he was off again with his rifle. Kneeling down in the woods to pray, as he had done frequently the day before, he at last found peace in believing. Rising with a shout, he made a bee-line for home on the run, crying to his wife, who came to meet him, "Nancy,

IT'S AS PLAIN AS THAT,"

putting his hands together before him; and he made it as plain to her, and to twenty or thirty of his neighbors, that they were all converted and joined the Church with him. Fifty years afterwards, he told the story in a love-feast; and, through the half-century, all who knew him was satisfied that he adorned his profession by a pious walk and a godly conversation. The saintly old man in whom that great change was wrought died only a few years ago, in one of our Western counties.

Chauncey Hobert had always had a passion for the frontier, and, like Abraham Lincoln, a love for the plain people. After filling nearly all the principal appointments in this Conference, he was transferred to the Rock River; and I remember to have seen him when stationed in the old Clark Street Church, Chicago, as far back as 1846. Thence he was sent to Wisconsin, and thence to Minnesota,

WHERE HE IS STILL PREACHING

"in the region beyond." By his sturdy and intrepid character and his apostolic labors, he has won for himself the title of "The Burr-Oak Bishop." Perhaps I might venture to whisper my opinion, that the General Conference would have done itself credit by electing him to the Episcopacy years ago; for I hold that no man in the connection is more worthy or better qualified for the place. Before taking leave of him, I may add a story or two characteristic of the earlier days.

Within the bounds of one of Chauncey's first circuit, was a little village, into which had recently removed some people of the genteel class from New England. As he walked forth, one Saturday evening, to meditate on the edge of the settlement, his ear was caught by a concord of sweet sounds borne upon the breeze. He stopped to listen, and exclaimed with rapture, "Was ever such a set of sheep-bells heard?" He was listening to a piano-forte for the first time.

Here is another: One day, finding his boots in a leaky condition, he stopped at a shop of the frontier-cobbler "to get them repaired. While the son of Crispin was at work with awl and hammer, another person entered, who, gazing with fixed attention at the pedal extremities of my friend, exclaimed, with mingled astonishment and admiration, "Well, I never! Stranger,

I REGION IN YOUR FAVOR!"

"I beg your pardon," said the pro-tempore bootless divine; "I don't comprehend you." "Howsomdever, notwithstanding," replied the other, "I resign to you. You see, I have always been called President of the Tract Society in these parts, because the people said my feet was as large as good-sized spades; but I give in, for I swear I never see a man of such powerful understanding as you."

DIDAPPER.

A CONCEIT.

O touch that reached! it will bloom—
My lady fair!
A passionate red in dim green gloom,
A joy, a splendor, a perfume,
That sleeps in air.

You touched my heart: it gave a thrill
Just like a rose
That opens at a lady's will:
Its bloom is always yours until
You bid it close.

—Mortimer Collins.

Drinking Warm Blood.

From the Boston Journal.

Mention was made recently of a gentleman in a very feeble state of health, who had been for some time at the Butchers' Abattoir in Brighton for medical treatment, simply drinking a half tumblerful of warm blood twice a day. This course the gentleman, Mr. C. H. Stickney, who is willing that his name shall appear, has followed until a week ago, having been there ten weeks, and during that time gained ten pounds in weight, and, to use his own words, "My appetite is good; I sleep well, and feel like a new man," and he soon to commence business again in Boston. He also says that there are ten or twelve others there, drinking the blood, all of whom are gaining under his treatment. One gentleman from Boston, a consumptive, so feeble that it was with difficulty he could get to this abattoir, is now able to hand le an axskillfully enough to "knock down a bullock." A lady from the city who has been sick six years, stricken with paralysis, is improving wonderfully by this "blood cure." A gratifying feature of this cure is that it is "with out money and without price."

"Thought the Name Was Familiar."

An amusing incident occurred at a recent White House levee. As Senator Boggy, Bart Able, and old Van, of Kansas City, entered the blue-room they met Gov. Hendricks, who held out his hand to the Senator, saying, "Good evening Senator Bogy, I am glad to see you." The Senator looked at the Governor inquiringly. "I know your face, I'm said"—"I is quite familiar, but I can't call your name." Replied the Governor: "My name is Hendricks." "Hendricks, Hendricks?" mused the Senator from Missouri; "the name is familiar, but I can't call you to mind. What State are you from?" "I am from Indiana," was the bland and somewhat amused response of the Governor. "Indiana, Indiana?" mused Mr. Bogy. "What district do you represent?" "Oh," said Hendricks, maintaining an admirable gravity under the circumstances, "I am Governor of Indiana." "Oh," responded the Senator from Missouri, "I thought the name was familiar. I am glad to see you, Gov. Hendricks."—*Washington Letter to St. Louis Republican.*

Life in Davidson County, Tenn.

From the Nashville Banner.

When Bates arrived opposite Joseph Briley and partner, he said: "Look-a-here, I'm going to shoot; I'm going to kill somebody." As he said that, Joseph Briley said, "Well, shoot, then," and he had not fairly gotten the words out of his mouth before Bates sent a leaden messenger through his heart. Briley, clapping his hand upon his heart, staggered back, said "Oh, my God! oh, my God!" and fell back dead. Bates then commanded, "Everybody stand back!" The first one that lays his hand upon me I will serve in the same way," and with this walked out into the yard, every one in the room standing back astonished at what had occurred. After he had reached the yard, Bates said: "There is one more of the family I want to kill," referring to Robert Briley, who yet remained in the house, and then he left for parts unknown.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

An Extract from His Autobiography.

Incidents of a Visit to Great Britain

From "The Story of My Life."

My stay in Scotland was not such a rest as I had believed; I was not much strengthened after having spent about three weeks here, and no better than when I came up. Besides, well-informed people, as I believed they were, told me that there was no decent inn here for several miles; that it was necessary for me to engage a servant; in short, that I should live in better style than my purse would allow. To write to King Christian VIII., who had kindly offered to support me, I could not bring myself to do, as I had verbally declined to accept that favor, and now weeks would pass before I could get an answer. It was real torture! I wrote a letter home, told them how I was, and that I thought it best for me to return home, as I also did, but I was obliged thereby to refuse various invitations which I received from some of Scotland's wealthy nobility to visit their homes. I was deprived of the pleasure of seeing Abbotsford, to which place I had a letter of introduction. Walter Scott's son-in-law, Lockhart, whose guest I had been in London, had received me very kindly and affectionately. His daughter, the grandfather's darling, had told me of her dear grandfather. As her house I had seen relics which had belonged to the great poet,—his magnificent life-like picture, as he sits with his dog Maida, gazing on me. Miss Lockhart presented me a fac-simus of him who once was called the Great Unknown. Abbotsford had to be given up, as also Loch Laggan, and I returned homeward dejected, leaving Glasgow for Edinburgh.

I must tell an event, in itself very insignificant, but to me a new hint of that fortunate star which shines over me in what is little as well as great. During my last stay in Naples I had bought a plain cane made of palm, which had accompanied me on my travels, and thus to Scotland also; when I drove with Hambro's family over the heath between Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond, one of the boys had taken my cane to play with, and, when we came within sight of Loch Lomond, he lifted it up in the air and exclaimed: "Palm, do you see the highest Scotch mountain? Do you see there the wide sea?" and so on; and I promised that the cane, when it should again visit Naples with me, should tell his comrades about the land of mist, where the spirits of Ossian lived,—of the land where the red thistle-flower was honored, set sparkling in the heraldic arms for people and land. The steamboat arrived sooner than we had expected, and we were called upon in a hurry to come on board. "Where is my cane?" I asked. It had been left behind in the inn; when the boat which brought us to the north end of the lake returned, I requested Mr. Hambro' send, when he went ashore, to take the cane with him to Denmark. I arrived in Edinburgh, and in the morning I stood upon the platform at the depot waiting to go from there to London, when the train from the north arrived a few minutes before the departure of our train. The conductor slighted, came up to me, seemed to know me, and delivered me my cane, while he smilingly said: "It is traveled very well this journey." A little label was attached to it, with the inscription, "The Danish poet, Hans Christian Andersen!" and they had taken such care of it that the cane had passed from hand to hand, first with the steamboat on Loch Lomond, then with an omnibus-conductor, after that by steamboat again, and now by a railway train, only by means of its little address-label; it reached my hands just as the signal was given to start. I was still under obligation to tell the adventures of the cane; I wish I might some time do it as well as is made its journey alone!

I went southward by way of Newcastle and York. In the carriage I met the English author Hook and his wife; they knew me, and told me that all the Scotch newspapers had mentioned my stay with the Queen!—, who had never been there at all! The newspapers knew it, and each of them said this I had read aloud my stories, yet not a word of it was true. I bought at one of the stations the most recent copy of *Punch*. It was mentioned there; it had a sally, a little remark, about a foreigner, a poet from abroad, being honored by an invitation from the Queen that had never been bestowed on any English author. That and various other reports of a visit which never took place, annoyed me. Speaking of that witty paper, *Punch*, one of my fellow-travelers said, "That it was a sign of great popularity to be spoken of in it, and that many an Englishman would pay his pounds to come to that!" I would rather prefer to be exempt from it; low-spirited and depressed by the publicity, I arrived at London almost sick.

I remained a couple of days in London, but still not seen anything there high in life, and several of the country's most excellent men and women; galleries, museums, and all such things were on the contrary new to me; I had not even had time to visit the Tunnel. Early one morning I decided to go to see it; I was advised to go by one of the many small steamers which are running up and down the Thames through the city, but I felt so ill just as I stood on deck, that I gave up my excursion to the Tunnel, and only in it may be that my life was saved thereby; for on the same day, and at the very hour I was to have gone on board, one of the steamers, the Cricket, was blown up with 100 passengers. The report of the disaster was immediately spread over all London, and, although it was not at all certain that I should have gone by just this boat, still the possibility, even the probability, was so near, that I became keenly and gratefully impressed, and thanked my God for the illness that overcame me shortly before the moment when I should have gone on board.

Society had now left London, the opera was closed, most of my best friends had left for different watering-places or for the Continent. I longed for Denmark, and for my dear ones there; but before I took leave of England that was invited to spend a few days more in the country, at "Seven Oaks," at the house of my publisher, Mr. Richard Bentley. That little town, near by Knowle's renowned park, is situated not far from the railway to the English Channel; it was for me there a very convenient and agreeable visit to make on my way home. I had been before at Seven Oaks, which is a pretty little town. This time I went by railway to Tunbridge, where Bentley's carriage was sent for me. Danish nature was all about me; the country was varied with beautiful hills, on which here and there stood many old trees, that rendered the whole landscape like a park; hedges or an iron fence formed the boundary. Elegant and comfortable rooms, roses and evergreen in the garden, close by the celebrated Knowle Park, whose old castle belongs to the Earl of Amherst. One of the possessor's ancestors was a poet, and in his honor one of the saloons is called the poet-saloon; here is the portrait of that old, right honorable Lord, the poet, in full length, and the portraits of other famous poets adorn the other walls, as if for company for the reigning poet. In one of the neighboring houses was a costumer-shop, just like the Old Curiosity Shop which Dickens has painted for us in "Master-Humphrey's Clock." The day passed away like a feast for me among those kind people; I became familiar with that genuine old English, excellent family-life, where was found all the comfort that wealth and kindness can create.

How much I needed tranquility and repose after the great exertion which my stay in England and Scotland had occasioned. If I was weary and exhausted, still I felt—and how could it be otherwise?—a great sadness at leaving so many who had offered me so much pleasure and done me so much good. Among many of those whom I loved and should not see again, at least for a long time, was Charles Dickens. He had since our acquaintance at Lady Blessington's, called upon me without finding me at home. We did not meet again in London; I received a few letters from him, and he brought me all his works in a beautiful illustrated edition, and in every volume honored me by writing: "Hans Christian Andersen, from his friend and admirer, Charles Dickens." They told me that he and his wife and children were at the sea-side somewhere on the Channel, but they did not know where. I resolved to go from Ramsgate by way of Ostend, and wrote a letter to Dickens' address, hoping that it would find him, and told him the day and hour I expected to arrive at Ramsgate, and asked him to give his address in the hotel I was to stop at; then if he did not live too far away I would come and see him, and once more say adieu to him. As the "Royal Oak" was a letter from Dickens; he lived about one Danish mile from there at Broadstairs, and he and his wife expected me to dinner; I took a carriage and drove to that little town near the sea. Dickens occupied a whole house himself; it was narrow and confined, but neat and comfortable. He and his wife received me in a very kind manner. It was so pleasant within that it was a long time before I perceived how beautiful was the view from the dining-room, where we sat; the windows faced the Channel, the open sea rolled its waves beneath them. While we dined the tide ebbed; the falling of the waters was very rapid; the great sands, where so many shipwrecked sailors' bones repose, rose up mightily; the lantern in the lighthouse was lighted. We talked of Denmark and Danish literature, of Germany and the German language, which Dickens meant to learn as an Italian organ-grinder happened to come and play outside during dinner; Dickens spoke Italian with the man, whose face was radiant at hearing his mother-tongue. After dinner the children were brought in. "We have plenty of them!" said Dickens; there were no less than five, the sixth was not at home; all the children kissed me, and the youngest one kissed his little hand and threw me a kiss. When the coffee was brought in a young lady came as guest. "She is one of your admirers," said Dickens to me; he had promised to invite her when I came. The evening passed very quickly. Mrs. Dickens seemed to be of about the same age as her husband, a little fleshy, and with such a very honest and good-looking countenance that one would immediately feel confidence in her. She was a great admirer of Jenny Lind, and wished much to have a bit of her handwriting, but it was very difficult to get. I had by me the little letter Jenny Lind had sent me on my arrival in London, to bid me welcome and tell me where she lived; I gave this now to Mrs. Dickens. We parted late in the evening, and Dickens promised that he would write to me in Denmark. But we were to meet each other again before my departure, for Dickens surprised me by coming to Ramsgate the following morning, and was on the quay when I went on board. "I wished to bid you farewell once more!" said he, and accompanied me on board, remaining by me until the bell gave the signal for departure. We shook hands, he looked with his earnest eyes into mine, and when the ship started he stood on the very edge of the quay, so sturdy, so youthful and handsome! He waved his hat. Dickens was the last one who gave me a friend's greeting from the dear English coast.

TRUE LOVE.

I would that every angry thief
From Trouble's bitter wheel,
Would wing its flight to pierce my heart,
To give to thine relief.

I would that every ill and woe,
And every carking care,
Would force their way within my breast,
That I for thee might bear.

I'd genial deem the icy chill,
The biting frost and cold,
The stormy tempest, love, if thou
Wert sheltered in the fold.

If my frail bark were tossed about,
Angry waves the sport,
Calm as on glassy lake, I'd feel,
If thou wert safe in port.

And if thy choice o'er me should pass,
To bless another's life,
His truest friend I'd ever be,
Because thou wert his wife.

—Chambers' Journal.

FASHION.

From the New York Mail.

Japanese silks will be more fashionable next summer than they have ever been, we hear. Some of the new patterns are exceedingly pretty, and for evening dresses will "make up lovely."

—Like many other things, buttons on dresses are going out of fashion. Nowadays the front of the waist is fastened with hooks and eyes; and down the front, instead of buttons, are placed a row of small bows made of the same material as the dress. The effect is quite pretty. The idea, we understand, is "inexpensive."

—The new feather fans appear to be quite the rage. They are much smaller in size than those used last summer, and not half as awkward-looking. Those of peacock-feathers are the handsomest, on gilt or ivory sticks. The old swans' down fans in use during the days of our grandmothers are also coming in fashion again.

—Vines of natural or artificial flowers are used to trim evening dresses with beautiful effect, they being made to simulate overskirts, apron-fronts, court-trains, etc., in the most charming style. Miss Dyas, in "Follies," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is said to have originated the idea.

—Among the unique entertainments of the season are "Dickens parties," the invited guests being requested to appear in some character made celebrated by the late Mr. Dickens. Several have already been given on extensive scales, and all proved most successful and enjoyable. It is about time for something new in the entertaining line, for "kettledrums" and Germans are becoming almost monotonous.

—Feathers are quite commonly used as headdresses for balls and parties this season, in imitation of our aristocratic cousins in London. It is a pretty and graceful fashion when not overdone, as it was at the Charity and Infant Asylum balls. Marabout feathers are most in favor among the leading ladies of fashion, for they are expensive, and a few ladies can "get up a corner" in Marabout.

—Fewer Germans have been given this season than ever before, and it is those that have been given only for "favors" are distributed in profusion. As the German was given last year it was a very expensive entertainment, the "favors" often requiring a great financial outlay, especially if the "favors" were intended to be retained by the guests as souvenirs, and the hostess desired her German to be "talked about."

—Charlotte Corday hats have taken the place of the questionable Rabagas. The former is a very large affair turning up on one side and down on the other. They are trimmed in every imaginable manner, and with almost everything, from a bunch of roses to a pound or two of miscellaneous feathers, mixed with a dollar's worth of cheap knick-knacks. It is an open question whether these hats will remain in fashion among ladies for any protracted period.

—The bride's cake at a recent wedding represented a church with the traditional "happy couple" coming out of the door arm-in-arm. The edifice was 2 feet high, and stood on a velvet scarlet standard. The candy bride and bridegroom were dressed in real clothes, the lace on the former's dress being genuine round point. The whole affair was very sweet. To get the cake, however, it will be necessary to demolish the church, and the mother-in-law concerned is under the impression that such a proceeding would be sacrilege.

SOMEWHERE.

How can I cease to pray for thee? Somewhere
In God's great universe thou art to-day.
Can He not reach thee with His tender care?
Can He not hear me when for thee I pray?

What matters it to Him who holds within
His thought of His hand all worlds, all space,
That thou art done with earthly pain and sin?
Somewhere within his ken thou hast a place!

Somewhere thou livest, and hast need of Him;
Somewhere thy soul sees higher heights to climb;
And somewhere still, there may be valleys dim
That thou must pace to reach the hills sublime.

Then all the more, because thou canst not hear
Poor, human words of blessing, will I pray,
O true, brave heart, God bless thee, wheresoe'er
In His great universe thou art to-day!

—Julia C. R. Dorr to Scribner's.

The Exaggeration of Wealth.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The rich Hebrew, Jacob Stiner, who was burned to death, with his wife and daughter, in New York, a few days ago, had always been supposed to be a millionaire, but it had been found, by his will, that his personal property did not exceed $100,000, and that his real estate, which was in his wife's name, was not worth more than $35,000. We suspect that similar revelations might be made in the case of a great many other men, in New York and other places, who are reputed millionaires, is not nearly as great as is supposed by those who talk loosely about millions. Some years ago when there was an income tax which compelled people to make revelations about their property, there was often much surprise expressed at the statements sworn to by men whom everybody had supposed to be enormously wealthy. In many cases they were accused of falsification, and doubtless some of them were guilty of it; but in many other cases the surprising statements made were quite true. It was the public who had formed the exaggerated ideas of their wealth, and not they who misrepresented it. There were more of these surprising revelations in New York than anywhere else.

Swindles in the Havana Lottery.

Havana Correspondence of the New York Times.

Mr. Valero, the Administrator of the Havana Lottery, is now in jail. He is charged with a number of stealing and swindling operations, whereby he made much money. One of his games was to lay the sub-collectors under contribution, and blackmail them; another yet scheme was the distribution of lottery-tickets, with a commission of 25 cents on each for himself. But, as these plans only brought such small amounts as from $6,000 to $9,000 a month, he kept all the unsold tickets in his desk; and, if any of these drew prizes, he presented them through a third party and got the funds. It is also stated that he kept some of the numbers out of the globes, and then purchased the tickets bearing those numbers, calling them out at the drawing as having drawn prizes. The buyers of lottery-tickets do not like the way they have been treated, but they have no right to complain if they are cheated while gambling.

AN ARTIST'S DREAM.

From Fraser's Magazine.

A summer morning at Dresden is one of the pleasantest, brightest things in nature. One who walks through the streets encounters a constant stream, stirring yet not turbulent, of busy life; the cheerful aspect given by the warm sun to the surrounding houses; the movement and bustle of the open market-place, whose walls look down on the bargaining and chaffering beneath, just for all the world as they looked down when Canaletto painted them, thus leading the grace of the past to the vigor of the present; the passing glimpses caught in the little squares or *places* of leafy trees and plashing fountains relieving the picture of human industry with touches of natural beauty; all these make a combination of

DELIGHTFUL SIGHTS AND SOUNDS

which can hardly be surpassed. Or, if the traveler is weary of the presence of his kind, and would be alone with the Great Mother, he can stroll down to the banks of the Elbe, and contemplate the quiet place of the noisy stream, as its waters flow by him in a broad, strong current. The timber-rafts—with little log-huts built upon them, which it bears down to their destination, guided and inhabited by men who have cut the timber from its native forest, and who thus finds in the logs house-room, means of traveling, and merchandise combined—have such ample room on the bosom of the wide river that they give an added motion to its beauty without marring the sense of solitude. Or, does the wanderer prefer

NATURE MIRRORED AND IDEALIZED BY ART,

Nature reflected for him in the magic glass which shows its beauties and conceals its defects,—to Nature seen by the unaided light of his own eyes, then he can pass from the heat and brilliancy of the outside world to the cool atmosphere and subdued light of that gallery, which is an inexhaustible source of wealth to the art-student.

This was the course chosen, on one morning such as we have described, by Rupert Graham, a young painter resident in Dresden, who, strolling first through the other galleries to accustom his eye to form and color, rested at length in the shrine of the

MADONNA DI SAN SISTO,

and worshiped the mighty genius who gave to the world that wondrous picture of a beauty more than humanly perfect, of such strength and purity which cannot be less than Divine. The young artist gazed at this with a sort of adoration; his whole being concentrated itself in the act of looking, until his eyes seemed fixed upon their object as are the bird's on the rattlesnake's or the patient's on the mesmerizer's; his senses were unable to comprehend anything else in the world; the universe for him was that picture and nothing else, the curtains and walls which surrounded the painting seemed to fade mysteriously away, and leave it and him suspended in some remote mid-air.

In this state of mind, one probably resembling the so-called trance of the clairvoyant (for, as he never lost sight of the picture, but only saw a transformation take place around it, it could hardly be an ordinary slumber),

A STRANGE VISION

came to him. Accessories and surroundings of furniture grew again around the picture, but they were not those which naturally belonged to it. He seemed to see it reposing upon an easel raised on a sort of throne in a painter's studio. The chairs and sofas, the canvases on the walls, the litter on the floor, seemed all strangely familiar to him, and he was about to look round for the owner of the studio,—when—O wonder of wonders!—it came to him, as if by slow degrees of light, that the studio was his own, and that this man, who was worn out with toil, but exalted with joy at its result, who looked now with a creator's love at the work of his heart and hands, and now regarded it with a mysterious awe, as though he felt that in executing it he had been the mere means for the Divine inspiration—this man was

NONE OTHER THAN HIMSELF;

and, as he recognized the fact, tears of happiness welled into his eyes. He remembered how long, how patiently, he had worked at this one painting, into which he intended to throw all his soul, his utmost strength; he remembered how he had left the window of his studio open, and, returning at the same swinging pace he had started with, he retraced his steps until he was within a few yards of his door. And there he stopped, for his attention was caught by a figure which stood in front of his house,—the figure of a woman, whose careworn appearance contrasted with her intellectual expression.

GAZING WITH RAPT ATTENTION

at something above her. What could it be? The artist dared not answer the question to himself, and paused still to see what would follow. Presently there strolled by a man in shabby yet picturesque costume, whom the artist recognized as a musician of genius not yet discovered by the world. He turned from his contemplation of the woman's peculiar attitude, and took, and held the artist now from their contemplation that he was inquiring, by surrounding. She pointed, he looked upwards, and had scarcely done so when

THEIR EYES

met. And he began to think that he must be wrong and the critics must be right. He sat in miserable reflection, with his head propped on his hands and the picture on the easel before him. Hatred of the critics, of himself, of his work, filled his mind, and he remained in a kind of desperation. Still, whenever a hope was raised to the picture, it fell, that the night brought him back his faith in its wondrous power, waning with the poor opinion of it which the critics had at last dinned into his mind. But it was an unequal strife this fighting of one solitary judgment, and that the painter's, against the combined forces of artists and amateurs; and, angry with himself for still continuing it, he resolved to end it at once, and with that purpose he got up and turned the picture away from him so that it faced the open window, and, obscuring part of the entering light,

CAST A SHADOW

upon the floor where he stood.

Observing this, he looked harshly, and spontaneously with bitterness the object that so short a time before he had regarded with a blind veneration.

"You do well," he cried, "to cast your black shadow on my path; it is a fine image of the blighting darkness with which you have enshrouded my life. On you I have built up a dream of brightness, of noble devotion to a noble end, of unselfish glory,—such a dream as shall come to a man but once in his life. You were my goddess, my star that shone for me, and kept me in the right path. And now my idol is shattered; I see it for the thing it is; my dream is gone. White light was and clear morning, there shall be darkness and black midnight. Farewell, my visions of art; farewell, all thought of painting; I will hang all canvases to-day with crape, and resound with life's

FAREWELL TO MY CAMERA."

farewell to brush and palette! My place shall know me no more." He stopped, and resisting the desire to look once more upon the picture, fled from the room, hoping to subdue by the exercise of a violent walk the fever of his heart and head. He had not gone very far, however, before he remembered that he had left the window of his studio open; and, returning at the same swinging pace he had started with, he retraced his steps until he was within a few yards of his door. And there he stopped, for his attention was caught by a figure which stood in front of his house,—the figure of a woman, whose careworn appearance contrasted with her intellectual expression.

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CANDY.

The Base Uses to Which It Is Put.

How It Is Employed as an Incentive to Gambling.

One of the Men Tells How the Business Is Carried On.

A Love for Fine Arts Used in the Same Way.

Manner of Conducting the Panel-Game.

Incidents from the Annals of the Criminal Court.

THE TRIBUNE in its mission of warning society and protecting it from the nefarious practices of the gamblers and thieves who prey on the community, has devoted considerable space of late to a description of the various games and practices by which the stranger is taken in and relieved of the cash that seems to have such an unsettled anchorage in his pocket. This series of articles is concluded to-day by the account given below of some of the petty forms of cheating adopted, supplemented by a disclosure of the methods used to bring about that class of robberies that, from the peculiar circumstances attending them, oftenest elude exposure and go unpunished. It is learned that the new form of operating the candy prize swindle, the details of which are shown below, is now put into daily practice at the store formerly occupied by Hovey & Co. on East Madison street, with what appears to be a fair degree of success. As the opening of the concern followed so quickly upon the heels of the offer made to the reporter, it is presumed that the enterprising young man found some individual possessing more cash and less virtue than the reporter to whom he made his brilliant promises.

CANDY LOTTERIES.

One of the most successful swindles of the day is the candy-lottery business. A number of these establishments have been in operation all over the city this winter, and have met with very great success,—the cupidity of mankind proving to be a most fertile field for cultivation. It is singular to note with what readiness an individual parts with a small sum in order to "try his luck." This is an appeal that never fails to ensnare man. His vanity in his own gifts, or the recollection of some past stroke of luck occurs to him, and, reasoning that it is a small loss anyway, he puts down his quarter and draws out the package. If it proves to be a blank he draws again, hoping to make good his loss; if a prize is won, he has capital to risk, and keeps at it until he loses what he has won, and sends more in search of it. The operators in the meantime urge on the sale by remarks which are calculated with nice discrimination to disclose the advantages of the golden opportunity.

HOW THE BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED.

The process of manipulating this branch of trade so that it may be present to the spectator a fair and square chance is simple enough when understood. A conversation had with an employe of one of the concerns will give an insight into the method of mixing and distributing. The circumstances under which the information was given stamp it as being a genuine inside view of the operations of the petty defrauders. It occurred as follows: A TRIBUNE reporter having called at the establishment formerly used by Hovey & Co., on Madison street, found it vacant, but seeing a little candy shop next door, stepped in to inquire the whereabouts of the frequently-fined dealers. A spruce young man answered the inquiry, and as the reporter was about to withdraw stopped him with the remark, accompanied with an assuring wink:

THE MYSTERY OF MIXING.

"Did you think of going into the candy line?"

"Well, I don't know much about it. It is not very apparent to me how any money is made at it."

"Easy enough; it's all in the mixing. I used to be with Mack on State street, and learned how. It's worth $500 to know how to mix well."

"Is it. Can you tell me how it's done?"

"I can, but will not. If you want to go into it I'll show you a way to make a cord of money. Twenty thousand dollars next year. What do you say to that."

"That is enticing. How much capital would it take?"

"Only about $150."

"Cheap enough. How could it be managed?"

"Well, we rent a big store down town, and that takes about $60. Then we put up, say, 100 packages, costing, with the prizes, about $25. The rent goes for expenses. We make $75 on 400 packages."

THE PRIZES.

"How are the prizes put in?"

"A ticket is wrapped around the candy, which is either blank or calls for the prize. The prize-packages are always marked, so we can know them and see that they go out in regular order."

"But what will we do about the law?"

"That's it; but I know a way to come it over the law, so we will not be disturbed. Mack used to buy off the officers, and he wasn't touched till the last one, but then I can evade it. I tell you there's a big money in this business if you work it right. They haul a fellow up every few days, but the fine is only $100, and we can make that every day."

"Well, but I rather object to being arrested."

"Do you? I don't mind it. I'll take that on myself. But it won't be necessary under my new plan. After we are driven out of town we can go to smaller places. Next summer we can follow a circus and clear $10,000. In the fall we can take San Francisco, a big market. 'Frisco will pay $5,000 a week. There's a firm operating in Madison, Wis., now, and clearing $50 a day."

A NEW DODGE.

"But how about the other plan; what is that?"

"I don't like to say here. I'll call at your house to-morrow and tell you. Where do you live?"

"I might not be at home. Better tell me now."

"Well (confidentially, in a whisper), we can have a silent partner in the sugar business. Instead of prizes, we give out orders for sugar. No one objects to our selling sugar, and I know a man who will buy all the sugar that we can sell and pay the cash for it. (The fellow looked amazed at his own acuteness while divulging this.)

"I see. The prizes would be cashed in this way."

"Yes. Those that wanted to take the sugar away could do so. The others could sell it."

"Do you think this would evade the law?"

"I don't believe we would be disturbed for four or five weeks anyway, and by that time we wouldn't care. I'm bound to make some money, gut of it. I lost $1,000 in the Franklin Bank."

The young man then proceeded to offer other glowing inducements to the representative of the paper, but, as they are not material, they are not given. It is to be hoped that this expose will lead him to adopt a more honorable pursuit.

MARKING THE PACKAGES.

It was subsequently discovered that there are several ways of marking the prize packages, so that the operator can have complete control over them, and by a little skillful manipulation can deliver them with effect. A little difference in the printing of the labels, a minute mark or abrasion of the surface or a slight indentation, are sufficient to the practiced eyes and fingers to indicate those that hold the gifts. It is found by experience that one prize in five is sufficient to delude an ordinary crowd of fools, and that on this basis of profit and loss they will submit to fleecing by the hour. This, in fact offers more chances of gain than the larger lotteries of Havana and the Southern States, and as the proportion of cost is about equal, it will be seen that the rule holds good from the greater to the smaller. A broad principle here disclosed, namely, that, being given the opportunity, the chances are five to one that your ordinary man will, like Dogberry, write himself down an ass.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The prize photograph business is not unlike the candy trade, but is more complicated, and takes a larger capital to run it. After procuring a "dollar-store" stock of gimcracks and finery, such as is the usual complement of these establishments, and to which is added a decoy stock of silverware, watches, and jewelry, the institution is opened for business. As is the case with the candy stores, a man is posted outside with a bell to ring up the public, who, upon entering, perceive some such arrangement as this: Behind the show-cases, which glitters with treasures, are gathered a number of artless females, who come out strong in the matter of blonde hair and vivid complexion, and are not chary of effective smiles. At the back end of the room, a young man of good lung-power is heard calling out

"WALK UP, GENTLEMEN,

and buy a photograph, only 25 cents, entitles the buyer to a prize worth from one to one hundred dollars, and the photograph itself is worth two dimes and a hawf; walk up," etc. The customer, invited in this urbane way, finds, upon approaching, that the individual holds in his hand a long wand with which he points to a lot of cartes de visite posted on the wall. It appears that the backs of these pictures are numbered (or blank), and in case the individual, after paying his quarter for the privilege, selects a numbered one he finds that it refers to one of the before-mentioned show-cases attended by the charming personages already spoken of, who tell him that he now has the privilege, upon paying $1 more, of selecting any article in her department.

Strange to say, while this very transparent swindle was in operation on Madison street the clerks were all busy from morning to night taking in the fools' dollars. A fine administered daily for several days proved too heavy a burden at last, and the business has now been given up as far as Chicago is concerned. Boston has been selected as the most promising field for future operations, the well-known simplicity and guilelessness of the inhabitants of that ambitious place giving glowing promise of the good fortune in store for "Hovey & Co.," "Mack," and others, when they shall have pitched their tents on the Common.

THE PANEL GAME.

To carry on that series of operations for decoying the individual to the den of the robber, distinctively known as the "panel game," requires, for reasons which will be shown, a brace or more of operators, one of whom must be a female, the woman generally being the Nancy to the Bill Sykes of the ruffian. Her first requisite is a comely and attractive presence. The male operator needs only strength and brutality. The process of

ROPING IN THE VICTIM

may be described as follows: After securing, as a base of operations, a room in some of the business blocks down town, or other place conveniently near, the woman makes her appearance on the street in search of a suitable individual on whom to exercise her powers. Experience in the dark ways of life has sharpened her native acuteness to that degree that she readily discerns the fruit which is ripe for plucking. It will generally prove to be a well-to-do substantial countryman, stock-raiser, or village store-keeper. Approaching him, she asks, in an innocent way, for direction to some depot where she is going to take the train, and, by a singular coincidence to him, it proving that he is going in that direction himself, he offers to point out the desired place. With a profusion of thanks, she allows him to accompany her; and, on the way, tells a simple tale of how grateful she is for the favor, and he easily falls into the story of her loneliness in the great city, and of how she has been left alone to struggle with a rough world.

THE NEXT STEP.

About this time she suddenly remembers that some needed article has been forgotten in her haste to get away. She must get it. It is only around the corner, and he will accompany her, and she rewards him with a smile of the sirenu upon the infatuated individual as she asks this touching question, and he, of course, consents, and goes with her to her room, when the opportunity thus offered is too apparent for even his dullness to misinterpret.

GOOD!

The asinine individual deposits his garments on a chair purposely placed in the vicinity of a door which softly opens, or the panel is pushed aside, and a stealthy hand removes the clothing, abstracts his pocketbook, and vanishes. An hour or two later a chopfallen and exasperated man, having discovered his loss, returns with the police, only to find that the scene of his late adventures is a barren apartment, and that the birds have flown. This is one of the methods.

DRAWING THE PANEL.

In another case a pretended husband enters the room and tears about like a madman, draws out a nasty and uncomfortable-looking revolver, raves of his dishonor and woman's perfidy, and finally settles down to some such tragic dialogue as follows:

Outraged husband with desperate resolution—You must die.

Victim—Mercy! mercy!

H.—Never. Prepare!

V.—Oh, forgive me. I will pay any sum.

H.—You shall never go from this room alive. How much will you give?

V.—Anything. A hundred dollars.

H.—Fiend! A hundred dollars! Make it five hundred or you perish this instant.

V.—Five hundred! Great heavens, it will ruin me!

H.—The cash, villain, the cash.

And the half-dead wretch proceeds to count out the currency, or gives his check and waits in durance until it is cashed at the bank, when he is suffered to go forth poorer and wiser.

ANOTHER CASE.

A third instance is similar to that practiced in the Bridget O'Brien case lately tried in the Criminal Court. Singularly enough the prosecuting witness failed to appear on the second trial of the criminals, of whom there were five, a continuance having been granted, and the prisoners were also arraigned subsequently. At their trial, which occurred a few weeks afterwards, the facts as related were adduced, but, for some technical reason, a new trial was granted. Among the number taken was a dwarfish lad, whose crime-hardened countenance was appalling to behold. He pleaded the underage statute, witnesses swearing to his childishness, though no observer could have told whether he was 10 or 30.

GOOD CHARACTER.

Upon this trial such sights were witnessed as the writer of this, though not unaccustomed to the scenes of the Criminal Court, hopes never to be called upon to witness again. The witnesses who were brought forward to prove the good character (?) of the accused, were such as would make one shudder to see even under the protecting egis of the temple of justice. Hardened criminals who live only at night were there. Beings, upon whose faces the horror of remorse and brutality brooded like a pestilence, swore to their lives with a hardihood that knew no parallel. There were those there that day who followed crime as the drunkard seeks drink, their hands against every law, their hearts filled with unknown hate. Looking out from their hopeless eyes, the outraged humanity told a tale stronger than any mocking of words, and their bleared and crime-marked countenances, more than with the brand of hell, were an indelible witness against any pretense their lips could frame. But they went free for all that, and now, fearing to walk in the light of the sun, they steal forth at night in this city and wait, with murder in their hearts, for their next savage opportunity.

A RUINED REPUTATION.

An incident coming to the surface upon the trial of another lot, the well-known Hattie Allen gang, is a pitiful instance of the effect of shame upon a respectable man. Yesterday a person entered the office of State's Attorney Reed, and inquired if he could learn the whereabouts of a certain Mr. ———. In reply to the question he was told a story which made his cheek blush and his whole frame shake with agitation. No one inquired who he was, and having learned all that he could, he retired without disclosing his relationship. The incident told was as follows: This Mr. ——— who lived at Port Huron, Mich., was a respectable and well-to-do lawyer. Coming to Chicago with a view to investing his money and making it his home, he fell into the snare of the notorious gang alluded to who decoyed him to their habitation in the West Division, drugged and robbed him of his money, and leading him some distance away from the scene of their blandishments deserted him. Rendered almost frantic by the thought of his debasement and robbery, the poor man made application to the Police, and the robbers were arrested. His own name becoming public in the prosecution, although he strove to keep it a secret, he was so weighed down by shame and sorrow—his good name gone, the story of his weakness bantered about, and himself pointed at as the victim of the shameful plot, that though he lived to see the criminals on their way to a seven years' sojourn in the Penitentiary, life was then so blank and desolate that without communication with his friends or his past home he fell a prey to such gloomy self-recriminations as to cause his death within two weeks of the completion of the trial. A subscription was raised to bury him decently.

There is no need of argument to show that this was an honorable man fallen by the wayside, nor shall the veil which hides the background of this picture, the domestic scene, be lifted. A momentary weakness was his sin. His fall was that most pitiable sight, a strong man holding within himself the honor of his family and encompassed by the respect of a multitude of friends, entangled beyond relief in the consequences of his own criminal acts. Such sights are only too common in this city, but seldom has one that disclosed a more pathetic and sorrowful picture of the grief entailed by what would almost seem an intended act of generosity, deceived and deluded by a first temptation, been made a public example and warning.

THE STORY OF PASIO.

An Episode in Attic Banking.

From the New York Evening Post.

M. George Perrot has cast much light upon the manners and customs of the Greeks during the period of their most brilliant orators, in a series of articles contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, entitled, "Demosthenes and His Contemporaries." One of these monographs is especially interesting for the picture it gives us of the Greek bankers of the day; while the story of the suit brought by the son of Sopæus, Minister to Satyros, Prince of the Bosphoros, against the banking firm of Pasio, is as interesting in its details as many of the causes celebres—as minutely elaborated as one of Emile Gaboriau's novels.

It was the custom among Athenian bankers to deposit money in the

PRESENCE OF A THIRD PARTY,

and this was deemed safer than a written receipt. This third party might be the clerk (who was usually the slave) of the banker, and it is upon this custom that the plot of the story of "Pasio" hinges.

At the close of the Peloponnesian war there existed at Athens a large banking-house—"Archestrates & Antisthenes." Archestrates had a slave named Pasio, who soon distinguished himself by his intelligence and activity in business; so much so that his master manumitted him, and finally, retiring from business with his partner, handed over to him the bank. It is certain that in 394 B. C. Pasio was head of the house, which became very prosperous and important. Among his customers was the wealthy foreigner Sopæus, favorite of Satyros, Prince of the Bosphorus. The latter had a commercial treaty with the Athenians, which was found mutually profitable, the harbor of Piræus receiving large quantities of grain from the Bosphorus.

SOPÆUS HAD A SON,

who wished to see Athens. His father placed at his disposition a handsome sum in money and sent him to the Piræus with several cargoes of wheat and other provisions. The young man was to combine business with pleasure, dispose of the cargoes to the best advantage for cash, and try and turn a penny with the proceeds on the Athenian Bourse. He had letters from Sopæus to Pasio, who, of course, received him handsomely, introduced him to the best society, doubtless "showed him the elephant," possibly instructed him how to "fight the tiger," helped him to sell his merchandise, received the proceeds on deposit, and promised to put him "on the inside track" of the most promising ventures of the bank.

After a few weeks of this pleasant combination of business and pleasure

A DISAGREEABLE SURPRISE

was in store for young Sopæus. By the arrival of a ship from home news was brought of a revolution in the palace. Sopæus had displeased Prince Satyros, who had cast him into prison. His property had been confiscated, and Satyros was about to send deputies to Athens to lay hands upon all the merchandise and money of the former Minister. The trade of the Princes of the Bosphorus was too important to Athens to be particular about such trifles. Sopæus Minister and Sopæus disgraced were two different persons.

In despair the son of Sopæus consulted his good friend Pasio. That truly banker affected to take the greatest interest in his troubles. It was of the first moment to the bank not to be called upon to pay up the money which it was turning to so profitable account. Pasio advised the youth to deliver to the deputies the unsold merchandise and such ready cash as he might have on hand; as for the capital on deposit with Pasio, he advised him to

CONCEAL ITS EXISTENCE,

and to declare that he had drawn the last obolos for his personal expenditures, and was even in debt to Pasio and several other citizens for moneys advanced upon the credit and reputation of his father. Pasio, for example, should present he was creditor to the amount of 300 drachmas; another friend would set up similar claims; all should pretend the greatest interest in Sopæus as to their advances. Thanks to this ness as to their advances. Thanks to this comedy, the deputies would understand that "where there is naught, the King loses his rightly."

The credulous foreigner was delighted at this advice, and chuckled to think of the good trick he was about to play upon Satyros. He pressed the hands of Pasio with warmth, called him his savior, and determined to follow his plan to the letter. Meanwhile the astute banker was already planning how to become the heir of both Sopæus and Satyros.

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to turn over to this spendthrift seven or eight silver talents (about $10,000), which could be so profitably employed by the bank.

The young man, meanwhile, found himself at Athens very much in the position of a Russian Prince at Paris, who, after having been feted and caressed by society, having been a prominent figure on the Boulevard, at the opera, at the race-course, suddenly learns, and cannot keep it a secret, that all his Russian property has been confiscated. So that, instead of being able to draw at sight upon his banker, he is in danger of being imprisoned for debt.

A further peril threatened young Sopæus, that of being demanded for extradition, and there was no telling what terrible tortures he and his father might have to endure.

He determined then to take ship for Byzantium, where large sums were due his father, and he would run no risk of life and liberty. Before embarking he called upon Pasio for the purpose of

DRAWING HIS BALANCE,

while thanking him for his services. The banker received him with politeness, but with some embarrassment; he acknowledged the debt, but it was not convenient to pay at the moment. That little "joint account" had not been closed, and it would take some little time to manage it to a successful issue. The client was more annoyed at the delay than alarmed. He had too much confidence in Pasio. But on day after day he was put off by the same excuses, his suspicions were excited. Finally he sent two of his friends to Pasio, one of whom, Menexenes, was a citizen of Athens. Pasio now changes tone, and declares "that he does not know what is meant. He had no funds of the kind in his possession; indeed, the lender had received any. The stranger himself had declared to the deputies of Satyros that, on the contrary, he was in debt to the bank to the amount of 300 drachmas." No other answer could be got from him.

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Here was a dilemma: Kitios, put to the torture, would, doubtless, confess not only to having seen the foreigner make the deposit in the bank, but also that it was his master who had sent him away. But Pasio was equal to the occasion. Before the magistrate he declares Kitios to be a freedman, and so not liable to be treated like a slave.

Menexenes protests that this was only a pretext to gain time. He demands that Pasio furnish bail for Kitios, equal to the sum he owed his friend. Pasio accepts, and puts up seven talents rather than expose to torture the very Kitios he had so lately accused of being an accomplice in robbing his bank of so large a sum.

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Hiding his face in his mantle he wept bitterly, declared that he never would have denied the deposit had he not been in great pecuniary straits; soon he would be able to pay up; he implored his client to pardon him and to keep the matter secret. All the success of his house rested upon confidence. Shake that confidence, and there was an end to his credit." The youth believed his repentance to be sincere; he promised Pasio not to seek his ruin, and left it to him to fix upon such time and mode of payment as would best suit their mutual interests.

Three days afterwards they met again, as before, without witnesses. They agreed upon the following basis of settlement, which was to be

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Pasio would embark with his client for the Bosphorus, and, on arrival, should pay him the money. If he failed to pay, Satyros should be arbitrator, and if the Prince decided against Pasio, the latter should pay, in addition to the principal, a fine of half as much more. The terms of this contract were reduced to writing, and the document itself, duly signed and sealed, committed to the safe-keeping of a third party—the captain of a vessel plying between Athens and the kingdom of Bosphorus. As soon as he should be informed that the terms of the contract were fulfilled, he was to burn the document. Otherwise he was to deliver it to Satyros in person.

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Pasio was in agony for fear Menexenes should hear of the contract, in which case all was lost, as Menexenes would undoubtedly expose him. So he contrived a new scheme. He succeeded in corrupting one of the slaves of the Captain, and induced him to

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For this he substituted another contract, adroitly forged. This done, he recovered all his pristine impudence. To the request of his client that he would now set out upon the voyage, he coolly replied that he had no idea of going anything of the kind, and vowed that he did not owe an obolos to this fellow who bothered him so. The stranger insisted, whereupon Pasio demands that the contract be produced and read before witnesses. Judge of the surprise of Menexenes and his friend upon finding a receipt in full given by the stranger to the banker. But one resource remained to Menexenes, if he did not wish to lose his money and pass for a calumniator. He brought suit against Pasio for

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EVOLUTION AND THEOLOGY.

Their Antagonism, and the Causes Thereof.

Some Speculations as to Results of the Evolutionary Hypothesis.

Christianity Pre-eminently an Evolutional Religion.

No Conflict Between Physical Facts and Moral Laws.

In the preparatory remarks to Prof. Agassiz's Lectures on the Method of Creation, the following remarks occur: "Later, when Science was raised above contempt, she became the object of a dread almost as fatal to free development. Her boundaries were prescribed by Theology, and limited by the generally-accepted creeds. Indeed, this phase of persecution has hardly yet passed away. I remember well, when a young man, being called before the Board of Education in Neufchatel, the town where I then taught as Professor, to be reprimanded for inculcating Infidel doctrines; and this because I did not hesitate to speak of Geology as revealing, approximately at least, the age of the world, and showing it to be far older than Church-creed had supposed. These are unpleasant recollections."

TIME HAS VINDICATED PROF. AGASSIZ;

he lived to see himself adopted by Orthodox Theologians as in some sort their Scientific champion; and, now that he is dead, the religious press of the entire country hastens to honor his memory,—to praise his life and works. Yet Agassiz abandoned none of his Scientific heresies, and, in the course of his life, he taught many things, besides that which called down upon him the reprimand of the Neufchatel Board of Education, traversing the generally-received traditions of Orthodox Theology.

The odor of sanctity in which he seems to have died may be ascribed in part to the growth of a more liberal spirit among Theologians, and in part to his refusal, almost alone of the eminent Scientific men of the day, to accept the theory of Evolution as at this day developed; for this now threatens to become a Theological *bete noir* beside which all others will be dwarfed into insignificance.

It is true that late years have seen a wonderful change in the attitude of Theologians toward Scientific investigation. From a bitter opposition to any interpretation of the phenomena of the Universe at variance with the accepted Theological interpretations, and sometimes a determined persecution of the bold investigator who ventured to proclaim a theory, or even a fact, controverning Theological tradition, we have come to witness a readiness to accept the results of Scientific inquiry, and

TO ASSIMILATE THEM

with previously-received Theological doctrines; and this change has been wrought within a comparatively few years. Science is sometimes represented as attacking the strongholds of Theology, undermining them one by one, and forcing Theology to retreat within narrower and narrower bounds; but this metaphor is a false one. True, Theology once covered the whole field of human knowledge; but it was a very narrow field. A truer metaphor would be to say that the Scientists are but little band of sappers and miners, leading the way of human progress. After them, and sometimes a long distance behind, comes the big Theological army. Evolutionary hypothesis can hardly be said to be established upon a firm basis as yet; but already the advance-guard of the Theological army is upon the field. During the fall and winter, several books have appeared bearing upon the reconciliation of Revelation to Evolution,—the latest attempts to reverse the process of men weapons to successfully combat the vices it has, in a measure, assisted to transplant. It may be questioned whether it is desirable to introduce Christianity among such a people, if it is sought to justify it upon a plea that it is for their benefit. Ultimately it extinguishes them in toto; and some of its immediate effects are fraught with such disastrous results that it may well be doubted if they are counterbalanced by any benefits decided. For instance, the almost promiscuous intercourse which prevailed among the sexes may or may not have been in contravention of Divine law, as civilized and Christianized Nations hold it to be. At any rate, its evils were purely moral ones, and, as the natives reasoned, wholly unconscious of any infraction of moral law, their guilt, if they were guilty, remained unpunished. The advent of Christian Civilization among them, while it did not sufficiently change them to obliterate this habit, or evil if you chose, entailed upon it a punishment hitherto unknown: the physical deterioration of the race,—a fact attested by every observant traveler to the Islands.

But the theory of Evolution does not confine itself to the Physical Universe. It supplies a method of criticism in History and in Literature, which must, in the end, prove

DESTRUCTIVE TO MANY DOGMAS AND TRADITIONS

now passing current, which owe their currency, in a great measure, to the fact that their origin is at present lost in the obscurity of the past. Once their origin is shown, and their place assigned in the Evolutionary process of the human intellect; and especially when is shown the constantly-recurring similarity of its phases among bodies of men widely-separated,—their inevitable tendency to evolve substantially the same mental products of fact and fancy at similar stages of development,—and your once sacred dogmas and traditions lose their force and drop into oblivion.

Some one has said that the history of a nation is the history of its great men,—History thus becoming a mere thread upon which supposititious pearls of biography are strung. Undoubtedly this is the theory upon which nearly all the histories of the past have been written, and as undoubtedly it is destined to be superseded by the Evolutionary method, in which hero-worship will play an infinitesimal part. As a promise, it can be made upon surviving races by contact with him. What office was his upon the earth? What necessary purpose has he subserved? What indispensable portion of the Divine Economy has it been his to fulfill?

What is true of the Indian is probably true of all the inferior races of men. Contact with Caucasian civilization means ultimate extinction for them. This seems to be unquestionably the fate in store for the aborigines of the Sandwich Islands. Capt. Cook, less than a hundred years ago, estimated their number at 400,000,—a number now reduced, by one century of Caucasian civilization, to less than 50,000.

The history of the Sandwich Islanders since the civilizing process began upon them furnishes a

CURIOUS PROBLEM IN ETHICS.

Inseparable from the nature of our Christian Civilization, and taking root along with them in any new soil, are the civilized vices. In the case of the Sandwich Islander, the vices soon dominate. That is equivalent to saying that Christianity, which cannot furnish to its converts Civilization, cannot furnish to its converts attempts to reverse the process of men weapons to successfully combat the vices it has, in a measure, assisted to transplant. It may be questioned whether it is desirable to introduce Christianity among such a people, if it is sought to justify it upon a plea that it is for their benefit. Ultimately it extinguishes them in toto; and some of its immediate effects are fraught with such disastrous results that it may well be doubted if they are counterbalanced by any benefits decided. For instance, the almost promiscuous intercourse which prevailed among the sexes may or may not have been in contravention of Divine law, as civilized and Christianized Nations hold it to be. At any rate, its evils were purely moral ones, and, as the natives reasoned, wholly unconscious of any infraction of moral law, their guilt, if they were guilty, remained unpunished. The advent of Christian Civilization among them, while it did not sufficiently change them to obliterate this habit, or evil if you chose, entailed upon it a punishment hitherto unknown: the physical deterioration of the race,—a fact attested by every observant traveler to the Islands.

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...te must be wrong and needs readjust-...r as we can see, everything leads us ...n the ...RMONY OF GOD'S UNIVERSE. ...oped the day will soon come when ...discovery in Science will not be de- ... subversive of the foundations of Re- ... Morality. Whatever perishes, the ...ndure; and, whenever the Truth be- ...nsafe guide in Morality, we had better ...w and more thorough deluge upon ... race. C. C. O.

TO THE GIRLS.

e Advice by a Woman.

Susan vs. John.

LADY'S ADVICE.—" Now, John, listen to ...h older than you are, or I couldn't be your ...ever do you marry a young woman, John, ...have contrived to happen at the house at ...mas before breakfast. You should know how ...n bed in the morning. You should take ...rise her, so that you can see her in her ...wn, and observe her occupation when she is ...g you. If possible, you should be where ...ibly hear the morning-conversation be- ... and her mother. If she is ill-natured ...ch to her mother, so she will be to you, de- ...it."—*Waverly.*

...d, truly; particularly the declaration ...old lady is older than her son, or she ...e his mother. Good advice it may be; ...how are you to become enlightened

CONCERNING JOHN?

...n to take it for granted that he is all ...erhaps you consider it a matter of ...portance that you should know about ...band. Seeing him three or four times ...eakfast will not help you, should you ...o investigate. How can you find out ...ition and habits? How are you to ...ether he intends to support you, or ...he has planned for you to gain a liveli- ... both? Perhaps he can almost take ...mself, and you may help a little.

...nerally understood that each takes the ...better or worse; surely neither should ...r expect perfection. Even were it pos- ...btain, who, in their sober senses, on ...nsideration, would for a moment wish ... could abide

A PERPETUAL REPROACH?

...uld not willingly — nay gladly — ...sure take to itself wings and fly away— ...n?

...o long as Susan cannot follow John to ..., in order to gain information in regard ...bits, mode of life, and various other lit- ...; cannot tell whether the gallant and ...ate lover will wear the bonds matrimo- ...loyally; does not know whether the ...worry of every-day life will develop so- ...and loftier aims, or if, on the contra- ...shall prove but dross that she counted ...ly should John's mamma be so anxious ...o go early in the morning in order to ...o spy on Susan's movements? Why ...e not take his chances as well as she?

...girls, my advice is: Should any such ...show himself on any such errand, at ...Sunday, the fresh air of the day, and find ...very quintessence of neatness, your face ...with smiles, and hands with biscuit- ...ll things favorable, and should he, his ...eglow with satisfaction, signify that ...is willin'," —or, in other words, ask you ... him,—turn your back to him at once

A DECIDED NO.

...make a selfish, indolent, parsimonious ..., who will, at all probability, be asking, ...months after you are married, if not ... "What in the world has become of that ...of sugar I brought home a month and a ...?" or, "What did you do with that ...of a dollar I gave you last week?" ...ill oversee the kitchen-work, have his ...in every pie, and weary you with his ...ding talk of wastefulness and extrava- ...In fact, such men as John make the ...orst kind of husbands; they

TAKE TO MEANNESS NATURALLY.

...of both sexes are deceived, it is true; ...it, taking human nature into account, be ...se. The result is, some go through life ...ered heads, and hearts full of bitterness; ...hers, if possible, profit by the divorce- ...and echers still wander forth with, a la free- ...and thus it will be so long as the world ... A sorry state of affairs, I admit; but ...o be censured?

...old Serpent, or Eve? Not Adam, of ...because "The woman gave unto me, and ...."

...er the question as you may, the facts are ...o; and, if either sex is to be blamed or ...idled, and dragged, I prefer it should be ...other one. They easily throw it off; they ...into the air and sunlight (and God's ... sunlight causes many a burden to be ...ightly borne); they mingle with their ... business-matters divert their attention; ...y are usually not so crushed (there are ...ons, it is true) that they cannot enjoy ...gar, the club-room or saloon, or, if in that ... the society of some interesting lady- ...to whom they look unutterable things, or ...t those not lawful to be uttered under the ...stances, and sigh as they think of "what ...have been."

...girls, if you marry one who proves indif- ...to you, whose habits are bad, and whose ...small, and you find yourselves neglected ...cared-for,

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

...wait upon John, care for the children, ...through a monotonous routine of duties ...heart full of pain and every nerve un- ... (and how these little daily duties sting ...state when the soul is crying out for ...when one would fain bury her face in her ...and think, and weep, until at least com- ...a quiet comes; until she can look upward ...he eye of faith, and feel that "Jesus ...t all."

...t be in haste to marry, nor fancy it is the ...ed to happiness. There are but too many ...in the way, that are not discovered until ...late to retrace one's steps.

MEN WITH NOBLE SOULS,

...are pure, unselfish lives, and who will ...their loved ones in their strong arms, and ...em in the innermost recesses of their ... who disdain not to show their apprecia- ...little kindnesses, and in whose presence ...no restraint.

...a golden heads are pressed to the cheek ...a man; tiny, dimpled hands stroke his ...en baby crows a welcome. The wife ...look askance to see if husband is in ...mor; too well she knows his unbiring ...The day's golden hours are when husband ...her home come.

...such men, be they Peer or peasant, ...has set her seal of royalty; but such a ...er in his life played the part of spy or ...pper.

...re, girls, of these Johns, and never marry ...me. Be independent;

CHOOSE SOME VOCATION;

...ters.—self-supporting. Pay no attention ...is talk about being good housekeepers. ...afraid to say that you do not understand ...ch is the case. Walk in the plain path of ...ft lie directly through the valley of Hu- ...; do not shrink; light will come by and ...change for the better; or, mayhap, the ...nsidered a burden may anon prove a ...of delight.

...nswork be the duty nearest to you, do it ...eans; but, if you are permitted a choice, ...nts and inclination lead you into an en- ...ifferent path, do not hesitate, nor bury ...ts in a napkin, in order to fit yourselves ... possible contingency of being elected ...ves for John. Make the most of your- ...do right in the sight of God; be fully ...ed in your own minds; and each of you

A POWER IN YOURSELF.

...re now bearing many self-imposed bur- ...hich help to defeat your plans for use- ...

Remove from your heads some of the ...less superfluities that have long wearied ...be content to wear shoes with but a rea- ... amount of heel; if you wish to walk on ...not have them in any way attached to ...linary dress; and, above all things, abol- ...if that be impossible, at least loosen ...et, so that you can breathe freely; do ...d you can think and work with ease— ...her and higher in the vocation you have ... and never fear but the place you seek ...yours when you are prepared for it. ...made you girls to be

FREE AND HAPPY;

...free as the fresh, wild wind, that wan- ...ere it will,—now through the deep, dark ...where grow the ferns and the lily-bells, ...n over the fields of bright-blossoming ...blessing and cheering all in its way,— ...full, unfettered joyousness.

...t be tempted to marry a John, who will ...you of this freedom,—one who will wish ...sk your individuality into his own nar- ...selfishness. Remember, a life of cheerful, ...ant effort is far better than to be as re- ...ated, neglected wife, and, if it be your ...ate with one of the nobler type of men, ...the better fitted, by previous years of ...tained endeavor, to stand by his side in ...nflict.

MRS. O. R. SNOW.

THE SPECIAL COUNCIL.

Review of the Episcopal Convention at Milwaukee.

Sketches of Prominent Members of the Body.

Incidents of Clerical and Lay Eloquence.

The Criminations and Recriminations Indulged In.

In witnessing the proceedings of the late Special Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Wisconsin, held at Milwaukee on the 12th and 13th inst., the unprejudiced observer could not help thinking that, generally considered, the cause of Christ could hardly be advanced by a religious convention, especially where there was an inharmonious mingling—if the paradox may be allowed—of the lay and clerical elements. The Roman Catholic Church, however despotic as regards canon and other laws, appears to have caught the right idea, so far as dignity is concerned, in keeping her dissensions secret from the outside world. In that respect Rome may be likened to a vast Masonic organization, where there may be dissension, and even acrimony, but no scandal.

THE CONTEST.

To every honest Protestant Episcopal of Wisconsin and of the United States, the proceedings at Milwaukee cannot fail to bring a certain painful sensation. The clergymen who attended there were, many of them, theologians of the highest standing, profound and scholarly. The lay delegates were from among the wealthiest and most honored residents of the State. The fight in the election of a Bishop, to succeed Bishop Armitage, deceased, was not a struggle between High Church and Low Church, but between the former and Ritualism. Consequently, the dividing line was not, to ordinary observation, so well defined as it might have been. Yet, strange to say, the High-Churchman fought the alleged Ritualistic candidate with an almost Calvinistic bitterness, while the supporters of Dr. De Koven, on their part, retaliated on their opponents with more than Roman Catholic enthusiasm and perseverance. Between the two clerical factions stood

THE LAYMEN,

fired, for the most part, with detestation of the party that came nearest to the primitive faith, and resolved that, whoever else might don the purple in Wisconsin, the eloquent and learned gentleman who believed in candles, confessionals, and eucharist, in a modified form, should not have that honor.

ELECTIONEERING.

For months before the convocation of the Special Council the probabilities of a contest for the Episcopate had been discoursed, and the battle was entered upon with an ardor that would do credit, if credit could so be gained, to a party-caucus in Chicago, or in New York. The flame of dissension was fiercely fanned by open assertion and by pamphlets, unsigned or with pseudonyms, as their backers deemed most prudent. Therefore it is hardly to be wondered at that the meeting of the Special Council was characterized by scenes that would have been disgraceful in any public assembly, and that were doubly ignominious when exhibited in the proceedings of a body of men who may be regarded, socially, intellectually and religiously, as the elite of the fine State of Wisconsin. The regular report of the sessions of the Council, telegraphed from Milwaukee to THE TRIBUNE, gave the readers of this journal some idea of how fierce was the language and how ungraceful the bearing of the more prominent actors in the business. It may not prove uninteresting to give to the public pen-and-ink portraits of the more prominent characters in that now famous assemblage.

DR. DE KOVEN.

First in order, as first in attainments, gentlemanly bearing, and magnetic eloquence, combined with an overwhelming logic, comes the Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., and Director of the Racine College. This eminent cleric is still in the vigor of manhood, —he appears to be no more than 40,—although his acquaintances assert that he is nearer to the confines of half a century. He is, evidently, of Teutonic descent,—perhaps some of the Knickerbocker blood may course through his veins. In person, he is over the medium height, squarely built, rather inclined to flesh, but graceful withal. He wears a short all-round beard, which is, like his hair, of a very light-brown color and rigidly straight. His eyes, like those of most distinguished men, are gray, approaching blue. He has a straight, handsome nose, a well-formed mouth, and very fine teeth. The face, taken as a whole, indicates strong intellectuality and latent power. He looks like a man capable of tremendous work, and his general physical appearance, when the man is not excited, is suggestive of a lion at rest.

The voice of Dr. De Koven is very peculiar—the most singular thing that pertains to him. In ordinary tones are almost feminine in their softness, and, at the outset, are calculated to despoliate the auditors who look for an orator with "throat of brass and adamantine lungs." Dr. De Koven's eloquence is not stentorian. It has no brazen ring in its voice. From the low and sweet modulations of shapes conceived to be the female pitch of vocal sound, it gradually rises to the grandest of silvery melody. Dr. De Koven, when he made that thrilling speech to the Council, explanatory of his theological position, on the afternoon of Thursday, literally astonished and even appalled his hearers. So grand an outburst of ecclesiastical oratory was never heard in Milwaukee before, and it is to be doubted whether Dr. De Koven in all of his future days can ever equal that glorious effort. Take the best speech of Sheridan in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, which the English Senate lamented, as old Rome might have mourned for the loss of Cicero's orations, that splendid production of De Koven's brain and tongue could hardly have been done justice to by the most accomplished of stenographers. The peroration swelled beyond the bounds of theology, left ordinary rhetoric at an infinite distance, and appealed to a principle of religious toleration that other ages could not comprehend, and that even the enlightened intellectual progress of this boasted century might find it difficult to entertain. In any case, the effect was magical. Men turned pale, women wept, and the bitterest opponents of Ritualism gazed upon Dr. De Koven, if the comparison may without profanity be allowed, as the jealous Jews might have gazed upon the Savior when he preached the Sermon on the Mount.

The conclusion of the effort was marked, for a full minute, by an awed silence, and then, forgetting Paine and sanctuary, high-priest and temple, the audience, friends and foes, joined in a crash of applause that might be heard at the gates of Paradise.

DR. KEMPER.

The next most prominent divine is the Rev. Dr. Kemper, son of the Bishop of that name, who, like Dr. De Koven, is a gentleman by nature, and no amount of political or prelatical animosity can make him sink that high character. Dr. Kemper is chary of his words. He is tall, thin, and aristocratic in appearance, but he has all the characteristics of a thoroughbred Churchman. Dr. Kemper is the idol of the High Church Episcopalians, and was the proposer of the Rev. Eugene Hoffman, of Philadelphia, for the Episcopate. Had Kemper been nominated for the Bishopric by the clergy,—as he would have been had not his modesty been equal to his ability,—the laity would have concurred in the appointment, and the great Church wrangle would have terminated.

DR. ASHLEY.

Third in point of popularity, but second to none in point of dignity, is Dr. William Bliss Ashley, who was elected President of the Council. Dr. Ashley is close upon 60. He has a fine, venerable face, a patriarchal beard, and a manner which proclaims that, in fighting the good fight, he has adopted the motto of Constantine, —*In hoc signo vinces.*

Dr. Ashley is "not an orator as Brutus is," but he is a worker, a conservator of the religion to which he belongs, and an honor to the Diocese of Wisconsin. He presided over the stormy sessions of the Council with the calmness which belongs to a true American. He was patient, tolerant, and just, and his rule was gracefully accepted by the most turbulent of the excited brethren.

DR. HAGAN.

The head-centre of the High-Church party in Wisconsin is, by pretty general acknowledgment, Dr. John H. Eagar, of Nashota College. He is a man of great size,—not corpulent but stalwart,—and has about his rough, dark face and square, strong shoulders an air of Cromwellian ruggedness. His voice is like his person, harsh and strong. He is, evidently, a dauntless person, honest in his convictions, but hardly scrupulous in his crusade against those whom he deems to be his foes and the foes of true religion. He is the author of the fiery pamphlet—"Principles Not Men"—which was hurled at Dr. De Koven, and which was distinguished by savage energy and inexcusable injustice. Dr. Eagar is another pet of the laity, but is not a formidable candidate for the Bishopric.

MR. WILKINSON.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson is another of the clerics who struck the theological war-post with his sacerdotal tomahawk in behalf of De Koven's situation. Mr. Wilkinson is a man of magnificent physique. He is very tall, very powerful, and very dark. His features are massive but finely formed, and his earnestness is something terrible in the intensity of its display. Mr. Wilkinson used to be a kind of bosom friend of the Racine Ritualist, but, having wormed out of that able gentleman all his little secrets as regarded Church forms, he turned, so to speak, an approver for the sake of Christ, and made use of private letters and private conversations to defeat the man who had, in happier days, made him a confident. This can hardly be held as honorable—even for the cause of preserving the Protestant Episcopal or any other Church. Mr. Wilkinson has, by his course, fallen much in public favor, and is regarded as a kind of cross between Judas Iscariot, of Jerusalem, and Senator Yorke, of Kansas.

DR. EVERHARDT.

The Rev. Dr. Everhardt, as his name indicates, has German blood in an American frame. He had the distinguished honor of nominating Dr. De Koven for the vacant Episcopate, and he stood by his friend with that phlegmatic faith which the countrymen of Luther brag to their bosoms. Dr. Everhardt is, personally, rather a good specimen of a divine, but, oratorically considered, he is hardly second class. As an apostle of the faith, he has the reputation of being effective.

DR. MAGOFFIN.

The Rev. Dr. Magoffin is a bald-headed gentleman, with immense, red whiskers, and formidable eye-glasses. He appears to be retrospective, and clings to the memory of the late Bishop Kemper with filial devotion. This affection of the good proctor for the dead prelate he has transferred to the son of the latter, Dr. William Kemper, whom he nominated for the diocesan purple.

DR. FALK.

The Rev. Dr. Falk is a naturalized American and a staunch friend of the Ritualistic candidate. He was educated in the Lutheran Church, and still retains the gutturals that are heard by the Elbe, the Iser, and the Rhine. Dr. Falk is in the vale of years, and the snows of many winters have "usurped the raven's stand" on his venerable head.

DR. ADAMS.

And now comes the Boyle Roche of Wisconsin,—a production of Ireland nurtured in Trinity College,—the Rev. Dr. Adams. The old man is evidently of good stock. He is a professor in Racine College, and a man of great learning; but is cursed by the falling of being perpetually malapropos. He has an itch for speaking, but inherits none of that fiery eloquence which is very generally credited to the sons of Erin, and which they, after all, possess only in a limited degree. Ireland, however, is known as a gab-factory, she has never been a great success, except in O'Connell's time, and that personage was the very Emperor of Gab. Dr. Adams has a thin, squeaking voice, so ludicrous in sound that the auditor cannot refrain from a cachination when it first breaks upon the ear. The Doctor's seat was about half-way down the aisle, but, whenever he found it necessary to speak, he commenced the operation by shambling up the passage, toward the Chair, talking as he proceeded, shaking his right index finger at some imaginary object in close proximity to his somewhat prominent nose, and crooking his back, like a dramatic amateur attempting, for the first time, the part of King Richard III. Having reached the Chair, and shaken a vigorous forefinger vehemently in the face of Dr. Ashley, until that gentleman tilted instinctively backward to escape possible contact with the Adamsonian claw, the Doctor would execute a right-about turn and march back to his seat, talking as he proceeded. His main principle appeared to be "Death on De Koven," for, be it known, Adams is an offshoot of the red Irish Protestant Church, and hates candles and holy water with an intensity that must appear ridiculous to the average American mind.

The Doctor's elocutionary efforts were always greeted with laughter, shouts of "order," and tremendous uproar, for he always kept saying those things which he should not, and raised a nest of hornets about his devoted ears. He made some queer blunders only a few of which are remembered. One was, "Mr. Director and students of this institution!" which provoked several rounds of uproarious merriment. At another period of the debate he gravely proposed that the lay members be "permitted to retire to the chapel for consolation." The old man bears a high reputation for erudition, but, judging by his display at the Milwaukee Cathedral, his friends may add to him, as Dean Swift once said to a pedagogue and prolific bore, "Doctor, may God pour out a decrease of learning!"

OTHERS.

Besides those mentioned above, there were among the more prominent clergymen the Rev. Dean Spaulding, of Milwaukee, "a fellow of infinite jest;" Dr. E. B. Spaulding, of Racine, a young man with a mustache and plenty of pluck; Dr. Newell, of La Crosse, who denounced with the disgrace of the Council; Dr. William Park, of Kenosha, who immortalized himself by stigmatizing, on the altar steps, "the brutish fastidiousness" of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. Ten Broeck, of LaCrosse, an admirable gentleman in all particulars, and many others whose names can be found in the official proceedings, if the faithful are disposed to rescue them from cold oblivion.

SPECTATORS.

Among the privileged spectators Canon Knowles and Dr. Locke, of this city, were conspicuous. The pale, acute face of the Canon used to flush with indignation at times, and again his thin lips would curve themselves into the mere semblance of a semi-sardonic smile.

The Rev. Clinton Locke looked about as usual—his face flushed and his eyes starting from their sockets, as if his white choker were drawn too tight.

THE LAYMEN.

The laymen who most signalized themselves were Messrs. Vemilye, King, and Martin. The first-named told the Rev. Dr. Bylleshy that "when he was long enough in the Wisconsin Diocese, he would learn that it was not customary for one gentleman to interrupt another," and that, too, after the Rev. Bylleshy, who is uncommonly gentle, meekly apologized to the fierce lay brother.

Mr. Strong gave delight to the children of Satan by firing hot-shot into the clergy at every possible opportunity. He was responsible for keeping the Council up until Morpheus prevailed against him, and the tired legislators for salvation consented to disband themselves sine die.

Mr. Martin told the clergy that they were a disgrace; that they were afflicted with theological craziness, and that the laity were disgusted with them, root and branch.

It would be impossible to record within the limits of this article all the unseemly words that were uttered; all the ungentlemanly condradiction that was indulged in; all the political measures and "one-horse" dodging that were resorted to by the members of that most singular and significant "Special Council" of the Wisconsin faithful.

A great sigh of relief was upheaved by all present when the vote to adjourn sine die was carried, and the general prayer of the righteous, including the reporters, was "may we never look upon its like again."

The whole affair irresistibly suggested the lines from one of Charles Lever's novels:

Fighting like devils for conciliation,
And hating each other for the love of God.

A Turkish Lottery.

Locomotion in Constantinople is accompanied by a pleasing excitement beyond that caused by the actual journey. All persons using the Tramway Company's cabs, receive from the driver a printed slip bearing a number, and every two months a lottery is drawn, the winning numbers gaining various prizes. At the last drawing the prize of £20 fell to the lot of the lucky owner of No. 51,547. This lottery is, says the *Levant Herald*, not only an amusement to the public, but it enables the Company to exercise a control over the pecuniary honesty of their drivers, as the books from which these numbers are drawn have counterfoils with corresponding numbers, and persons who use the cabs have an interest in preserving the tickets given to them.

A Strike in Havana.

The hackmen of Havana have had a strike; but, unfortunately, they came quickly to grief. A paternal government would stand no nonsense, so the cavalry was ordered out to compel the strikers to resume their whips. They were left the choice of forcible enlistment or return to their duty. The mere mention of sending them near the insurgents was sufficient. The strikers struck their colors at once, thinking it better to whip skeleton horses than to be whipped into skeletons themselves.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

NO INFLATION WANTED.

The petition to Congress deprecating the issue of additional currency, and asking that specie payments be resumed at the earliest practicable moment, has been signed by the following wholesale firms of this city: William Blair & Co.; Hibbard, Spencer & Co.; Seeberger & Breakey; Miller, Brothers & Keep; Markley, Alling & Co.; Brintnall, Ferry & Belden; Dane, Westlake & Covert; Crerar, Adams & Co.; Kirk & Barker; Walworth, Brooks & Co.; Reid, Murdock & Fischer; Eddy, Harvey & Carter; Fuller & Fuller; N. Sherwood & Co.; Field, Leiter & Co.; Charles P. Kellogg & Co.; Keith Brothers; George W. Weber; Charles A. Lewis & Co.; Samuel Dempster & Co.; M. Selz & Co.; Gage, Mallory & Co.; Jansen, McClurg & Co.; W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.; Philip Moore & Co.; Brown & Bohner; Franklin McVeagh & Co.; Field, Benedict & Co.; Ames, Bowman & Co.; Gimbel, Lindauer & Florsheim; Simon Meyer, Strauss & Co.; Abram French & Co.; Becaun Bros.; C. J. Miles; Leopold Mayer; Goodman, Barbe & Mayer; Lindauer Bros. & Co.; Phelps, Dodge & Palmer; Kussel Brothers; A. B. Jacobs & Co.; Haige & Wilkinson; Webber, Southwick & Co.; James Forsyth & Co.; McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.; Davis Brothers; Maurice Wright & Co.; C. S. Hutchins & Co.; Bennett, Fuller & Co.; Larrabee & North.; The Western News Company, per John R. Walsh, Manager; F. W. Doane & Co., Doggett, Bassett & Hills, Leopold, Kuh & Co.; Hart Brothers; Cahn, Wampold & Co.; Durand & Co.; Towle & Roper; Gray Brothers; M. J. Neabo & Co.; J. S. & W. G. Mead; J. B. Inderrieden & Bro.; L. A. Talcott; J. H. Dunham; David E. Bradley; F. S. Osborne; Ingraham, Corbin & May; Joel H. Dix; L. Gould & Co., Harmon, Messer & Co.; Batavia Paper Manufacturing Company; Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co; Cleveland Paper Company; Clayburgh, Einstein & Co; George Ross & Co; Beer & Weil; Huyck & Knox; McNab & Johnston; H. A. Kohn & Brothers; Sprague, Warren & Co.; Nye, Campbell & Co.; McNeil & Higgins; Flint, Barker & Co.; S. H. Ransom & Co.; John Clarke & Co.; Gould, Briggs & Co.; Charles W. Day, Agent for Jewett & Root; Parvell, Steele, & Pratt; James M. Smith & Co.; W. McGraff & Co.; J. K. Ormsby; Sibley, Endicott & Co.; Moseback & Humphrey; Kellogg & Barrett; W. M. Hoyt & Co.; Spaulding & Merrick; A. Stephens & Sons; Knowles, Cloyes & Co.; Harner, Marston & Felix; Boies, Fay & Conkey; Pitkin & Brooks; F. A. Waldner; Stewart, Aldrich & Co.; Willard, Bacon & Co.; B. Boynton & Co.; Cragin Bros. & Chandler; Clarke, Abbott & Co.; J. L. Wayne & Son; Henry Sears & Co.; Frank Sturges & Co.; H. B. Cragin & Co.; J. W. & C. Partridge & Co.; Theodore Newbarth; H. August Kirehoff & Co.; Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co.; Price, Rosenblatt & Co.; Rathbone, Sard & Co.; Ballard & Fast; Van Shaack, Stevenson & Reid; Brigham & Ward; Tolman & King; Henry S. Fitch; T. V. Strode; Edwin Hunt & Sons; Haywood & Cartledge; Cameron, Amberg & Co.; S. J. McFarren; H. D. Foster; William Marsh, Jr.; Alexander A. Ulrich & Co.; Esmay & Eldridge; Gradle & Strotz; Durand, Bros & Co.; J. W. Kroger; Finney Bros; William H. Bush; Charles M. Lindgran; Wheaton & Henderson; J. & E. W. Bloomfield; Brown, Lowenthal, Donan & Co.; McDonald Bros.; Hull, Iddells Watkins; Mitchell & Hathaway; H. H. Van Dusen; Charles B. Stout; Gale & Blocki; Louis Moss; Kellogg & Johnson; Chapin & Gore.

A similar petition was signed by the following banks and bankers: C. B. Blair, President Merchants' National; W. F. Coolbaugh, President Union National; Sol A. Smith, President Mechanics' Savings, Loan and Trust Company; Samual M. Nickerson, President First National; H. L. Eames, President Commercial National; E. Maynard, Cashier National Bank of Commerce; Orson Smith, Cashier Corn Exchange National; James D. Sturges, Cashier Northwestern National; Preston, Kean & Co.; T. P. Tallman, Cashier Traders' National; W. F. Endicott, President Central National; George Schneider, President National Bank of Illinois; J. M. Adsit; T. Clarke, President Hibernian Bank; Henry Greenebaum & Co.; Henry Greenebaum, President German National; James M. Scoville, President Prairie State Loan and Trust Company; C. D. Bickford, Cashier State Savings Institution; Thomas L. Forrest, Cashier Hide and Leather Bank; C. Follansby & Son; Greenebaum & Foreman; B. Lowenthal, President International Bank.

THE LUMBERMEN.

The representatives of the lumber interest of Chicago held an adjourned meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday evening. The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was presented by the Chairman, Mr. W. D. Houghteling, who made a few introductory remarks, to the effect that the Committee were unanimous in believing that it would not do to exclude any branch of dealers in the trade from the Association. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Houghteling stated that he believed the amount of Chicago capital invested in lumber yards, mills, pine lands, etc., was considerably larger than that invested in the banking interest. The report was accepted. On motion of Mr. Anderson the report was taken up to be acted upon section by section.

On taking up the first section relative to the name and objects of the Association, some considerable discussion took place as to the desirability of allowing all lumber dealers to come into the Association. Most of those who had opposed the admittance of the manufacturers acknowledged that they had changed their minds, and were in favor of admitting them, since all their interests were identical. The following is an abstract of

THE CONSTITUTION

as finally adopted:

The Association shall be called the "Chicago Lumberman's Association," and shall be for the benefit of all lumber-dealers who may become members thereof, its office and place of business at Chicago. The government shall be vested in a President, Vice-President, eleven Directors, five to constitute a quorum; a Committee of Arbitration and a Committee of Appeals of five members each; all the foregoing to be lumber-dealers and residents of Chicago. The Secretary shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Association, keep the books, papers, etc., keep a correct account of the lumber imports and exports of the city by lake, canal, railroad, or otherwise; collect and record valuable statistical information pertaining to, or that may benefit the lumber interests of the city of Chicago, and post the same in the rooms of the Association daily, and at the annual meeting in each year make to the Association a full report of the business of the city for the preceding year, ending Dec. 31, with such other information that may be in his possession that may be of interest to the members. He shall furnish the Chairman of each Committee a copy of the resolutions whereby he was appointed, and, under the direction of the President, shall give notice of meetings; conduct the correspondence of the Association, and read such records or papers as he may direct; shall himself, or by substitute, attend meetings of Committees of Arbitration or Appeals, and of the Board of Directors, and keep an official record of their proceedings; give notice when their services are required, issue the necessary notices and papers to parties, and render copies of the verdicts to the parties in a case. He shall collect all moneys due to the Association for assessments, fines, fees, or otherwise, and pay the same over to the Treasurer; shall keep his office (which shall be at the Association rooms) open during usual business hours, shall see that the rooms and property of the Association are kept in good order, and perform such other duties as the Board of Directors may from time to time direct. The Committee of Arbitration shall investigate and decide all disputes, the statements of the principals and witnesses in each case being made under oath. The duty of the Committee of Appeals shall be to review the evidence and decision of the Arbitration Committee as may be demurred to, and its decision shall be final. Any individual, firm, or company dealing in lumber may become a member of the Association by subscribing to the Constitution, the application to be approved by the Board of Directors. The initiation fee for each member shall be $15, and the annual dues shall be $10 each. The Board of Directors may raise such further sums as may be necessary by assessing the members equitably. In no case shall the total assessment in any one year exceed one-twentieth of 1 per cent on the gross sales. Any member of the Association failing to comply with the rules and regulations may have his rights suspended by the Board of Directors, and only restored at their discretion.

OFFICERS.

The Constitution having been adopted as a whole, an informal ballot was taken for President and Vice-President, resulting in thirty-nine votes, divided among eight different candidates for President, Messrs. Houghton, Calkins and Van Schaick receiving the largest number. The latter then withdrew his name, and a formal ballot was taken, which resulted in the election of Mr. Calkins. A formal vote was then taken for Vice-President, resulting in the election of Mr. Charnley. The ballot was then taken for eleven Directors, resulting in the election of the following-named gentlemen: Alexander Officer, Malcolm McDonald, C. A. Street, A. R. Gray, G. C. Benton, A. G. Van Schaick, A. A. Carpenter, R. F. Quest, R. L. Anderson, W. D. Houghteling, and J. B. Goodman.

The Association then passed a vote of thanks to the proprietors of the Grand Pacific, and took a recess subject to the call of the President. Mr. Calkins then called a meeting of the Board of Directors for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 244 South Water street.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

There died at No. 118 Sebor street Friday morning an old woman named Bridget Campbell, who, it is alleged by her relatives and acquaintances, was about 108 years old. Although none of them know the date of her birth, they are all positive that this was her age, the old woman having always kept her birthday, and her memory is said to have been perfect up to the time of her death. A Mrs. McBride, who is now 70 years of age, and lives at the corner of Taylor and Desplaines streets, says she lived in the same place in Ireland from whence Mrs. Campbell came, and was her next door neighbor, and when she (Mrs. McBride) was still a child Mrs. Campbell was already rearing a family. Mrs. Everett, the granddaughter of the deceased, says that her grandmother had lived with her in the house they now occupy for the last twenty-three years, and she looked just as old at the time when they moved there as she did at the time of her death. The aged woman was quite well and hearty until about a year ago, when her health commenced to fail. She could, until about two years ago, according to her granddaughter's statement, turn out as big a wash as any woman in Chicago. She was a hearty eater, and ate anything that was set before her; but her special delight was her pipe, she having been an inveterate smoker, rather doing without her meals than without her smoke. She had five children, all of whom are dead; the youngest, the mother of Mrs. Everett, died about four years ago, at the age of 50. Besides Mrs. Everett, she has several other grandchildren, and one great-grandchild, all of whom speak of her with the utmost reverence. She has been a widow for the last twenty years, her husband having been quite an old man when he died. She came to this country shortly after his death, and has ever since lived with her grandchildren, who treated her very kindly. Her remains will be taken from No. 118 Sebor street, at 12 o'clock to-day, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, from whence the funeral will start for Calvary Cemetery by the Northwestern Road.

THE SUIT AGAINST GAGE'S BONDSMEN.

On the 24th of December last a suit was brought by the city against the bondsmen of D. A. Gage. A demurrer was filed shortly after, and argued yesterday morning before Judge Booth.

Counsel for the defendants, Walker, Dexter & Smith, urged that Gage did not undertake to pay over all money in his hands, but only all moneys that remained after a proper accounting had been had. One of the covenants was that the Treasurer should pay over all money received by him in accordance with all the orders passed by the Common Council. The declaration should have averred that the money claimed to be due came to his hands during the term of the office for which he was elected. Again, it must be averred that he had refused either to account or pay over. He might do either, and either would exonerate him.

Judge Norton, for the city, stated that as he understood it, the whole objection was that the declaration should state that Gage had refused to pay over. This declaration did most fairly allege this. It said: "And yet the said David A. Gage did not well and faithfully perform and discharge the duties as such City Treasurer, and has not accounted for and paid over all moneys received by him as such Treasurer, and has not delivered the books and papers belonging to said city. . . . And has received a large sum of money," etc. Now, that means that he had not done this in accordance with the law. If Gage had paid over any money this must be shown by the defense.

After hearing the arguments Judge Booth overruled the demurrer and granted the defendants twenty days in which to plead.

GENERAL NEWS.

Oriental Lodge No. 43, K. of P., was duly installed last evening, H. C. Berry, S. C., and W. H. Rice, G. C., officiating. The following is a list of officers for the ensuing term: G. Vocke, P. C.; N. M. Plotke, C. C.; C. Rosenthal, O. C.; A. S. Livingston, P.; H. Betts, K. of R. and S.; J. Livingston, M. of F.; W. Bolden, M. of E.; W. Maas, M. at A.; H. Newburg, I. G.; Jacob Livingston, O. G.

The West Side cars will not immediately begin running at night. The purchasing agents of the Company are abroad picking up the thirty or forty horses needed to enable them to run the extra trips, and so soon as they are landed in Chicago the night running will begin on the Madison street route. The other lines will be accommodated as soon as the Company can conveniently arrange matters.

The ladies of the Christian Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the classroom of the Union, to consider ways and means to extend the usefulness of the institution. About thirty were present, all young, good looking and well-dressed. All acted in the most natural and becoming manner. They resolved themselves into Committee of the Whole, and appointed each lady present a committee of six to confer with the ladies of the several churches, and finally resolved to meet again at the same place next Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, immediately after Mrs. Haygood's lecture, which is free. In the mean time each committee is to use its best efforts to induce as many ladies as possible to meet with them at this time.

A. L. Stimson, Manager of the Fidelity Safe Depository, in this city, up to the 1st of November, when he resigned and became connected with the American Express Company, has filed in the Patent Office an application describing an invention of his well calculated to block any such game as was practiced upon the unlucky bank at Quincy, Ill., by which burglars descended into the vault by breaking through the top. We have been shown the model. It consists of chambers (similar to those patented by Mr. Stimson last fall, for ventilating and drying bank vaults) but filled with tubes or pipes containing, alternately, bicarbonate of soda and sulphuric acid, which unite when any portion of the vault ceiling, floor, or wall is broken, and in their union form carbonic acid gas, which being heavier than the atmosphere, descends in the vault and expels all the vital oxygen, by that means rendering the vault like one of those old wells, in which life cannot exist. The same chemical armor is applied also to safes in vaults.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Washingtonian Home the following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year: Consulting Physician, Dr. T. D. Fitch; Attending Physician, Dr. Charles W. Earle; Auditor, Franklin Hatheway. Committee on Admission, Dr. S. A. McWilliams, E. R. Bowen, C. G. Hayman; Ladies' Committee, Mrs. G. B. Marsh, President; Mrs. L. C. Calkins, Secretary; Mrs. D. A. Colton, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. H. C. Morey, Mrs. William Hodson, Mrs. A. Miller, Mrs. B. A. Miller, Mrs. C. D. Howard, Mrs. W. B. Bateham. There were in the Home Feb. 2, 28 persons. From Jan. 19 to Feb. 1, lodgings were furnished 38 men.

The Rev. E. G. Holland, of New York, last evening read a paper before the Philosophical Society, the subject being "Goethe and His Writings." The attendance was very large, and a resolution was adopted with great unanimity expressive of the Society's appreciation of, and thanks for the paper. The Chairman of the Executive Committee reported that they had not yet succeeded in obtaining any other and more satisfactory room for holding meetings than that in the Christian Union building. An offer of a room had been received from the Union Catholic Library Association, but it was coupled with a condition that the Catholic religion should not be attacked. This put an end to the negotiation, as the Society held itself as liberty to attack anything. On motion of Gen. Stiles, the Committee were instructed to continue their efforts to secure other quarters for meeting purposes.

The Tremont House, which was fully described in THE TRIBUNE two weeks ago, will be open for the reception of guests to-morrow. Mr. Richard Sommers, the caterer, has prepared an excellent bill of fare for the opening day. Messrs. Brownell, Hurlbert, Hibbel, Stevens, Spaulding, and Mayo, the clerks of the house, will be at their posts to give the guests a warm and cordial reception. "Long John" will again occupy the same corner room he had before the fire, and the bedstead has been expressly manufactured for him, and is seven and a half feet long and about five feet wide. The house is magnificently furnished throughout, and the parlors are superb, the carpets of uncut velvet, being the finest in any hotel in the city.

RAFFERTY'S FAMILY.

A lady called at this office yesterday, and desired that notice should be given of the destitute condition of Rafferty's family. She visited the house

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HOLMES & CO., 51 DEARBORN-st.:

IMPROVED.

206—2-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements. Lot 19 feet deep, new; $9,000.
254—Same, with lot 24 feet deep; $9,500.
255—Same, with lot 28 feet deep; $10,000.
315—No. 15 Sixteenth-st., 2-story and basement, stone front; $11,500.
325—Brick and frame house, No. 249 Peshtigo-ct.; $3,200, worth $4,000 cash.
120—Stone, 2-story and basement brick house, modern improvements; splendid neighborhood, No. 200 Park-av.; $9,000.
—Brick, good house, No. 51 Cottage Grove-av.; $6,000.
—Brick, 2-story dwelling, with store room on first floor, lot 24x80, on Halsted-st., north of Twelfth.
—Brick, 2-story dwelling, with store room on first floor, lot 24x80, on Halsted-st., near Taylor; rents for $1,200.
—Brick, 2-story dwelling, lot 24x80, on Halsted-st., near Taylor; rents for $1,200; $7,000, balance easy terms, or $6,500 cash

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE with extensive grounds at Aurora; long time, or exchange for Chicago property. Inquire at 247 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—INTERIOR CITY residence, worth $2,000, for $1,200. Only small cash payment and long time, if taken soon. Address for one week, 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY GOOD HOUSE, barn, and 6 acres land; 30 bearing fruit trees also. $1,000 will buy good house, barn, 2 acres land, plenty of fruit, 1 mile depot, Hyde Park. Children, in palace car minutes. 40 minutes' ride from Chicago.
WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHOICE FARMS OF 40, 55, 80, 120, 160, and 253 all kinds, all prices, near Chicago. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 70 ACRES in Village of Argo, Palmer County, Ill., less than ½ mile of depot on C. B. & Q. R. R.; would take $3,000 or $4,000 worth of property as first payment; balance in 10 years. PRINCE & LAMBERT, 124 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM, IMPROVED. ALSO 40, improved. Would exchange for unincumbered Chicago or the village property. Address R 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—320 ACRES OF MIDdle Illinois land, located in Reynolds County, 12 miles from the City of Ironton, 2½ miles from county seat, 200 acres timber, balance in Indiana, grass and pasture land. Eight-improved Illinois farm, located on the C. & N. W. R. R., 10 miles from Chicago, containing 250 acres, 80 acres heavy timber, $20 per acre.
S. Z. DAVIS,
Room 8, 115 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF LAND IN MARSHALL County, Ill., for $2.50 per acre, cash. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 19 Major Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO OR town property, very desirable fruit farm, 40 miles from Chicago and Barn, near Naperville, Du Page County, Ill. Valuation, $6,000. Address or inquire of J. A. WISCHER, at H. SHURTLEFF & CO.'s distillery, corner Clybourn-ave. and Larrabee-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 160 ACRES, 20 miles southwest of city, at a great sacrifice for cash, or one-third down, and balance of 10 per cent. for 10 years. MILO BISHOP, 79 Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FARM, 123 ACRES, WITH OR without inventory, 34 mile from Globe Station, on the Joliet & Columbus R. R., 29 miles from the Court-House; will take property in exchange; also 130 acres in Town of Jefferson, 16 miles from the Court-House. Apply to the owner, F. MUELLER, 209 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—OVER 150 IMPROVED FARMS, in every county in Illinois, the best parts of the most settled States; thousands of acres of hardwood and other timber, also prairie and mineral lands, close to good markets, churches, schools and residences; in all parts of this and other cities; lots and acres in Chicago and its suburbs all for sale or exchange at excellent bargains. Call and examine. J. G. HUNAGIN, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty.
Farm of 126 acres in LaSalle County, Ill.
Farm of 253 acres near Cary Station, Cook County, Ill.
Several large farms in Indiana and Iowa.
SCHRARER BROS.,
123 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A STORE AND LOT ON MADISON-st., between Canal and Halsted-sts., worth $3,500 to $4,000; will exchange for unincumbered property. Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block, 95 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, A HOUSE AND LOT ON Lake-st., between Halsted-st. and Wabash-av.; will make a good cash payment.
H. F. ELDRED,
124 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—PARTIES WHO WISH TO SELL THEIR property please leave description in my office. I have a great many calls for first-class residences, such as brick, stone, and two-story frame. Also, wanted, business lots. Property near Union Park, on South side east of State-st., or North side east of State-st. In great demand. Also, wanted, lots on West Lake-st. and other sts. No sale, no charges. Will sell any kind of real estate. T. S. BOYD, 181 West Washington-st.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT on the north side, between the corner of Lake and north of Adams-sts.; will pay cash for a bargain. Address T 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LOT BETWEEN Halsted and Ashland-avs., west of Union, cheap; must be low and for cash. Address, with lowest price, T 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT NORTH OF Thirty-fifth-st.; or between Ashland-av., Halsted, Lake and Harrison-sts. Address T 17, Tribune office. Lot, $1,000; balance monthly. J. C. CONSTABLE, Room 19, 159 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN CHIcago; first payment to be taken in Norwood Park property. CLAPLIN BROS. & CO., 121 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—10 TO 80 ACRES, SUBDIVIDED, SUITable for gardening. Address, with location and terms, Z 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS IN CITY or suburbs, from $3,000 to $5,000, on monthly payments. Address T 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEDIUM HOUSES AND LOTS, AND cheap lots, on West Side. Have large list of buyers. Owners having bargains to offer, send me description and price; will find cheap. J. C. CONSTABLE, O. W. MOULTON, 1d and 1st Dearborn-st., Office 9.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT NORTH between $3,000 and $4,000; one-third or more cash, balance to run two years on 8 per cent. mortgage. If North Side, south of Division and east of Tyrrell-st., must be convenient to street-cars or 'bus route. Address T 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A LOT SOMEWHERE BEtween Walnut and Carroll-sts., and Ashland and Western-avs. Address S. H. WILLIAMS, 151 Monroe-st., third floor.

WANTED—A LEASE FOR TEN YEARS OF AN 80-foot front between Ogden-av. and Madison-st., in vicinity of Douglas Park. WILLISTON & GARLICK, Room 18, Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING HOUSES AND lots or unimproved lots for sale or exchange for property that will bear investigation, to call at my advantage by leaving a description of same with WILLISTON & GARLICK, Room 18 Nixon Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—A COTTAGE ON NORTH SIDE NORTH of Chicago-av., and east of LaSalle-st., on monthly payments. Address V 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A $30,000 HOUSE AND LOT; $22,000 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years; must be in good neighborhood on South Side. E. T. SUMWALT, 142 Monroe-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—18, 19, OR 20 ACRE GROVE NEAR the Desplaines River; must be cheap. Also, a good property on Milwaukee-av., between Halsted and Noble-sts. A cottage and lot not more than six blocks from Division-st. Also, lots on North or West Side, and 40 to 160 acre farms for customers. JOHN NELSON, No. 1 Halsted-st.

WANTED—$ TO 10 FEET ON SOUTH PARK-AV., near Thirty-second-st. Will pay a fair bargain. JAMES MUIRHEAD, 181 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD LOCALity, worth from $8,000 to $15,000; will assume incumbrance if same is not due for three years or more. H. O. KEYES, Room 6, 107 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO HOUSES, $6,000 TO $12,000, South Side. REES, PEIRCE & CO., 89 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A RESIDENCE LOT FOR a term of years, north of Harrison-st. and east of Centre-av.; give location and terms. Address V 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHICAGO BUSINESS PROPERTY, residences, lots, or suburban acres, in exchange for all or part of 36, 00 acres of choicest, selected Iowa lands. Also, Chicago property for sale. Titles perfect; values, $250,000. W. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—IMPROVED OR UNimproved lots on Lake-st., between Halsted-st. and Union Park, or north of Randolph-st. Address, with lowest price, P. EVANS & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ON MONTHLY PAYments or other installments, a small house and lot in good neighborhood, between Ashland and Jackson, Halsted and Oakley-sts. House either wood or brick; lot to be from 20 feet wide. Address, for one week, O 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY on South Side, worth $50,000, paying a rental. STORES & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH SIDE, cheap; will exchange for vacant lot on Lincoln-av. lot and cash. STORES & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE, BARN, AND LOT ON SEWERage system south of Garrett-st. and within five blocks of the street-car line on Halsted-st. Must be cheap for cash. EDMUND G. STILES, 20 East Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—ACRE TRACTS ON THE LINE OF the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in the vicinity of Mount Forest additions. Address R 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT A GREAT BARGAIN IN A house and lot on the West Side; must be cheap. Address CASH DOWN, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE EAST OF ELIZABETH-st., between Randolph and Monroe; must be in good repair, and contain about 7 rooms. Address V 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY YOUNG & NEWBURY, GENERAL Renting and Collecting Agency, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—$25 WABASH-AV., 8-STORY FRAME with brick basement, all improvements.
297 West Randolph-st. 3-story and basement brick, with improvements.
Inquire of M. ARENSBERG, Staats Zeitung building.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 5 NICE ROOMS, RESIDES in Lincoln Township, Cook County, Ill. Rent $11. Apply at 87 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 24 BISHOP-COURT, NEAR Union Park, 16 rooms and all modern improvements. Inquire 162 East Washington-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ONE FLOOR OF FOUR NICE rooms, with closets, gas, and water, complete for housekeeping. 79 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 120 LA SALLE-st. On Park-av., Nos. 26 and 28.
South Side—Nos. 1 and 3 Douglas-pl.
Room in Block 168 South Clark-st.; $40.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT, SIXTH, ON corner of Halsted and Eighteenth-st. Inquire at 564 South Halsted-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, WITH BARN, at Wisner Park, on North-st., $25 per month. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE—MODERN improvement; large barn; No. 720 Wabash-av. Apply at 511 South Franklin-st., second floor.

TO RENT—NO. 54 TYLER-ST., NEW BRICK, 10 rooms; $30 till May, $35 after May. Also No. 752 Tyler-st., 8 rooms; $20 till May, $25 after May for 1 year. Address S 66, Tribune office.

Eight-improved Illinois farm, located on the C. & N. W. R. R., 10 miles from Chicago, containing 250 acres, 80 acres heavy timber, $20 per acre.
S. Z. DAVIS,
Room 8, 115 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF MY HOUSE at Englewood; $25 per month, furnished; $15 unfurnished. Address S 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT—27 WABASH-AV., 3-STORY AND BASEment brick, with steam, near Twelfth-st. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 66 HIGHland-av, to a responsible tenant. Possession given on or before the 15th of May. Inquire at the office of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 170 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 617 WASHINGTON-AV., four rooms, closets, and pantry, with hydrant and cistern; water in basement. Rent $10. Inquire at 615 Washington-av., corner Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—AT NO. 317 NORTH WELLS-ST., CORner Usher, a pleasant six-room dwelling; has cellar, furnace and bath-room. Apply to J. H. SMALLEY, 52 Chicago-av.

TO RENT — 192 PEORIA-ST., CORNER VAN Buren, house of ten rooms, gas, water, bath, etc., newly papered and painted, $40 per month. Possession now.

TO RENT—CHEAP, COTTAGE ON NORTH SIDE; large lot, well fenced. H. WHIPPLE, 230 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A COTtage one block west of Union Park; everything in complete order for housekeeping; furniture nearly new; will sell cheap for cash. Address Q 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK DWELLINGS, 8-STORY and basement, octagon front, Indiana-st., between State and Dearborn. Apply to A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK HOUSE, CORNER Prairie-av. and Forty-third-st., at a low rate from May 1. the well-sell as a sacrifice. B. B. CHAMBERS, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY MARBLE-FRONT 11th Monteyne-av. Address
Room 19, 159 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK HOUSES, NEW, ON South Side, near steam and horse cars, cheap if taken soon. WILLIAM BRACKETT, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, NO. 415 West Van Buren-st. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, A NICE HOUSE, SEVEN rooms, in Lincoln Park; two lots street-cars. Address T 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 219 NORTH STATE-ST., CORner of Pearson, 10 rooms, furnace, bath-room, and all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or of rented cheap. Apply to ELLIOTT ANTHONY, 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES ON WEST SIDE cheap; well located. O. W. MOULTON, Renting and Collecting Agent, 1d and 1st Dearborn-st., Office 9.

TO RENT—HOUSE 420 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. Inquire at 418 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE—MARBLE front house, all modern improvements, 3 blocks south of Lincoln Park. Address T 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR WABASH-AV. MAY 1, A FIRST-class 8-room house, with bath, hot and cold water, and lot; front east; plenty of shrubbery, etc.; price, $1,500. R. H. CUMMINGS, 160 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, AND ROOMS, SITUated in the most desirable portion of Cottage Grove, to responsible tenants, at moderate rents. Apply to WM. F. OSTRUM, 109 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE, AND PART OF the furniture for sale at a great bargain. Address Z 3, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD, A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence of 12 rooms for $700 per annum. GEORGE H. ROZIER, Room 8, 115 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT ENGLEWOOD; a large lot and good house, gas, cellar, office, hard and soft water, etc.; rent low. STORES & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at 35, Rooms 56 and 57 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—298 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., ELEgantly furnished rooms, also one suitable for four. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ABOVE THE Chicago Savings Bank, Nos. 205 and 207 Dearborn-st., inquire of P. F. RYAN, in New York Store, 201 and 203 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FRONT room, warmed by furnace, to one or two gentlemen. 81 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Also, lodging rooms. Apply 204 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WARMED, gas, hot and cold water, closets, bath-room. Private family. 96 St. John's-place, near Union Park.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHout board, en suite or single, at 519 Wabash-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

TO RENT—AT 228 SOUTH PARK-AV., 5 ROOMS in new brick building, with all modern improvements. Inquire at premises.

TO RENT—4 NICE FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, 324 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—227 WEST LAKE-ST., FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms with closets, for husband and wife or gentlemen; rent $9 to $14 per month.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH use of bath-room, at 615 Indiana-av.

TO RENT — THREE PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS with water and gas. No. 699 West Lake-st., suitable for housekeeping; rent cheap. By M. MAUGHAN, Room 21 Reaper Block, northeast corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, VERY cheap, to a party without children that has a sewing-machine and desire to pay rent in work. Address T 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, WATER, PANTRY, AND closets, for $20 per month, 147 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room, for gent $6 per month; two gents $8. Apply at 276 West Lake-st.

TO RENT — ONE COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room for gent $6 per month; two gents $8. Apply at 276 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, SUITAble for light housekeeping, in marble front, very pleasantly situated; bath-room, water-closets, hot and cold water, and all conveniences. Rent $20. 1,000 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH ALL modern improvements, bath, gas, closets, etc. 98 West Adams-st., cor. Jefferson.

TO RENT—NO. 80 NEBRASKA-ST., 4 DESIRABLE front rooms with pantries, closets, and water. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without board. 87 South Green-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON first and second floor in Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—128 WEST MADISON-ST.—A LARGE front room, with gas and closet; suitable for two gentlemen; also, single one. Inquire at Room 18.

TO RENT—THE GROUND FLOOR OF 250 WEST Polk-st., 6 rooms, $12; also, cottage of 3 rooms, $10.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; $7 per month. 556 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, PANTRY, AND BARN, at $13 per month, 102 West Van Buren-st. Inquire at 85 do.

TO RENT—$20 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for gentleman.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ACCOMMODAtions for transients. No. 180 West Madison-st., Rooms 5, 6. MRS. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS; 40 SOUTH WOOD-ST., corner Lake; convenient to Union Park horse-cars, and cold water, gas, furniture, and complete outfit for housekeeping for sale cheap for cash. Apply to-day.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SUITES OF FAMILY rooms in the building, 79 and 81 Thirty-first; rent reasonable. Inquire in the building.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom; southern exposure, private family, cheap until May 1. Apply at 142 Twentieth-st., between State and Wabash-avs.

TO RENT — NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 1 very low rents, by day, week, or month, to ladies or gentlemen at 169 Franklin-st., corner Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE FAMily, $5 per month. Also, unfurnished room, $3 per month. 260 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF 148 SOUTH CLINton-st., to responsible parties. Apply at 1124 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LIGHT housekeeping, at 74 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Apply at 602 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTS OR ladies; also furnished rooms for housekeeping. 287 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS. 269 MICHigan-av.; references required.

TO RENT — ONE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, reasonable, at 628 Wabash-av., up-stairs. Call to-day.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, 192 STATE-ST., OPposite Potter Palmer Hotel, with immediate possession. Hardware fixtures, square range, horse, and harness for sale cheap. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, 294 NORTH CLARK-ST., 1 door south of Division-st., $30 per month. Apply at 294 North Clark-st.

TO RENT FOR A WHOLESALE STORE, STONE front, five stories, 45 feet front, located in block corner Fifth-av. and Monroe-st. Will rent very low to a good party. Apply to HAMILTON, HALMS, under Prairie State Bank, west of Harrison-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—TWO NEW BRICK stores, corner Lake-st. and Western-av., No. 1 location for any business. Apply at 968 West Lake-st., in drug store.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 207 WEST MADISON-ST. Inquire at 199 East Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT 541 West Madison-st., near Union Park; a fine location for circulating library and stationery or boot and shoe store. Rent low to a good party.

TO RENT—STORE 235 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., 80X 118, in building corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.; possession May 1. J. H. KINSLER, 76 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, SLEEPING-ROOMS, &c., in building on Lake-st., corner Market. Will lease parts if taken. Apply to H. MARSHALL, Real Estate Broker and House Renting Agency, 91 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORES OR COTTAGE GROVE-AV. Inquire at 418 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—STORES 45 AND 47 THIRD-AV., NEAR Van Buren, in new brick building, at $25 per month to May 1. Inquire on premises, or of S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 196, GOOD LOCATION FOR dry goods or boots and shoes. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 12 SOUTH CANAL-ST., large, deep, and airy. SPENCER H. PECK, 138 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE ON SOUTH WAter-st; $1,200 per annum. Apply at No. 24.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN OPERA house Building, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Apply to J. H. KINSLER, 76 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A PART OF OUR ELEGANT OFFICE, 102 East Madison-st., well suited for banking or insurance business. U. C. THAYER & CO.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE STATE-ST. HOUSE, OPPOSITE the Palmer House, 85 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire at Room 12, 118 State-st.

TO RENT—WANTED—A PHYSICIAN TO MOVE into and have an office in a drug store, and board proprietor for the rent. Location a good one for the right man. Address T 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHEAP — SECOND AND THIRD floors, containing 22 rooms, corner of Fifth-av. and Van Buren-st., good for boarding house, lodging house, or light manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the Times Building, Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Alley-st.-law, Room 17, 159 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT 30x80 feet, on Fifth-av., near Madison-st.; very cheap. POTWIN & CORBY, 162 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR 30x80 FEET ON FRANKlin-st., near Madison. POTWIN & CORBY, 162 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, 54 AND 56 Fourth-av., near Van Buren-st. There is a new building, 50x70, three stories high, with a fine cellar under the whole, and a dividing centre brick wall the entire height, through the building. Suitable for a manufacturing establishment. The house has about 30 rooms, with gas, water-closets, bath-rooms, and is well arranged for a small hotel or boarding-house. Also, a large brick barn in the centre of the city, all built in the best manner. Rent calculated to keep and take care of such a house. Will be ready to occupy about the first of May next, which will be the time of the lease. Apply as above, or at 7 Hubbard-court. PHILO H. WANEK.

TO RENT—THE NEWLY FURNISHED HALL OF Germania Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M., located Nos. 64 and 66 North Clark-st., corner Michigan, at a low figure. Apply to Martin Koehn, 128 North Wells-st.; Henry Brockmeyer, 1 North Wells-st.; Fred Mayer, 69 North Clark-st., Committee.

TO RENT—DOCK, COAL, AND WOOD YARD, with sale and fixtures for sale cheap. Location best in the city; trade established. 221 Ninth Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FLOUR-MILL—FOUR RUN OF STONES, centrally located in this city, capacity 1,000 to 1,200 barrels per day. Address, for particulars, Party, Apply to OLIVER BESLY, 107 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOM, 30x100, WITH OR WITHOUT machinery, for sash, door, and blind; also, room with steam power. Inquire corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—DOCK AT EIGHTEENTH-ST., F. B. LAY, Room 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—UNION PARK HOUSE, 60 ROOMS. Inquire at 162 East Washington-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.—Continued.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, in building corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. The building consisting three stories of new brick, 50x120 feet, with basement in the city. Apply to DAVID LYON, 115 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT A NUMBER OF houses and cottages in the vicinity of Union Park. We have a genuine waiting and inquiring class of patrons in the city. SNYDER & KELLEY, Room 15, Union Block, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS furnished for housekeeping, of a furnished house; will buy furniture if cheap. Address Q 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH of Twenty-second-st., by a good party, with cash furnish ample security, a brick or stone house of 15 or more rooms, suitable for first-class boarding-house. HENRY BARTLETT, Room 19, 167 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A GENTLEMAN and house, supplied with all modern improvements; a private family preferred that can refer to the character of the tenant. Address, with full particulars, Z 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT FOUR ROOMS for housekeeping with some private family, in a good neighborhood, convenient to cars, by a reliable party by a widow and son, grown. Address Reliable, Box 5,662 Post-Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE WITH a large lot and barn in the West Side, from May 1, 1874. Address T 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM OR SUITE OF rooms with or without board, between Eighteenth and Thirtieth-sts. Address T 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; must be cheap and reasonable. Address X 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, A dwelling house not exceeding $700 rent. GEORGE H. ROZIER, Room 8, 115 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for self and wife, in pleasant location. I will give the best of references, and expect to pay a reasonable price. State terms, and address Z 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES RENTED FOR $25 each, including lease. Existing lot rented very dear. Landlords will find ready Marsh & Co., 84 Hewerley, 17 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO LOFTS, OR ONE very deep, for light manufacturing; gas and water; by-power if desired. West Side preferred. X 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A TWO-story cottage of 4 rooms, handy to street cars, in good neighborhood, on the West Side, for use of two children; rent not over $40 per month. Address Z 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS MUSIC teacher, a second-floor front room, in the neighborhood of Madison and Sangamon-sts. Will furnish piano and give lessons in payment. Address V 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS PLEASANTLY located for light housekeeping; West Side preferred; state location and price. N, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE A FIRST-CLASS family that will take good rooms for the month May 1. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A CAREFUL, RELIable man and wife, until May, or longer if agreeable to both parties, a furnished cottage or two rooms, South Side. Address, with full particulars, X 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, AND BOARD for owners for rent, with privilege of a few boarders, on the South Side. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, not west of Courtney-av., nor south of Harrison-st. Call or address Mrs. F, 824 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, furnished for housekeeping, on first floor; must be central; unexceptionable references given. Rent in advance; terms must be reasonable. South Side, east of Halsted. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE CENTRALLY LOcated for wholesale business. LOOT & STONE, 160 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SHOW-CASE AND FIXTURES, suitable for a liquor or tobacco business, at 135 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BAR-FIXTURES, INCLUDing first-class pigeon-hole table. Call at 197 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—100 TONS OF HARD COAL IN QUANtities to suit purchasers, cheap for cash. Address S 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP — FORTY-FIVE WINDOW-sash, glazed, 12 lights each, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. Call at No. 1150 West Lake-st. JOHN C. KLYN.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DEER, MALE AND FEmale, handsome as a picture. At 176 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEWFOUNDLAND AND Scotch shep-dog. Can be seen at Monk Chief and Sophia-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, heated by stove; water and gas; rent only $8 per month. Rooms 23, 25 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$20 @ 16 PER CENT DISCOUNT. Commutation tickets, good on all roads, $2.15 for $1.75. SOLOMON'S Restaurant, 139 Clark-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—OFFICE DESKS AND CHAIRS, INcluding cylinder sitting and standing desks at moderate prices. E. D. MILLER, corner Lake and Jefferson-sts.

FOR SALE—A BRAN NEW $45 SEAL-SKIN MUFF and boa for $10; a genuine nickel-silver waffler, cost $18, for $5; 3 Rodgers' grape vine carvers, plated, for $6. 345 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO SHOW-CASES; ARE EACH 4 feet and 6 feet long; cheap if taken immediately. W. H. KELLEY & BRO., 82 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A CONTRACT FOR the purchase, on easy terms, of a very valuable tract of land about 4 miles from city limits; price being 10 per cent cheaper than any in the neighborhood; an excellent investment. Address, for full particulars, Z 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MAP OF THE TOWNS OF HYDE Park, Lake, and Calumet, by Yes Yechten, date 1871. HENRY WOOKEY, 124 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1,500 POUNDS OF FEATHERS, AT 18 cents per pound. 181 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE — ONE FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO Baltimore; good South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT $1,000 WORTH OF NEW OF-fice furniture of the best manufacture; will be sold cheap. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 45 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ST. BERNARD AND NEWfoundland dog. Call at No. 560 Park-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD LARGE horse, suitable for half to coal. A. LIMBERG & CO., corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av., Tontine Building, Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN ORDER ON A piano, for a lot in Hyde Park, Lake, or Hermosa; machine will make effort for purchaser or trade. Address Y 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE BILLIARD TABLE, 4-4, NEARLY new. Inquire of R. S. HAGHEY, 208 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STOVES, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR ON 1 installments; old stoves taken in exchange. JASPER N. REISSLAU, 144 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—MUST BE SOLD. A well-built small cottage, for $60 cash. Apply at 770 Butterfield-st., or Thirty-seventh, to-day or Monday.

FOR SALE—PLATFORM SCALE, SEVERAL 2d hand and second-hand platform and cook stoves, Peerless furnace, horse, harness, and wagon. Cheap. 199 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BRONZE GAS FIXTURES, quire at 155 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—ONE DESK, BOOKCASE, 2 SECond; counter, 12x6; 1 show case, shelves, &c. Must be sold. 88 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS—A NEW DERRICK, WITH 2 new and blocks complete; also, one second-hand scow-ways. Inquire at No. 11 Twenty-sixth-st., to-day and to-morrow.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE ENTIRE FIXTURES OF a first-class saloon, consisting of counter, shelving, stained glass, pool-case, counters, tables, stoves, &c. Call to-day at 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 12 FEET OF FIRST-CLASS counter; also, 18 feet of shelving. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BOOKCASE, IN GOOD order; 10 by 15½ feet, suitable for lawyer or doctor; arch-top windows and doors, and drawers in base. Can be seen at 11 and 14 Fifthbar.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, 3 PER cent below cost, in lots to suit; china, Bohemian glass, and Parian-ware by A. PICK. Assignee, No. 78 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FRESH MILCH COW. INQUIRE Sunday at 629 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A COACH DOG 7 MONTHS OLD. Address Z 26, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN NOW SUCCESSFULLY RUNNING a photograph gallery in one of the finest locations in the city wishes to go East, and will sell his entire stock and fixtures at a great sacrifice. If you mean business and wish to make money, address Z 75, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE, FOR SALE OR EXchange for city property, doing a good business. Owner's reason for selling, ill health. Price reasonable for selling. Would take a partner. Call at 138 South Clark-st., Room 3. F. H. SMITH.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY HOTEL AND FURNIture for sale, or will exchange for Chicago city property. If not disposed of this week, house to rent and furniture for sale. Also a good farm to trade. Apply to owner, 371 and 373 Fifth-av.

A RESTAURANT AND TWELVE SLEEPING-rooms, well arranged, and located for saloon, oyster, chop, and lodging house, for sale; present bar-fixtures will be sold with it. Call at 144 Clark-st.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF A fund either to sit active or silent party with $4,000 to buy an interest in a safe, wholesale, remunerative business in this city. Sales continuously will net 100 per cent. A competent person to fill a position can have a good salary. Only parties having cash need address, with real name, S 45, Tribune office.

A NO. 1 GROCERY STORE FOR SALE OR EXchange, with good stock, fixtures, etc.; also good house and lot; good trade well established. 648, Tribune office.

A SMALL CAPITAL TO GET INTO AN OLD, established business that pays large profits. Nothing and retail trade last year amounted to over $24,000. Long lease. Location the best. Moderate rent; and all comply cash trade. Business legal and highly respectable. Reasons for selling, other business. Investigation will be satisfactorily explained. 97 & 9, Tribune office.

A NEW ESTABLISHED MILLINERY AND FANCY goods store, with stock and fixtures for sale low

WERE THEY POISONED?

Tragedy in the Town of Lake.

Two Children Dead and One Dying.

A Nurse Arrested on Suspicion.

Description of the Sickening Scene.

The Post-Mortem Examination Reveals Nothing.

The Town of Lake was yesterday the scene of the most appalling tragedy that has ever occurred in that suburb or shocked any community. The intersection of Trumbull street and Bissell avenue is marked by a low, squatty, rude, but neat, tenement, in which this morning gloom and mourning are holding high carnival. David Thompson lived in this house, surrounded by the comforts of a frugal home, and cheered by the presence of a wife and four children. Mrs. Thompson, who was but just recovering from the pangs of child birth, has by the shock of the tragedy been thrown into a most precarious condition, and her recovery is a question of the merest chance. A woman by the name of

SUSAN BEHRENS,

behind the iron gratings of a cell, encounters the gaze of those who are attracted to the jail either by morbid curiosity or a desire to ascertain her account of the tragedy, for it is believed that she can explain the mystery that surrounds it. Mrs. Godfrey, who lives in the house adjoining Thompson's, has been accustomed to pay daily visits to her neighbor, and offer such sympathy and assistance as lay in her power, as only those who have suffered all but death are able to do.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

she called on the invalid, and found her convalescing so rapidly that she anticipated the full recovery of Mrs. Thompson at an early day, and rejoiced with her at the cheerful prospect. The visit was repeated Friday afternoon, but without her being able to see her. She tried to effect an entrance through the back way, and, failing in her effort, went round to the front door and rapped for admittance. But

NO RESPONSE

was vouchsafed her calls, and, after remaining a quarter of an hour, she concluded that the family were asleep, and the nurse out on an errand connected with her vocation, and so returned to her home. Reflecting on the strange circumstance during the night, she felt dissatisfied that she had given up the effort to chat awhile with Mrs. Thompson, and experienced a foreboding that there might be

SOMETHING WRONG

with the family. Acting upon this supposition, she renewed her attempt to gain an entrance yesterday morning, and her success was the means of promulgating this mysterious tragedy. After rapping at the front door for a brief period, she turned its knob and pushed it open. The house is composed of two rooms, with a small shed attached to the rear, used as a kitchen. The main room is about twelve feet square, sparsely but decently furnished, and is used as the living-room of the afflicted family. Half way from either side, and looking toward the west, a door opens into a close, small, contracted sleeping apartment, feted with the odors of sickness and foul-air.

THE SCENE.

When Mrs. Godfrey had pushed the door ajar, the first object that presented itself to her astonished sight was the figure of Susan Behrens, standing mute and motionless in the middle of the main room, looking the very image of imbecility induced by madness or liquor. Horrified at the spectacle she approached the apparently insanimate woman, and demanded "What in God's name is the matter?" The nurse rolled her eyes, and a meaningless smile lighted up her face for an instant, when she relapsed into the semi-idiotic condition she maintained when first seen. The visitor repeated her interrogatory, prompted by a feeling of undefined terror, and with such emphasis that the witness for an instant became conscious, and, in broken mutterings, informed her that

THE BABE WAS DEAD.

Mrs. Godfry waited to hear no more, but hastened to the dark, uninviting quarters occupied by the sick woman. She had only reached the threshhold of the room, when she stumbled against some inanimate object that checked her further movements, and sent a chill of horror through her. She stooped to examine what it was, and discovered the body of

THE ELDEST CHILD,

Nettie Thompson, pulseless and stiff in the embrace of death. The mother, who had been aroused by the commotion, awoke to the presence of some one in the room, and in a faint, sickly voice begged that her visitor would give her a cup of cold water and a small quantity of wine, which had been procured during her sickness. Having administered to the wants of the afflicted woman, the humane visitor hurried out into the street, procured the assistance of two neighbors, and, with Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Gibbons, returned to the relief of the dying.

The lifeless form of little Nettie was raised from the floor and placed on a table in the room, and, after laying it out, they turned their attention to the living mother.

THE MOTHER.

She was found on the bed, from which she had attempted to rise, and had succeeded in reaching the bare floor with her feet, when her strength failed and she fainted quite away. Her eyes were closed, her skin cold, her limbs motionless, and it was only by her irregular breathing, which was interrupted by spasmodic gasps, that she gave token of life. The Samaritans bent themselves to the task of reviving the seemingly dying woman, and for a time it was doubtful if their attempt would be crowned with success. But the irregular breathing became more regular, the gasping ceased, and the witnesses were encouraged when she, in response to their combined efforts, became more lifelike, and finally resumed consciousness. She opened her eyes, and, in a strange, faint, pitiful voice, lamented her condition. She was made as comfortable as circumstances would admit, and search was made for the rest of the family. The visitors on removing a pillow from the bed, had revealed to them

A SECOND CHILD,

he, too, sleeping the sleep of death. They had by this time ceased to wonder as each horrible fact developed itself, but with nerve and courage, devoid of callousness, continued their search, after placing Jimmie on the rough deal table, by the dead body of his sister. At the front of the bed, lying crosswise, with his head to the wall and his feet protruding beyond the outside,

A THIRD MEMBER

of the family was found, moaning, and to all intents in the last agonies of dissolution. A chair had stood in a remote corner of the room, and in the absence of Mrs. Godfry in search of help, it had by some unaccountable means been moved to the side of the bed, a few inches distant from which it remained. Between this chair and the bed, wedged in and held by a grasp that required the strength of the strong, healthy woman who discovered it to remove, they found the babe. When it was recovered from the critical position in which it had been placed, it sent up a wail of grief which temporarily aroused the mother, who incoherent y sought sympathy for her desolate and afflicted condition. But the tender arms of those who were present bore it into the air, and by the kind means, which only a woman's love can invent, soon soothed it into quiet, and it was before long chuckling and crowing innocently, and happily ignorant of the calamity that afflicted the house hold. But the mysterious causes that had killed two members of that family had released their grasp only temporarily, and returned to seal the fate of the baby. The jury, (to be empaneled to-morrow, will be doubtless called upon to include its death in the verdict, as also that of the mother, for her recovery is next to impossible.

THE NURSE.

The lunatic, or drunken mid-wife, during the progress of the events above narrated, remained motionless, gazing into vacancy, making no effort to escape, nor attempt to aid in the work of resuscitating the living or removing the dead. She is a German woman about 40 years of age, residing at the corner of Burnside and Thirty-eighth streets, and had been employed by the family about a week. She was employed by Mrs. Thompson in the capacity of a nurse, acting under the advice and instruction of the family physician, who is reputable and skillful.

MEDICAL AID.

Drs. Beane, Rouse, and Dodge, on being applied to, hurried to the house and did all that lay in their power to relieve the distressed mother and dying boy. But their skill, it is supposed, will be exerted in vain, as there is hardly a chance for their recovery.

THE HUSBAND

is from the North of Ireland, and is in comparatively easy circumstances, owning the property on which his house is built, which is of no inconsiderable value. He is a moulder, and has, until within a short time, been employed at a foundry in his neighborhood; but the establishment was closed early in the winter, and he was obliged to seek odd jobs, which frequently detained him from home, except at occasional intervals. He was last seen at his house Thursday morning, when he went to his work, somewhere in the lower part of the city, designing to return home last night. One can hardly imagine the exquisite grief that overwhelmed him when he was informed of the calamity that had overtaken his household, nor with what feelings he returned to a family he had left but a few hours before, to find two of them dead, and the remainder fast following in their footsteps. One could rarely see a more melancholy spectacle than that exhibited to the sight of those who are called upon to visit the locality. The dead brother sleeps beside the corpse of his elder sister, and the pall hides from view the two forms, composed for the tomb, their hands folded on their breasts, the eyes glassy, expressionless, sunken, and distorted.

THE CAUSE

is not fully ascertained; some believe it to have resulted from asphyxia, but the statement that there was no fire in the stove during Friday goes far toward disproving this theory. Others are of opinion that it is a case of poisoning, and regard the nurse as guilty of the crime. It is reported that the mother of Mrs. Thompson visited the family Thursday, and distributed a large amount of candy among the children, but it is hardly probable that this could have produced a fatal result. The woman Behrens was arrested, and will be held to await the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. Dr. Henrotin, County Physician, assisted by Dr. Beane, made a

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION

of the deceased last night with the following result: Upon opening the bodies they noticed the tissues had a bright red appearance. The lungs were studded with bright red spots, minute in size. Otherwise they were perfectly normal. The liver, heart, brain, and kidneys were normal. The stomach and intestines contained but little; they were bright red, and evidently somewhat inflamed, especially that of the boy. There were no signs indicating the exact cause of death. The stomach and other portion of the body which are necessary, were taken possession of by Dr. Henrotin for chemical analysis and microscopic examination. The third child, Willie, was dying at 10 o'clock, and the mother, though in no immediate danger, was not in her right mind. She says the children were sick during the night, and she put them all in her bed. She does not believe them to be dead. All liquids that are known to have been administered to the children were removed from the house and retained by the physician. The Coroner may throw some light on this mystery at

THE INQUEST,

to be held to-morrow, the result of which will be looked for by the public impatiently. THE TRIBUNE reporter desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mathew Flemming for his courteous assistance in ascertaining the facts.

MARRIAGES.

KING—MOODY—At Waukegan, Ill., Feb. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, O. C. Moody, by the Rev. Dr. Forrester, Mr. Ogden H. King and Miss Georgie Moody, both of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

TYLER—At Spencer, Mass., Feb. 8, of pneumonia, Keyes Tyler, beloved father of Mrs. H. L. Huguin, J. R. and W. A. Tyler, all of this city.

☞St. Louis papers please copy.

GARHART—Feb. 13, 1874, Richard L. Garhart, aged 37 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STURTEVANT—Feb. 12, Florence, infant child of Edwin and Jennie R. Sturtevant.

BRACKEN—Of consumption, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at the residence of his mother, 251 First street, John D. Bracken, late of Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., aged 16 years and 1 month.

Funeral from residence at 11 a. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence to Northwestern Depot and Calvary Cemetery, South Bend University, Ind., papers please copy.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

GREAT CLOSING SALE!

R. H. M'DOWELL & CO.,

234 West Madison-st.,

Formerly 131 South Halsted.

We are now closing out our entire stock of LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, regardless of cost, previous to purchasing our Spring Goods. Ladies should avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase Furnishing Goods for LESS than the price of the material. LADIES'

UNDERWEAR!

75 different patterns Ladies' Chemises, from 50c upward.
50 different patterns Ladies' Night Dresses, from $1 upward.
30 different patterns Ladies' Drawers, from 35c upward.
25 different patterns Ladies' Skirts, from 65c upward.

Also special bargains in Ladies' and Misses' Aprons, Wool Sacques, Merino Underwear, Felt Skirts, Corset Covers, Toilet Sacques, Leggings, Hosiery, Calico Wrappers, Belts, Handkerchiefs, Jet Jewelry, Ties, Ruchings, Collars, and Neckwear.

400 dozen Ladies' extra-fine CHEMISES, of Lonsdale Cotton, corded and ruffled, in all sizes, at $1 each, worth $1.75.

Infants' Robes, Dresses, and Slips, in all patterns.

CORSETS.

Our $1.00 Corset for - - 50c
Our $1.50 Corset for - - 85c
Our $1.75 Corset for - - $1.00
Our $2.25 Corset for - - 1.25
Our $2.75 Corset for - - 1.50
Our $3.00 Corset for - - 1.75
Our $3.25 Corset for - - 2.00
Our $4.00 Corset for - - 2.75
Our $4.50 Corset for - - 3.00
Our $5.00 Corset for - - 3.50

The above Corsets we have in all numbers from 18 to 30, and in both colored and white. Every pair is warranted to give satisfaction, or money cheerfully refunded.

As we are crowded afternoons, as many as find it convenient should come early. Our delivery wagon will leave for the South Side every day at 3 p. m.; West Side at 10 a. m.; North Side at 1 p. m.

R. H. M'DOWELL & CO.,

234 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CHICAGO,

Office, Nos. 25 and 27 Chamber of Commerce, LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

Cash Capital, - - - - - - - - - - $500,000.00
Surplus, - - - - - - - - - - 248,260.12
Total Assets, - - - - - - - - - $748,260.12

Its capital is all invested in REGISTERED BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES. No other similar institution in the world, that we know of, has ever paid its capital in full and invested the same in Registered Bonds of its own Government. All are welcome to examine the same, at the

FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY OF CHICAGO.

We call attention to the fact that should these bonds be burned or stolen, yet the money value remains, and the capital of the Company would not be impaired thereby. This Company is but twenty months old; and by careful management and distribution of risks has accumulated a handsome surplus. Its assets are composed chiefly of Registered Bonds of the United States and loans on City Railway, Gas Company and National Bank Stocks, all of which are held with a large margin above par value.

OFFICERS.

S. A. KENT, PRESIDENT. H. C. RANNEY, VICE PRESIDENT. WM. E. ROLLO, SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS:

C. J. BLAIR, A. S. BURT, NATHAN CORWITH, S. A. KENT, WM. DICKENSON, H. C. RANNEY, ASA DOW, THOS. L. PARKER, C. J. DAVIS.

STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $500,000

ASSETS.

United States Government 10-40 Registered Bonds	$550,475.00
Collateral Loans secured by National Bank Stocks	85,500.00
Bonds and Mortgages (Chicago City Real Estate)	30,611.10
Interest Accrued	2,511.50
Cash on Deposit in Corn Exchange National Bank	24,633.21
Cash in Office of Company	1,649.13
Bills Receivable for Inland Premiums	2,599.58
Salvages and Reclamations	9,012.55
Amount due from Ins. Co.'s for Re-Insurance on losses paid	4,852.26
Office Furniture in Company's Office	2,150.00
Amount due for Fire and Marine Premiums in Chicago	16,842.60
Amount Net Premiums due from Agents	17,423.19
	$748,260.12

LIABILITIES.

Losses Adjusted and Due	None.
Losses Unadjusted	$ 11,650.00
Assets, over - - - - - - - - - -	$770,000.00

GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office—639 Chestnut-st. - - - - - - - New York Office, 170 Broadway.

Office Western Department, 25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

WM. E. ROLLO

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENT.

JANUARY 31, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, over - - $800,000.00

See Statement December 31, 1873, as follows:

Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia, free of all incumbrance	$183,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages (cash actually loaned thereon)	101,200.00
Loans of the United States	42,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds	12,000.00
City of Philadelphia Loans	14,000.00
Camden & Amboy Railroad Company	23,000.00
Penn Township Railroad Bonds	10,000.00
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	10,000.00
Lehigh Navigation Company	10,000.00
Connecting Railroad Bonds	10,000.00
City of Louisville (Ky.) Bonds	10,000.00
City of Trenton (N. J.) Bonds	10,000.00
Delaware, Lackawanna & Barre Railroad Bonds	2,000.00
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Bonds	7,000.00
American Steamship Company	5,000.00
United Pacific Railroad Bonds	4,000.00
Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R. and Susquehanna Coal Co.	3,770.40
Interest accrued on above Securities	15,000.00
Cash loaned on call, secured by U. S. B., etc.	4,000.00
Cash on Deposit, Philadelphia National Bank	4,800.00
Cash on Deposit, Girard Life, Annuity & Trust Co.	4,000.00
Cash on Deposit, Girard National Bank	2,533.40
Cash in Company's Vaults	1,000.00
Premiums, principally payable to us from other offices, accrued Rents, Office Furniture, Agents' Supplies and Furniture	7,319.21
Premiums due from Agencies, in due course of collection	20,000.00
	$794,336.04

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMP'Y

OF TORONTO, CANADA.

JANUARY 1, 1874.

ASSETS, over - - - $1,000,000

Deposited with the Auditor of the State of Illinois - - - - - - - - - $200,000

The Premiums also received by this Company from its Western Department, are kept on Deposit in Chicago.

WM. E. ROLLO, Resident Agent.

THE OLD DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF RICHMOND, VA.

Cash Assets, over - - - - - - - - $300,000.00

WM. E. ROLLO, Agent.

National Lloyds.

Assets, over - - - - - - - - - - $3,000,000.00

WM. E. ROLLO, Resident Agent.

LADIES' GOODS.

CLOSING SALE.

THE BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

BICKERTON & JEFFERY

Is closing rapidly at one-half its cost. Buyers of CLOAKS, SUITS, and REDINGOTES, in a variety of styles and materials, may suit themselves and save ONE-HALF.

36 WASHINGTON-ST.

TO OUR LADY PATRONS.

SIMONS'

DOLLY VARDEN CHEAP STORE,

508 STATE-ST., NEAR TAYLOR.

Have just received another lot of bargains, of which we will mention a few. I am selling

An All-Whalebone Corset at 50c.
The Celebrated A 1 Corset at 90c.
Beautiful Corsets at $1 worth $1.75.
Ladies' Chemisettes, with puffed and embroidered bosom, at 60c worth $1.
Babyland Hose at 25c.
Calico Trappers, fast colors, at $1.25.
Real Hair Switches at manufacturers' prices.

Connected with a full assortment of Hosiery, White Goods, Embroidery, Silk Ties, etc., etc., all at great bargains, at

D. SIMONS', 508 State-st.

P. S.—Orders by mail receive our prompt attention.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

P. & J. CASEY,

41 and 43 Fifth-av.,

Keep on hand the largest assortment in the city of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Office Desks, Counters, Ale Boxes, and Show-cases. Also, one Fire-Ring Safe.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

HAIR GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

HUMAN HAIR!

AT

THE FAIR!

We will open, on MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1,000 HUMAN HAIR SWITCHES, a bankrupt stock from a recent failure in New York, which we will close out at ONE-HALF the usual prices.

34 inch Human Hair Switches for	$1.50
3 oz. Human Hair Switches for	1.75
Human Hair Switches for	$3.00, worth 6.00
Human Hair Switches for	4.00, worth 8.00
Human Hair Switches for	5.00, worth 10.00
Human Hair Switches for	6.50, worth 13.00

Also a bankrupt stock of Ladies' Underwear, Corsets, Silk Ties, etc., cheaper for 50c., worth $1.00. White Skirts for 90c. 15-Tucked Skirts for 75c., worth $1.50. 3-Button Kid Gloves for 75c., worth $1.50. Remember THE FAIR, 230 State-st., opposite Harmonycourt.

WANTED.

Real Estate Wanted!

I want house of moderate size on lot 25 to 50 or 100 feet wide, on any of the Avenues, Wabash or Michigan-av. preferred, to pay for which I will give some cash, unincumbered property, and will assume a mumbonsave. Address BALTIMORE, care of Tribune office.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated Conclave Monday evening, Feb. 16, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on K. T. Order. All visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

GEO. P. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

National Lodge, No. 535, A. F. & A. M., meets every Tuesday evening at Oriental Hall, 120 LaSalle-st. Visitors cordially invited. A. J. GUILFORD, W. M.
A. B. STILES, Sec.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., Hall No. 72 Monroe-st. Special convocation Monday evening, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the Mark Degree. By order of the H. P.

E. S. TUCKER, Secretary.

Loyal Orange Institution.

Red, White, and Blue Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 97, will hold a regular meeting to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at 14 South Clark-st. Business of importance. Visiting brethren invited.

M. MAYES, Sec'y.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ADELPHI.

WEEK COMMENCING FEB. 16, 1874.

FIRST WEEK OF THE PEERLESS

LOUISA BOSHELL,

Queen of the "Rubaiyat," Grande Artiste Volante,

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Re-engagement, by universal acclamation, of the Great

ALEX. DAVIS

Premier Ventriloquist, for SIX DAYS ONLY, who leaves at the termination of his engagement to fulfill his term with the "Great New York Combination," as the Chief Star.

Engagement, at Enormous Expense, of the GREAT CORNET VIRTUOSO,

HENRY S. PAGE,

Chief Solo Virtuoso of America, with but one peer in the world. One of the Chief Musical Features of the Day.

First appearance of the Charming Operatic Vocalist,

MISS JENNIE MORGAN.

For this week only, the Thrilling and Beautiful Gymnian Tableaux of

LEOPOLD and GERALDINE,

Avowedly unequaled in either Continent.

Continuation of the engagement of the Fascinating and Popular Serio-Comic Vocalist,

MISS FRANKIE

THE FOUR GREAT COMEDIANS,

BILLY RICE, CHARLEY HOWARD, GEORGE REYNOLDS, CHARLEY REYNOLDS.

The Popular Irish Comedian,

GEO. C. DAVENPORT,

And the Dramatic Company, in a New Drama.

PRICES.—Parquette and Circle, 50c.; Dress Circle, 35c.; Gallery, 15c.; Secured Orchestra Seats, 75c. extra.

ADELPHI POPULAR MATINEES

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 p. m. Admission to all parts of the Theatre, 25c.; Children, 15c. Matinee crowded with the elite of the city.

SECOND LADIES' NIGHT next Thursday, Feb. 19. Unequivocal and Emphatic Success of "Ladies' Night." "The house, in spite of the rain, was crowded, and there were many more ladies present than any legitimate Theatre in the city could boast."—Tribune.

IMPROVE THE OPPORTUNITY.

LAST WEEK

OF THE EXHIBITION OF

DUBUFE'S GRAND PAINTING,

THE PRODIGAL SON.

The Lady or Gentleman who neglects to see this Painting will always regret it. Let every lover of art and admirer of high culture embrace this opportunity. It is not often the privilege is presented, and it may never occur again.

"Never has there been a grander or more expressive work brought to this country; never has there been a more powerful sermon preached than the silent but eloquent story told in color by this artist; never has there been such an opportunity before for the artist to study and for the connoisseur to admire. This is high praise, but no more than the work by Dubufe deserves."—Chicago Tribune.

"One of the greatest modern pictures in existence."—Chicago Times.

Day Exhibition, 10 to 5. Evening, 7 till 10.
Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of the new Local Burlesque, written by Bobby Newcomb, entitled

MAZEPPA,

Or, The Wild Mule of Kankerkee.

FIRST WEEK OF THE

TENNESSEANS.

First week of the Comical Sketch of

TRICK ON DAD!

"BIG SUNFLOWER," by the author, Bobby Newcomb.

WALTERS AND MORTON

In their marvelous and eccentric Songs and Dances.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE—ENGAGEMENT OF

EDWIN BOOTH

COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 23.

Sale of Tickets will commence THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 19, at the Office of the Theatre.

Seats Can Be Secured One Week in Advance.

Monday, Feb. 23—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Tuesday—OTHELLO.
Wednesday—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Thursday and Saturday—THE APOSTATE.
Friday—RICHELIEU.

Mr. BOOTH will appear during the week in "Shylock," "Iago," "Hamlet," "Brutus," and "Bertuccio."

PRICES—No. 23, 25, according to location. No extra charge for reserved seats.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK of the Great Comedian, Mr.

J. H. STODDART,

From Wallack's Theatre, New York, and the Company under the management of RINGGOLD & ROCKWELL. Monday and every evening (except Saturday), also at the Saturday Matinee,

SECRET MARRIAGE!

And the brilliant Society Play, AMERICANS IN PARIS. Mr. STODDART as Jos Sparkle and Dr. Redmore.

Saturday evening—THE LONG STRIKE.
Monday, Feb. 23—EDWIN BOOTH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement of America's favorite Sensational Artist,

OLIVER DOUD BYRON.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee, positively only representation of

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

In preparation—BEN McCULLOUGH and DONALD McKAY.

GLOBE THEATRE.

LAST WEEK POSITIVELY

Of Bidwell & McDonough's Gorgeous

BLACK CROOK!

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

LAST CROOK MATINEES.

Monday, Feb. 23—MR. JOSEPH K. EMMET in FRITZ.

HOME LECTURE COURSE,

Third Unitarian Church, cor. Monroe and Ladin-sts.

Lecture by PROF. SWING, on

"PHILOSOPHY,"

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 75 cents. Come early.

MRS. MARY NEWBERRY ADAMS

ON

The Renaissance,

At the Memorial Chapel, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

GRAND MARDI GRAS BALL,

GIVEN BY THE

Chicago Mercantile Drummers,

At Twelfth-st. Turner Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1874.

THE TENNESSEANS'

Last Concert in This City,

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at Union Park Congregational Church. Admission, 50c. Tickets to be had of Wm. Horton & Bros., 607 West Lake-st.

I. O. F. S. of I.

The First Annual Anniversary Ball of GERMANIA LODGE, No. 18, will be held on Wednesday Evening, Feb. 18, 1874, at Orpheus Hall, corner Peoria and Lake-sts. Tickets, $1.50, admitting gentleman and ladies. Brothers will be in attendance to convey guests to all parts of the city.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

"DANIA" GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, Monday Evening, Feb. 23. Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $3.

BALL AT KLARE'S HALL,

70 and 72 North Clark-st.

The Complimentary Ball of the Fraser Academy takes place Monday evening, Feb. 16. Dancing commences at 8:30. Tickets admitting gent and ladies, $1.50. Tickets can be procured at the door.

AMUSEMENTS.

McCORMICK MUSIC HALL.

Corner Clark and Kinzie-sts.

THEO. THOMAS'

Grand Festival Concerts,

Under the Auspices of the Apollo Club.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERT, in which the following unequaled combination of talent will appear:

THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA,
THE APOLLO CLUB,
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY,
MR. LOUIS LUBECK,
MR. ALEX. BISCHOFF.

And only appearance of the

GERMANIA MÄNNERCHOR.

TUESDAY NIGHT—The most brilliant Orchestral Programme of the season.

DEBUT OF

MISS CLARA DORIA.

WEDNESDAY (last) NIGHT—First presentation in America of Neuman's great work,

"PARADISE AND THE PERI."

Prices for Evening Concerts: Admission, $1; Reserved Seat, main floor, 50c extra; Reserved Seat, balcony, $1 extra.

Doors open at 7 p. m. Concert at 8 p. m.

'BUSES

On RANDOLPH AND MADISON-STS. will run direct to and from the hall on these nights at the regular fare of 5 cts.

WABASH-AV. 'buses will run direct to the hall on these evenings at regular fare, 5 cents, and from the hall to Thirty-first-st at special fare of ten cents. These arrangements will make the hall as accessible to South or West Side people as any in the city.

GRAND MATINEE

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 P. M.

Popular programme, including "Wm. Tell," "Tramerei," and "Amarylle," as the most popular of prices. Admission, $1. Reserved Seat, main floor, $1; Reserved Seat, balcony, $1.50.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON!

THOS. NAST,

The famous Artist of "Harper's Weekly," will deliver his celebrated lecture on

"CARICATURING,"

Illustrated with numerous Cartoons and Sketches of Local and National Celebrities which are drawn by Mr. NAST in the presence of the audience.

On Monday Evening, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock.

This lecture has been delivered over 100 nights in the Eastern States to crowded and enthusiastic audiences, and is universally pronounced by the press to be the most original and attractive entertainment ever offered to the public.

Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cts. and $1, according to location, now for sale at Box Office and at Cobb's Library, 36 Monroe-st.

REDUCED PRICES.

Previous to removal to another city, the proprietor of the celebrated

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL EXHIBITION,

143 CLARK-ST.,

Has reduced admission fee to

25 CENTS,

To enable rich and poor to see the most wonderful collection of works of Art and Nature ever exhibited in this city.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

Of the Eminent Emotional Actress, Miss

LUCILLE WESTERN.

Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 16 and 17—By request of numerous patrons, MISS WESTERN will appear in her great dual characters of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine," in the popular play,

EAST LYNNE!

Supported by the talented Actor, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY, and the entire Company.

GROW'S OPERA HALL,

627 West Madison-st.

GERALD MASSEY.

Sunday evening, Feb. 15—"Why Does Not God Kill the Devil?" Max Friday's Robinson Crusoe Question.
Monday Evening, Feb. 16—"Why I am a Spiritualist."
Friday Evening, Feb. 20—"The Man Shakspeare, with Something New."
Sunday Evening, Feb. 22—"A Spirit-World Revealed to the Natural World."

ADMISSION—Reserve Tickets, $1.50; Single Tickets, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Hall on Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Doors open at 7 p. m. Lectures at 8.

BANGS CHILDREN

Will hold Seances Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday Evenings of each week, at 8 o'clock p. m., at

435 West Van Buren-st.

Sittings for Slate Writing, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, from 2 to 5 p. m.

A GRAND HANDICAP

Billiard contest (open to Amateurs only), at Crichton's Waverley, 81 East Madison-st., commencing Thursday, Feb. 19, ending Saturday, Feb. 28, first prize being the "Waverley Champion Medal;" second, a first-class English double-barreled Shot-Gun, formerly the property of the "Scottish Champion." Entry money, $1.

DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

Ladies and gentlemen fitted for the stage. Private theatrical rehearsals directed.

J. C. PADGET, Manager, 224 State-st., cor. Quincy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Friday Morning, Feb. 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

Furniture, Carpets, &c.

Large assortment of New and Second-hand FURNITURE, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Lounges, Mirrors, Tables, 50 Yards Wool Carpet; 25 rolls Brussels Carpet; Crockery, Glassware, Plateware, and a General assortment of Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 26 & 28 Randolph-st.

Bankrupt Sale At Auction.

LARGE RETAIL STOCK

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps,

At Store, 133 Blue Island-av., on MONDAY, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, being the entire stock of a Bankrupt. All saleable Goods, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade. Also the Store Fixtures, Iron Safe, Show-Cases, etc. Sold by order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., Assignee.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

WILLIS, LONG & CO.,

Auctioneers, 125 and 127 Randolph-st.

Regular Auction Sales

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Special attention given to outside sales. Advances made and Consignments solicited.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE,

FEB. 18, AT 9½ A. M.

Large assortment of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

Consisting of Marble-top Chamber Sets, sideboards, and Centre Tables; Fine Parlor Sets, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs; Spring Beds, Hair and Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, etc. Also,

100 dos. Maple Grecian Chairs.
50 dos. Cane-Seat Dining Chairs.
25 dos. Assorted Rockers.
25 dos. Wood-Seat B. E. Chairs, and
50 Walnut C. T. French Bedsteads.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

61 South Canal-st.

On Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 10 a. m.,

Will be sold a general assortment of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.,

Of every description. BRUSH, SON & CO.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

West Side Auction House, 61 South Canal-st.

Have daily Sales at Auction of Furniture, and Household Goods, Carpets, Beds, Bedding (new and second-hand). Also Crockery, Cooking and Heating Stoves, taken without reserve.

SWEETLAND BROS., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

26 & 70 Wabash-av.

ASSIGNEES' SALE,

AT AUCTION,

OF $10,000 WORTH

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

AND

STRAW GOODS,

Being the entire stock of KLAMER & LEVISON, by order of LOUIS BORDEN, Assignee.

The above stock consists of 1,000 LOTS of Fall, Winter, and Summer Goods, in Men's, Boys' and Youths' wear, and will be sold on

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17,

Commencing at 9½ o'clock.

Also, regular sale of DRY GOODS, including large lines of Notions, White Goods, Hosiery, Embroideries, Ruffings, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Fancy Overshirts, &c.

Fine invoice of Silver-plated Goods, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Castors, Goblets, &c.

Hardware, Tinware, Saws, &c.; Horse Blankets, White Wool Blankets, Bed Spreads, Table Damask, Linen Towels, Umbrellas, Window Shades, &c.

Also, a line of Shirting, Cassimeres, and Stetson, slightly damaged, to be closed out.

Sale of 44 Ingrain Carpets, at 11 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
26 and 70 Wabash-av.

OPENING AUCTION SALE,

BY CATALOGUE, OF

SPRING STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

On Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 9 1-2 a. m., by

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

26 & 70 Wabash-av.,

And we desire city and country merchants to know that, for convenience of location—being in the center of the WHOLESALE TRADE—size of sales and storerooms, facilities for displaying and handling, and amount of goods on sale and in store, we have no equal in this country. A call upon us will satisfy any man of the truth of our statement.

2,500 PACAKGES OF

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT

Of the American Express Co. will be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 9½ a. m.,

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
26 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Household Furniture

Offered this Season for the Spring Trade.

Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture at every description. Elegant Sideboards, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Carpets, Stoves. 13 crates Crockery. 6 casks Rockingham and Yellow Ware; Flint Glassware.

AT 10 O'CLOCK—Open and Top Buggies, Democrat Wagons, Carriages, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harnesses.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

NO. 108 MADISON-ST.,

(Between Dearborn and